THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1833. NO. 1.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.
Canton, 1st January, 1833.
Agents in LONDON: *Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes and Co.*
„ BOMBAY: „ *Remington and Co.*
„ CALCUTTA: „ *Lyall, Matheson and Co.*
„ SINGAPORE: „ *Charles Thomas and Co.*

MACAO.
OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1833.

Procurador.—Sr. Jozé Baptista de Miranda e Lima.
Judges.—Sr. Antonio Pereira *vice* Sr. H. A. Leiria, (absent); and Sr. F. J. de Paiva *vice* Sr. A. G. de Araujo, (deceased).
Vereadores.—(Aldermen) Sres. B. G. de Lemos, A. S. V. d'Almeida, and C. J. da Silva.
Treasurer.—Sr. Manoel Feliz Pereira.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to hire a Boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.
No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.
September 29th, 1832.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail in all December. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
January 3rd, 1833.

CANTON.

THE WEATHER.—Our Meteorological Diary for the past month shows a more singular change in the temperature than can, we believe, be found in any other inter-tropical country in the world. At the beginning of the month, while a southerly wind prevailed, the Thermometer stood at 76°, with sultry and oppressive weather, but the northerly wind, which in Canton always brings with it severe weather, suddenly reduced the temperature, especially at night. During the night of the 30th, a registering Thermometer showed a fall of one degree below the freezing point and ice was, on the following morning, found in considerable quantities, about half an inch in thickness.

Governor LOO styles himself—"Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent; of the headmost rank knob-wearer; member of the Military Board; Governor of the two *Kwang* (*Kwan-tung* and *Kwang-se* provinces), and a general officer of the light chariots".

By the Governor's orders, proclamations have been issued concerning a fleet of pirate boats, which have come up from Cochin China, finding their depredations checked by the vigilance of that government. Two of the boats have been taken, and the prisoners have stated that the whole fleet consists of upwards of ninety sail. The leader's name is *Yang-tsew-foo* a Chinese of Lintin (or *Singan*) district. He is about 30 years of age; he is a large fat man, and without a beard. The second, named *Kae-hae-laou*, is a Cochin Chinese, about 50 years of age, and wears a beard. There are three other principal leaders, whose names, native place, and ages are given. They are all Canton men, of from 20 to 30 years of age. Of secondary leaders, the names of twelve are given. They are all Chinese. The oldest is fifty years of age.

His Excellency the Governor offers a general pardon to those who can run away and give themselves up to the Chinese government, and, on the other hand, threatens those who may be caught. If any will become traitors to the pirates, seize, and deliver up the leaders, such persons will not only be pardoned, but liberally rewarded. Whereas, being caught with the pirates will subject all, whether "gems or common stones" to one general conflagration.

TARTARY.—We hear that an Imperial edict has been received in Canton, ordering enquiry as to an English ship which is said to have appeared, in November last, on the shores of Mantchow Tartary, in about N. lat. 41°. It is supposed that this must be the *Sylph*. No particulars are entered into, but orders are, as usual, issued, to drive her away to her own country, in case of re-appearance on any part of the coast.

FORMOSA.—We hear that the rebellion on this island has assumed a very formidable appearance; and that all the disposable military force, is being sent, with all speed, from the province of Fokien. Our native informants are by no means communicative on the subject, perhaps from the ignorance in which the government wisely shrouds all information of an unpleasant nature from the knowledge of the public. Some reports are afloat of the rebels having submitted, and the ringleaders surrendered to the Imperial forces, but to these we do not attach much credit. The gross national vanity of the Chinese makes them exceedingly jealous of any reports, that may detract from the supposed power of the empire, reaching the ears of foreigners; and thus it is, that the usual reply to any question as to any of the numerous rebellions (which, year after year, spring up in some part of China, or it's half conquered tributaries) is that the business is "just settled".

MACAO.

At the request of some of our friends, we publish the following address, from a number of the inhabitants of Macao, to Alexander Pearson, Esq., Senior Surgeon to the British Factory in China.

It is a well merited tribute to a gentleman, whose professional exertions have been, during the many years which he has passed in China, devoted to the relief of all, even the most indigent; and whose personal character has gained him universal esteem and respect. We feel confident, that every member of foreign society in China, will cordially join the sentiments expressed by the gentlemen of Macao, and we therefore willingly give their address a place in our columns.

We have reason to believe, that an address, together with an additional token of esteem, is in progress among the foreign community generally, and that it has only been delayed from motives of personal delicacy, till after the departure of Dr. Pearson. This we will, if possible, insert in our next number.

Snr. Dr. Alexander Pearson.

Nos abaixo assignados julgamos ser hum dos nossos deveres o testemunhar á Vmce. a nossa gratidaõ, pela maneira caridoza, e dezinteressada com que durante a sua rezidencia em Macaó, tem prestado os socorros da sua arte á alguns de nós assim como á muitos outros habitantes desta Cidade.

Se o destino vai agora privarnos da ventura de continuar mas a possuir entre nós a Vmce. que com tanto des-

velo se tem empregado em valer á humanidade padecente, nao nôs poderá com tudo privar de sentirmos a mais viva saudade pela sua pessoa, e huma perenne lembrança do muito que lhe devemos.

Em quanto o navio que o vai conduzir a Cara Patria seguir a sua derrotta nós não cessarémos de fazer os mais sinceros, e ardentes votos para que propicios os ventos, e tranquilos os mares, chegue com feliz viagem ao dezejado porto onde todas as prosperidades sahindo ao encontro de Vmce; o acompanhem por toda a parte, como justo galardão devido ao homem benefico.

D. Vmce

Muito aggradecidos, é Fieis Servidores,

Antonio Pereira,
Manoel Pereira,
Francisco Pereira,
Francisco Jozé de Paiva,
Claudio Ignacio da Silva,
Manoel Gonsalves da Silva,
Pedro Jozé da Silva Loureiro,
João Jozé dos Santos,
B. da C. Martins.
Pedro Feliciano de Oliveira e Figueredo,
Miguel Antonio Cortella,
Antonio Vicente Cortella,
Bernardo Duarte dos Santos,
Antonio Gularte da Silveira,

Macaó, 11 *de Decembro, de* 1832.

Aos Senhores

Antonio Pereira, Manoel Pereira, Francisco Pereira, Francisco Jozé de Paiva, Claudio Ignacio da Silva, Manoel Gonsalves da Silva, Pedro Jozé da Silva Loureiro, João Jozè dos Santos, Pedro Feliciano de Oliveira e Figueredo, Bernardino da Costa Martins, Miguel Antonio Cortella, Antonio Vicente Cortella, Bernardo Duarte dos Santos, e Antonio Gularte da Silveira. &c. &c. &c.

Senhores,—A honra inesperada e distincta que me tendes conferido, dirigindo me a vossa carta da dacta de hoje, exige os meos mais vivos e sinceros aggradecimentos e gratidaõ. Oxala me podesse eu julgar mais digno de huma taõ distincta prova da vossa benevolencia e amizade para comigo, seja no exercicio da minha profissão, ou fosse, como hum membro da sociedade.

Seria para mim objecto da maior satisfacção se podesse agora compensar em adequado retorno a bondade, as favoraveis impressoens, a boa vontade, o affecto a amizade e a hospitalidade, que durante a minha longa residencia em Macaó, tenho recebido dos seos habitantes cuja lembrança hei de estimar e apreciar durante o resto da minha vida.

Procurando fazervos conhecer a gratidão de que estou possuido pela vossa bondade peçovos licença para acrescentar os meus mais sinceros desejos pelo vosso bem estar e felicidades tanto individualmente como em vossas familias pela posse e satisfação de tudo quanto podeis desejar nas vossas differentes lidas ou no cumprimento dos vossos deveres.

Tenho a honra de ser,

Senhores,

Vosso obrigadissimo e obediente Servo,

ALEXANDER PEARSON.

Macaó, 11 *de Dezembro de* 1832.

(TRANSLATION.)

To

Doctor Alexander Pearson.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, think it one of our duties to convey our gratitude for the charitable and disinterested manner with which, during your residence at Macaó, you have bestowed the aid of your art to some of us, as well to many other inhabitants of this city.

If fate is on the point of depriving us of the happiness of continuing to possess among us a gentleman, who earnestly has employed himself in helping suffering humanity, it cannot prevent our feeling the greatest regret for your absence, and the everlasting recollection of what we owe you.

Whilst the ship, that is to convey you to your dear country, is performing it's voyage, we shall not cease to offer the most sincere and ardent vows for propitious winds and smooth waters; and that you may attain the desired land, where all sorts of prosperity greet you, and may it be your companion every where, as a just remuneration due to a beneficent man.

We are,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged and faithful Servants,

Antonio Pereira, &c. &c. &c.

Macaó, 11*th December,* 1832.

To

Antonio Pereira, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,—The signal and unexpected honor, which you have conferred upon me, by addressing to me your letter of this day's date, claims my earnest and most grateful acknowledgements and thanks to you, with a sincere wish that I could deem myself better deserving so distinguished a testimony of your kindness and friendship towards me, whether in the exercise of my profession, or as a member of society.

It would now be great satisfaction to me, were I able to make a suitable return for the kind feeling and good will, the favorable prepossessions and dispositions, the friendship and hospitality, which during my long residence in Macaó, I have experienced from its inhabitants, the recollection of which I must cherish and prize during the remainder of my life.

In endeavouring to convey to you an expression of the grateful sense I entertain of your kindness, I beg leave to add my most sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness—individually—and in your families; and for every success and satisfaction possible to attend you, in the prosecution of your respective pursuits, and the fulfilment of your duties.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER PEARSON.

Macaó, 11*th December,* 1832.

PETITION CONCERNING FOREIGN RICE.

We have frequently had occasion to publish in our columns instances of interference, by private individuals, with the government (especially at Peking) in the form of advice or petitions, which do not always please those to whom they are addressed, and which sometimes bring down severe punishment on the self elected censor. The petition, of which we here give a translation, seems to have met with a becoming reception from the *Kwang-chow-foo,* who distrusting the boasted patriotism of the complainant, shrewdly suspects his being influenced by "some other cause" which he does not avow. The most singular feature in it is the charge gravely brought forward against an English house in Canton, of being concerned with natives in the *criminal* act of forestalling rice, and the punishment proposed to the worthy magistrate, that Mr. Jardine, the senior partner of the house alluded to, should be expelled from China. The name of this gentleman has so often appeared as the opposer of the extortions and encroachments of the Chinese, that it was probably suggested as likely to be an acceptable subject for the animadversion of the mandarins: it is not, we know, the first time that it has been attempted to intimidate him by hints of a similar threat. We believe, however, that, at this time of day, it would pass quite unheeded, even if emanating from a higher quarter, and the impossibility of it's enforcement is so apparent, that we may venture to

assert, that the government is too prudent to hazard an experiment which would be equally derogatory to its own dignity as injurious to the commercial interests of the port.

We understand that the house of Jardine, Matheson and Co. has had no dealings whatever, of the nature complained of:—the charge is so utterly false and absurd, that the *Kwang-chow-foo* has not even condescended to notice it.

Orders have however been issued that all parties having rice in store be compelled to dispose of it at moderate prices, thus re-enacting the errors committed by the nations of Europe before they were enlightened by the labors of Adam Smith. It is to be hoped that at no distant day this great empire may be admitted to a knowledge of the truths developed by that philosopher; together with the other sciences of the western world.

We learn that the viceroy has issued an edict, prohibiting the receipt of all fees on vessels bringing rice to Whampoa. This has been often done before in seasons of scarcity, but the moment a confiding foreigner has attempted to claim the benefit of it, it has been uniformly disregarded.

The accuser in this case is *Fun-heen-yang*, a literary graduate, 59 years of age; a native of *Kean-poo-sze*, in the district of *Nanhae*. At present he lives in the shop *Fung* in *Hwuy-gae* street.

The bearer of the accusation is *Fung-chang*.

The scribe who wrote it, *Kaou-chaou-shoo*.

This petition is concerning *native rich men** monopolizing and raising extravagantly high, foreign rice: and begs the favor of an order to compel them to sell, for the benefit of the poor people.

I, the literary graduate, am at Canton managing the duties on iron for *Chang-ning-heen*. I remember with praise, that the late governor *Yuen* reported to the Emperor, and obtained permission to issue an order concerning foreigners bringing rice to Canton, to supply food to the poor people. It has so happened this year, that an extraordinary quantity of foreign rice has come: and the people have rejoiced in having their hopes exceeded. Happily too the Hong-merchants have bought it as it arrived, and sold it for the benefit of the people.

What could not have been expected however—there are native rich men, *Chin-tsung-sin*, *Heu-Eshing*, &c. belonging to an oil shop, who, have united with the foreigner *Manyik* (Magniac), called *Chatun* (Jardine), and depending on their vast wealth, audaciously presumed to buy up all the foreign rice. Already it is accurately ascertained that they have among them as much as a hundred and ten thousand——, heaped up and laid aside, to raise high the market price; so that the voice of indignation, from the poor people, is heard to fill the road.

I consider that government on every occasion issues proclamations, interdicting merchants' buying up and hoarding rice, for the purpose of raising the price. It is allowed to soldiers and people to petition against any persons who may hoard up rice, that they may be prosecuted. These proceedings are on record.

On this occasion *Eshing* and the others have hoarded up the foreign rice, and will not sell it, till they get the price up as high as the heavens—nothing less will satisfy their hearts. They plot to fatten "self, one body", though it cut off food from the mouths of ten thousand poor people. The injury done to the poor people by these native rich men, is greater than that of the most violent robbers.

Although this affair does not affect me, a literary graduate, personally; I cannot bear to sit still and look on, doing nothing. Accordingly, having consulted with others, I should in obedience to proclamations, write names, and petition for a prosecution. But this would have caused delay: and as the rice is becoming every day dearer, should I procrastinate, I really apprehend that many of the poor people will perish of hunger. It appeared therefore better that I should make light of my own body, and individual comfort, and petition, earnestly entreating that orders may be issued to those who have hoarded up rice, to compel them to sell it, to preserve the lives of the poor people.

I can only subjoin a list, and importunately knock head on your worship's steps, prostrate begging that you will condescend to grant that runners may be sent to seize *Eshing*, and the others, and bring them before you, and compel them, in the presence of the government, to sell the rice which they have hoarded up, that the people may have food.

Further, please to present a statement to the Foo-yuen, that he may expel the foreigner *Manyik*, called *Chatun*, that he may go to his own nation, and not stay here, creating disturbance. Thus all the people of the province will be grateful for the favor.

(Subjoined is a list, on a separate piece of paper.)

A list shewing the quantity of foreign rice that is hoarded up by local oppressors, in order to raise the price, is hereby presented to the lightning's flash (of your worship's eye.)

The names of shops where, from the 9th moon till now, rice has been hoarded up.

(Here follow sixteen names, with the quantity in each. There are four places where the exact quantity is not ascertained.* What is at Fai-shan also, is not ascertained. Then come the following remarks.)

At the foreign Factories (or 13 Hongs) *Manyik*, called *Chatun*, has carried on trade with Canton, upwards of twenty years. All the base doings which have been perpetrated, have, every one, resulted from this man.

The petitioner here branches off into some further nonsensical remarks relating to the influence with other foreigners, which he supposes the gentleman whom he attacks to have used in a way of which he does not approve.

The advancement of capital to native oppressors of the shop *Chang-tseu*, &c. to hoard up foreign rice, and hold on till the market price be raised high, is done by this man. I have heard it reported that he has advanced money to people to form partnerships, and hoard up rice to the amount of 50,000 piculs and more.

(Next and finally follow the names of those, who have rice in their Hongs, as seen by some buyers who witnessed the same, on the 10th of the 10th moon. Among the names are those of several of the security merchants.

THE KWANG-CHOW-FOO'S ANSWER,

Taou-kwang, 12th year 10th moon — day.

I, the Foo, find that this year the early harvest was abundant: the latter harvest on high lands, in consequence of a want of rain, was defective: but on the low lands it was still abundant. From the west and from abroad, rice is continually arriving. And orders have been given to the *Heen* magistrates to prohabit villainous merchants from raising the price, and afflicting the people. The price of rice is by no means dear.

According to the accusation, the quantity of rice hoarded up by *Eshing* and others (connected with him) does not appear. That, as is requested, parties holding rice should be compelled to sell, would be valuable in causing a general flow—(or distribution): But, nevertheless, there is no principle that would sanction searching every shop and compelling the holders to sell. If it be indeed the case, that all the shop-men are hoarding up and holding on to get extraordinary prices—how is it that this literary graduate alone—only one person,—has brought forward an accusation?

The case is hereby handed over to the *Nanhae* magistrate to join with the *Pwanyu* magistrate, and ascertain whether there be not some other cause [for this accusation] and having deliberated carefully, manage the business, and report, that I may examine and decide. They must not let villainous merchants raise the price of rice, and afflict the poor people; neither must they allow perverse bandits to make pretexts and involve innocent people. Intensely! intensely!—the list is subjoined and issued with this.

PEKING.—In consequence of some late discoveries concerning an illegal sect or association, which has existed for about forty years, sentence of dismissal or degradation in various degrees has been recorded against the local officers where the sect originated, the governors of Peking during that period, and the ministers of state, who failed to detect and punish the authors and abettors of this heresy. Page after page in the Gazettes are filled with the names of those against whom sentence has been recorded; some of whom have been for other causes dismissed His Majesty's service, and some of whom, we believe, are dead.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—I happen to have in my possession a French letter, addressed to his Celestial Majesty, at Peking. It reached Macao by post, via Calcutta, above a year since; but no one being aware of any conveyance by which it could be forwarded to his Majesty, it was opened, and handed about, here. The perusal of the *Asiatic Journal*,

* The phrase in a bad sense means tyrants or oppressors; though not in office.

* It is supposed this is not required.—TRANSLATOR.

for March last, (p. 162), and some speeches of Lord Ellenborough have lately given me a bright idea, which I wonder did not earlier enter the stolidity of my caput. Your valuable paper is, I understand, regularly and correctly translated (by some talented linguist, or some *learned* member of the Cohong, I presume), and forwarded by the local government to the Imperial Court. If therefore you will publish, in your columns, the letter which I enclose, it will doubtless meet the 'holy glance' of Celestial Majesty; and you will thereby clear my conscience from the offence of having stopped and plundered the mail bag.

Your's truly,

NEQUIDAM.

Copy of a French letter, addressed "A sa Majesté, TAO-KOUANG, Empereur de la Chine."

Declaration addressée à tous les Souverains de la terre.

Nous déclarons avoir reçu plus de trois mille attestations de guerisons de maladies diverses, operées en trois ans par la graine de moutarde blanche, et nous offrons de soumettre à l'examen des hommes de l'art, vingt quatre registres que nous avons successivement ouverts pour y consigner les faits les plus marquans avec les addresses des personnes.

DIDICA.

Rue Neuve Notre Dame, No. 15, pour les editeurs des Annales des proprietés curatives de cette graine.

Paris, le 4 Juin, 1830.

CIVIL WARS OF CHINA—*Historia de la conquista de la China por el Tartaro, Paris*, 1670. It is much to be wished that some of the sinologues of the present day, whether in China or Europe, would give to the world a concise history of China, during the the last three or four centuries. Most works, which relate to China history, already extant, are so large or expensive, that but few can afford to purchase them; while others are so diffuse, and in many respects uninteresting to the general reader, that few will seek to toil through them for the amusement, which may be expected from Chinese history. There is something strange in this. At the present day, when every petty state finds its chroniclers, and every disputed passage in history rouses numerous champions to the battle; while the assiduity and learning of our Oriental sholars are bestowed on every trivial point, which their labour and erudition can elucidate; and when, thanks tothose labors, the histories and revolutions of the eastern empires are as familiar in Europe as those of modern states; the history of China, save to a very few, remains almost entirely unknown. It is not that this empire presents greater sameness than is found in the histories of the other changing nations of "the unchanging east". None presents less. The wilder passions which rule the destinies of kingdoms have been exerted in full force in China. Tyranny, rapine, cruelty, and oppression are found contrasted with ambition, rebellion, and revenge; nor are the dark horrors of war and the attendant ones of devastation and famine wanting to give force and coloring to a picture than which few can be found more varied or interesting. Most opinions that obtain generally are received unchallenged, or it would not be possible that, at the present day, any portion of the east could be looked on as affording an instance of immutability. The immutable laws of the Medes have passed away into oblivion. The immutability, generally ascribed to the Chinese laws, never existed, save in the heated imaginations of foreigners, who from ignorance, or in many instances from a far worse motive—wilful misrepresentation, as in the cases of Voltaire and the French Encyclopedistes, —put the seal of their opinion to support the absurdity. That the Chinese empire has shared in the revolutions of the cast may be at once seen by a reference to the dynasties which have ruled over it. The *Tsing* or *Ta-tsing* dynasty, now in possession of the throne, is the twentieth from the date of the Christian era. It is true that the form of government has not changed; for, throughout, it has been that of avowed and perfect despotism: neither perhaps have the customs of the people undergone any very great alteration, though in some instances as the compressing the feet of the women, and adoption of the *tail*, the change has been universal. It has been well remarked, that the ryots of India are indifferent as to whoever it may be that for the time governs them, passing from the control of one conqueror to the next, careless and almost unconcious of the change, knowing that, for the very preservation of the country, they must be protected, and feeling that no power, to leave them life, could reduce them lower or oppress them more than the rulers whose dominion has passed away. The same may be the case in China. In none of these nations does the feeling of pride which actuates the cultivated European, making him regard himself as an integral part of the kingdom, mortified by it's defeats, and glorying in it's victories, prevail—those who share in the spoil or contribute to the loss, are the only ones who are capable of an approach to the feelings which in Europeans become loyalty and national honor. The language too—an isolated one—which restricts the intellect to certain bounds, confining its sallies within adamantine walls, and preventing the influx of foreign ideas is, doubtless, of all the causes, that which has most conduced to the apparent unchangeableness of this country, an opinion which is erroneous as it has been widely spread.

The curious old work, the title of which we have placed at the head of this article, proves, that in former times no inconsiderable attention was paid to China and her history. Nor was this attention confined to the mere writer by profession. The preface states that

"The original of this narrative of the conquest of China by the Tartars, was found among the papers of the most illustrious Don Juan de Palafox and Mendoça, who died Bishop of Osma. This distinguished prelate, consecrated in 1639, and about the same time appointed, by Philip 4th, Viceroy of New Spain, kept up a correspondence with China by way of the Philippines, and from the intelligence which he thus received twice a year, he compiled this narrative."

After some information as to it's being translated and printed in French, the editor breaks out into the following apostrophe to his reader:

"Well does a history, so rare and so extraordinary, deserve, that it should be translated into every language, that so the whole universe may be informed of an event and a revolution like which there has been none so great in the world!

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	65	76	30:05	Fine weather, sultry, light airs	SE.
2	65	76	30:05	„ light breeze	„
3	65	75	30:15	„ at times a moderate breeze	„
4	66	76	30:10	„ light breeze	„
5	66	76	30:10	„ moderate breeze	„
6	66	75	30:00	Cloudy, with light rain latterly; first part moderate breeze.....SE.—latterly	N.
7	51	60	30:10	Fine weather, fresh breeze	„
8	50	60	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, fresh breeze	N.
9	50	60	30:20	„ fresh breeze	N a NW.
10	46	58	30:20	„ „	„
11	46	56	30:15	„ „	„
12	48	56	30:15	„ „	„
13	46	54	30:10	„ with small rain, fresh breeze	„
14	47	52	30:10	„ at times	„
15	37	52	30:30	Fine weather, first part fresh breeze, latterly SE. mostly light breeze	N.
16	44	60	30:20	Cloudy, moderate breeze	N.
17	46	56	30:25	„ fresh breeze	N a NW.
18	47	54	30:25	Fine weather, fresh breeze	„
19	47	55	30:20	Cloudy, „	N.
20	53	60	30:10	„ light breeze	N a NW.
21	57	66	30:05	Fine weather, „ variable	N a SE.
22	54	56	30:10	Cloudy, with rain, moderate breeze	N a NW.
23	54	58	30:10	„ light breeze first part, N. mid. & latter	SE.
24	58	62	30:10	„ with small rain, moderate breeze	„
25	54	50	30:00	„ rain throughout, fresh breeze	N a NW.
26	40	41	30:20	„ „ „	NNW.
27	35	36	30:30	„ „ most part fresh breeze	N a NW.
28	32	36	30:30	„ with rain at times, moderate breeze	NNW.
29	33	40	30:25	„ moderate breeze	„
30	31	42	30:40	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
31	32	38	30:50	Cloudy, „	„

DIED.—At Macao, on the 21st ulto., SR CONSTANTINO JOSE LOPEZ, of that city.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 30th ulto., MRS. CROCKETT, of a daughter

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY 17th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		Pecul
" very superior		36 a 50		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	"
Cloves Molucca		30 a 32		Pecul
" Mauritius		18 a 20		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		260 a 290		
" ungarbled		180 a 200		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
" at Lintin for exportation		18½ a 19		
" Japan		18 a 20		
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
" Bengal		8.5 a 9.6		
" Madras (old) 10. 3 (new) 11.2				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1¼ a 1½		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2¼ a 2½		
" " blue &c.		1½ a 1½		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35	₩	Pecul
" " 20 a 30		42		
" " 30 a 40		38		
" " 40 a 70 not wanted				
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear		19 a 20		
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		3 a 4		
" Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		70 a 80		
" clarified		80 a 85		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		2½ a 2½		
" rod, ¼ inch & under		3		
" scrap		2 a 2¼		
Lead pig		4½		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10 ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna (nominal)		815 a 820		Chest
" Benares (nominal)				
" Bombay (nominal)		735		
" Damaun (nominal)				
" Turkey (nominal)		none	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8¾		
Putchuck		14 a 15		
Quicksilver		58 a 60		
Rattans		2¾ a 3½		
Rice		2 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
" Lintin		8½ a 9		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
" Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
" " very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩	100
" Seal		1. 80 a 2.		
" Sea Otter		45 a 50		
" Land "		5 a 6½		each
" Beaver		4½ a 6½		
" Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		3½ a 4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catty
Tin-plates		5½ a 6	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		14½ a 15		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		14		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.40 a 1.50	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		15 a 16		Pieco
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "		26 a 28		
" " broad, 40 by 33 "		26 a 28		
Long-ells,		7		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
" oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,		28 a 30		
Cassia (shipped outside) 9½ "		12 a 13		
" buds		15		
China root		3½		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a 22		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
" " 2d. 1st sort		52		
" " " 2nd "		47 a 48		
" " 3d.		38 a 40		100
" small		none		
" blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
" large (10½ " 13 ")		85 a 90		
" Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb		none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		333		
" " Tsatlee		352		
" Canton N°. 1 Taels		260 a 265		
" " 2		250		
" " 3		225 a 230		
" " 4		140		
" " 5 (1 Drs)		90		
" " 5 (2)		70		
" " 5 (3)		63		
Sugar raw	Taels	5.2 a 5. 6		
" Pingfa		6.2 a 6. 4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	11		
" " Canton, 1st sort, Taels		6.6		
" " " 2d. "		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
" Congo		20 a 28		
" Campoy		28 a 30		Pecul
" Souchong		19 a 35		
" Peko		38 a 60		
" Ankoi Souchong		18 a 20		
" Hyson		55 a 70		
" " skin		26 a 35		
" " young		45 a 50		
" Gunpowder		64 a 66		
" Twankay		30 a 32		
" Orange Peko		20 a 21		
" Caper		20 a 22		
Tortoise shell				
Turmeriek	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		34 a 35	₩	Box
Whangheeş		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... — ₩ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₩ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210, „ .... „ „
Bombay „ 218 By. Rs. „ .... „ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market for the BOMBAY staple, has lately been very brisk, which has advanced the price one or two mace per picul; but BENGAL remains dull, with few enquiries after it. Some sales of MADRAS have been made at Ts. 11:3 per picul, and Ts. 11:1 per picul.

About 200 bales of good MANILA COTTON have been sold at Ts. 11 per picul.

OPIUM.—At the commencement of the month, the prices of OPIUM revived, occasioned by a sudden demand for small parcels on time, which raised PATNA and BENARES to Sp. Drs. 830, and MALWA to Sp. Drs. 750 per chest; but this soon subsided; and, for the past week, little has been done in either description of the drug, and prices have again become nominal.

The deliveries to the 15th instant, consisted of

PATNA,	163
BENARES,	23
MALWA,	508
Total	694

No alteration has taken place in the price of RAW SILK, but the holders are unwilling to sell, in expectation of an advance, and some of the superior parcels have been purchased at Sp. Drs. 355 to 365 per picul.

The demand continues for LONG CLOTHS, at the recently improved rates,—CHINTZ and other PIECE GOODS, still remain very dull of sale, even at extremely low prices.

The late importation of BETEL NUT, by the SIR DAVID SCOTT, has been sold at Sp. Drs. 4.25 per picul; the quantity being small. We do not hear of the PEPPER by this ship being yet sold; but it is not expected that the price last given, (and which is in our quotations) will be realized.

TEAS have again advanced, and the stock remaining is very small.

The market for TIN very dull.

A further arrival of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER has taken place since our last; we have not heard of any sales.

We understand, that a considerable importation of whole Carolus Dollars has lately taken place, which the importers are holding on with.

The exportation of RICE from MANILA, is now prohibited, in consequence of the price having risen above the limit, (12 Reals per picul,) to which it is restricted; the CARRON has returned without a cargo; and the governor has signified his intention to grant no more licences for the present, as the reports from some of the principal rice provinces state that the crop will probably be deficient, from want of rain in October and November.

The price, by accounts recently received, was Sp. Drs. 2 per picul.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

3rd January, 1833.

FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa with all despatch.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
30 Amer. ship	Globe,	Dixey,	Philadelphia,
„ Brit. ship	Carron,	Wilson,	Manila,
„ New Zealand sh.	Sir George Murray,	McDonnel,	Sandwich Is.
JANUARY			
1 Amer. ship	Mary Frazier,	Pelham,	Manila,
„ Span. brig	Triunfo,	Salado,	„
8 Amer. ship	Alexander,	Swift,	S. America,
10 H. C. S.	Sir David Scott,	Ward,	Calcutta,
12 Amer. ship	Rasselas,	Dominus,	Sandwich Is.
„ Brit. brig	Bee,	Warden,	Manila,
„ Neth. „	Atlas,	Symons,	Java & Manila.

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. SIR DAVID SCOTT.—Captain Garstin, Bengal Engineers, and John Colville, Esq.

ATLAS.—Miss Symons.

JANUARY	SAILED		FOR
4 Amer. ship	Flavius,	Hunt,	Boston,
6 H. C. S.	William Fairlie,	Blair,	London,
„ „	Lord Lowther,	Fowler,	Cape & London,
„ Amer. ship	Fanny,	Fairfowl,	Hamburg,
8 „ brig	Jeanette,	Pearce,	Manila,
„ „ „	Caroline,	Warneck,	„
„ „ barque	Flora,	Abbott,	Rio Janeiro,
9 Danish ship	Sijden,	Burd,	Hamburg,
„ French „	La Rose,	Topsent,	Havre,
11 H. C. S.	Edinburgh,	Marshall,	London,
12 Amer. barque	Active,	Raymond,	Manila,
13 „ ship	Franklin,	Furber,	New York.
14 „ „	Ann and Hope,	Page,	Providence,
15 H. C. S.	Berwickshire,	Thomas,	London.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. S. WILLIAM FAIRLIE.—Mrs. Aplin and child; Captain Aplin.
SIJDEN.—Mrs. Lane and J. T. Donovan, Esq.
H. C. S. EDINBURGH.—Captain Fish.

We hear that the ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Dudman, has been condemned at Sourabaya, into which port she had put for repairs. The intelligence was received by the SIR DAVID SCOTT, from the American ship JOHN AND ELIZABETH, which she spoke in the Straits of Seleya, on her passage from Sourabaya to China.

THE TENTH

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY

COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
„ BOMBAY: „ Remington and Co.
„ CALCUTTA: „ Lyall, Matheson and Co.
„ SINGAPORE: „ Charles Thomas and Co.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 1st. OF JANUARY, 1833.

		PATNA Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value
DECEMBER	old	45	850	311950	1	840	26830	658	700	460600	1057	Sp. Drs. 799430
	new	322			31							
Eight previous months		3552		29150	1154		896325	11567		6228960	16273	10040335
Consumption to 1st. Jan.		3919		3227000	1186		923205	12225		6689560	17330	10839765
Stock at Lintin „	old	122			12							
	new	1550			303			3110			5106	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1833. NO. 2.

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NOTICE.
WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper: also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; *Good bills of Exchange negociated.*

NOTICE.
For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as *Consular Commercial Agent* for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

PROSPECTUS
OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.
The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.
The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 3rd, 1833.

NOTICE.
The PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PASSAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of December, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—*Letters, 10 cents each; parcels, from 25 to 50 cents each.*

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—
For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, ... $ 15

Should there be but one Passenger, the Boat will leave at her appointed time.

The "Union" and "Sylph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Sylph", $ 8 *per day.*
„ *"St. George",* . . . . . 5 „ „

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praya Grande. Applications for passage to be made

At Macao, to MARKWICK & LANE.
At Canton, to ROBERT EDWARDS.

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarins, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, December 1st, 1832.

CANTON.

GOVERNOR LOO does not quite carry himself so as to please the public. They complain of his neglect of his business, and of his spending his time in looking at play-actors, of whom he has occasionally had two sets in his house in one day: a set for his family, and one for himself and visitors. The fact is, the old gentleman is both deaf and consumptive; so that it is unpleasant to him either to listen or to speak: and he declines seeing the local officers on ordinary affairs. He issued a written proclamation to the people, not to pass by the inferior courts and appeal to him, except in great cases; insurrection; associated banditti; heresy, &c. And he told the *Kwang-chow-foo* and others, that he did not come here to do their work; but to sit down and see, that they themselves did it. Such, added he, is the Emperor's wish. In proof that these rumours are correct, we observe, from the court circular, that he has very few visitors. Although he is governor, and lieutenant-governor, in his own person, his daily list of visitors, which, in old *Le* and *Choo's* time, consisted of thirty or forty lines, is now reduced to four. Frederick the great liked music at dinner, as it was a good substitute for talking; so, perhaps, governor *Loo* has play-actors to look at, not because they afford him amusement, but because they save him the trouble of conversation. Still; when the province is in such a distracted state, and executions so frequent and numerous; a governor being always at play, does not look well. The other Sunday morning, there was an execution, when he was out visiting. He came home, ascended, under the fire of a salute, the judgment seat: had three prisoners brought in before him: examined them: condemned them: asked himself, as acting Fooyuen, for the Imperial death warrant. Granted it to himself as governor: had the three men hauled away instantly, and cut their heads off at potter's field. Since that, he has granted the same death warrant to execute, in prison, about a hundred associated banditti, or persons accused of that capital crime. A hundred pirates sent from *Hainan* by admiral *Le*—who by the way gave themselves up—will, probably, most of them share the same fate. Now, under such circumstances, one cannot but wonder at an old man being able to stomach Chinese plays, which he must have seen thousands of times.

FORMOSA.—We hear of late but little relating to the insurrection; except that troops have been ordered from different parts of this province, to proceed to *Tae-wan*, to assist the troops of the province of *Fo-kien*. A report was, a short time since, in circulation, of the Imperial forces having been defeated in a pitched battle, by the rebels; and as the troops of each province are (except in particular cases), seldom called upon to act in another, we should think it likely, that the Imperial arms have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Formosa is the granary of Fo-kien, and produces a great part of the Camphor exported from Canton, the privilege of dealing in which is sold by the government, at an annual rate, to an individual—the exportation will be, most probably, suspended for the present. The Chinese state, that it is the policy of their government to retain possession of Formosa, not so much from it's intrinsic value, as with a view to prevent others from occupying an island so contiguous to their maritime provinces, and from apprehensions, that it might be made, as formerly, a resort for pirates. The western side of the island is alone possessed by the Chinese; the eastern, on which they have not attempted to form settlements, is inhabited by the aborigines, and but little known to foreigners, by none of whom are we aware of it having been visited, since the temporary residence of the adventurous Benjowsky, about sixty years ago.

BEGGARS.—The cold season in Canton is fatal to numbers of these poor houseless wretches, who swarm in the streets by day, and at night retire to some corner to a sleep from which many never rise. During the cold damp weather, such as has recently prevailed, it was, we are informed, usual to find, each morning, four or five dead in the streets; and during one night of intense cold, it is said, that no less than forty or fifty perished. We have recently seen two or three cases of death from want or disease, under a tree close to the Hoppo house, in front of, and not a hundred yards from, the foreign Factories. In one instance, the miserable object was observed for more than half the day, exposed to the sun, in a dying state, unnoticed by the numerous passers-by; and, after he expired, the body remained in the same place, till the second day, when it was removed, we believe, by order of some of the local officers.

REV. C. GUTZLAFF.—We observe, in the *Chinese Repository*, for January, that the Rev. C. Gutzlaff's second journal, (kept on board the *Lord Amherst*), is to be forwarded to America for publication. The first one, commencing with his residence in Siam, originally published in the *Repository*, is now printed in a separate form; and we cannot but regret, that the publishers have not adopted a similar course with the second, as the sooner the public here is in possession of the valuable information on commercial and other points (which we doubt not was elicited on the voyage,) the better.

MEMO. OF THE COAST OF PALAWAN: CHINA SEAS, *November*, 1832.

It may be serviceable to those who proceed up the China Seas, by the Palawan passage, to be informed, that, on the 19th of November, we saw the Bombay's shoal, in lat. 9° 27' north, and long. 116° 54' east, about an hour and half before noon; and passed to the eastward of it, within seven miles, differing only a mile or two in its longitude, with three chronometers, agreeing from Singapore.

The weather being remarkably clear, and water smooth, stood to on the NNW. and, at 4h. 30' P. M., had sights for the chronometers, which placed us in 116° 48' east, and distant only four miles from the southermost of two shoals supposed to have been seen in that vicinity by the *Pennsylvania*; continuing our course, found no bottom, with 110 fathoms at 6 P. M. on the presumed *western* edge of the southermost one; and, at 8 P. M., had no ground, with 100 fathoms, when only two miles from the other spot. Then, tacking to the south eastward, we must have gone near the *eastern* side of the southermost supposed shoal.

It may therefore be confidently affirmed that no danger whatever exists in the situation assigned to these imaginary shoals.

CHARLES TIMINS,
Commander H. C. S. Reliance.

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

In the *Peking Gazette*, for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the Emperor, in reply to *Taou-shoo*, the governor of *Keang-nan*, concerning the *Lord Amherst*.

It states, that, on the 12th day of the 6th moon, the English ship was delivered over to lieutenant-general *Kwan-teen-fei*, to see that she left the jurisdiction of *Keang-nan*, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after, she was found at *Shan-tung*. On this occurring, the Emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory, and the governor, the general, and a third officer are subjected to a court of inquiry.

The governor says, "that if any such ships should make their appearance, and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not: and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, he'll punish them". The Emperor replies—"this view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them the orders of government and require their implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavour to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province to province, every foreign ship; and they must be handed over by the Imperial ships of one province to those of another—so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself how he will be able to sustain the weight of the guilt which he will incur! He mismanaged in the first instance, and now he boasts great things about what he will do hereafter. Let him, in every thing, act according to right reason. Not put on the airs of great perspicacity, and, after all, fail in doing the thing that is right".

"Moreover; in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations; and manifest at all times a stern gravity: never affording any pretext for commencing bloody affrays. He is very wrong in assuming all at once a spirit of swelling self sufficiency; and disregarding, at the same time the dignity of government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care—is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done!

"His Majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the governor, *Taou-shoo*, and his colleague *Tintsih-seu*. Respect this!

The above Imperial decision affords some curious points for remark. So little does the *prohibition* as to foreigners visiting different ports on the coast, with legitimate views of trade, seem to be known in China, that the governor of one of the maritime provinces, in answer to his Imperial master's demand for an explanation of his conduct, states merely that *if the vessels should have prohibited goods*, he will drive them away, evidently thereby showing his ignorance of any "old regulation" altogether forbidding their approach. Neither does his celestial majesty, in the explanation which he in turn gives, make any distinct mention of "old regulations", or reference to any thing "on record", as is commonly done in all orders issued; the ancient laws could hardly, indeed, be quoted to support a point to which they are opposed. The whole of these modern restrictions appear to be founded solely on the *fiat* of the Emperor, totally regardless of the unchangeableness of the laws, which is so much insisted on, whenever it is sought to remove any disadvantage, which

may have been imposed on foreigners. The fact, of foreign trade having been formerly carried on at different ports, must be as well known to the Chinese as it is to ourselves; and there can be little doubt but that a great part of the contempt, which foreigners meet with in this country, is to be attributed to the readiness with which this, and other arbitary and severe restrictions, have been submitted to by them.

It must be evident to all who consider the subject, that the renewal of the valuable trade, so easily given up, is rapidly in progress; and that a few more years will see it restored, either with the consent of the government, or as a contraband trade, assisted by the natives of the different sea ports which will reap the benefit of the change. The now notorious weakness of the Chinese naval force proves, how futile could be any attempts to put down this trade, when once arranged on an understood plan: and little now remains but for the Chinese government to choose between the two modes of trade: for to one of them it must come. The local government of Canton has, by counselling the Emperor to permit the import of opium into the port, at a fixed duty, acknowledged the impossibility of preventing it's introduction, notwithstanding the repeated and positive orders to do so, and a similar admission would 'ere long be extorted from the officers of all the maritime provinces; for they could offer no effectual resistance to the combined activity and mutual interests of foreigners and their own people.

The time is, we hope, not far distant, when the barrier, which has so long separated these remote countries, from the knowledge of the western world, shall be removed:—the nation that leads the way in this philanthropic design, will be justly entitled to the gratitude of all. The United States, which have ever shown themselves anxious to further the interests of their national commerce, have now (at the recommendation, we believe, of Mr. Shillaber, their consul at Batavia), sent a mission to Cochin China and Siam, with a view of effecting some improvement in the system on which foreign commerce is conducted there. We sincerely hope, that England, interested as she is in the subject, will not be behind in the great race, and that, through the vigor and wisdom of her government, the present generation may witness the attainment of an object, which cannot but be productive of good to the whole family of mankind.

The following *Chop* will explain to our readers, the reason for the difficulties which the officers of the local government here, have of late, thown in the way of the importation of spelter.

Letter from the Hong-merchants concerning *Pih-yuen*, (provincial dialect *Pak-une*) the white *yuen* or tutenague, dated 11th moon 17th day, (January 7, 1833.)

A respectful notification. We have now received respectfully a government order, which we find communicated by the treasurer in an order from *Loo* the governor, &c. &c. who has received a despatch from the board of revenue, containing an Imperial order to put a stop to, for the time being, the export of *Pih-yuen*; and ordering us to enjoin the commands of government on the foreign merchants of all nations, that they may, without exception, implicitly obey the tenor of the order.

Having received the above, we find on enquiry, that, of late years, the foreign nations have all brought *Pih-yuen* to Canton for sale, and that there is no necessity for them to come to Canton to buy: as is manifest.

Having now received the commands of the great Emperor, ordering its exportation to be, for the present, put a stop to, it is incumbent to yield implicit obedience, and act accordingly.

We now take the order of the local government, and a copy of the correspondence with the board, at Peking, and present them to the committee of benevolent brothers, praying them to yield obedience thereto.

And having received an Imperial order on the subject, it is right, that you should enjoin the orders of government on the gentlemen, and the *Chin-te-man*, the natives of India, under your control, that all may implicitly obey.

If, hereafter, the *Pih-yuen*, produced in your country, be not sufficient for the consumption, and it be necessary to come to Canton, to buy it; the government may be petitioned, to report to the Emperor, and act according to his decision.

You must not, on any account, suffer yourselves to be seduced by traitorous natives to smuggle. This is what we intensely pray you to do, and for this special purpose we write; and with compliments are &c.

HOW-QUA, Junior (12 *Names*, &c.)

The above letter contains the substance of two very long documents, reviewing and arguing the question *Pih-yuen*, and the defalcation of duties arising from its non-exportation.

The board, at Peking, in the begining of the discussion, attributed the defalcation of duties on tutenague to smuggling. The local government defended itself on the plea of non-consumption, an event which came on gradually from the exportation of millions of catties, till it ceased to be exported at all: nay; that it is even imported. Hence they recommended under the late governor *Le's* administration, that the exportation of tutenague should be prohibited entirely, which was agreed to at the court, and sanctioned by the Emperor.

STUDY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The subjoined letter, from "AN OBSERVER," deserves more attention than, we fear, it is destined to meet with. The remarks on the small inducements held out to any one residing in China, to acquire the language, are just: the time and close assiduity which must be bestowed upon it, would, there can be no doubt, applied in the pursuits of commerce, prove far more beneficial, and infinitely more agreeable, than if devoted to so dry and uninteresting a study as that of the Chinese language. Our correspondent is also, we believe, correct in his assertion, that the English alone offer any inducements to the study. The British Factory retain a regular translator in their establishment, and the British merchants have, for the last two years, found the utility of appointing a translator for themselves. Beyond these we know of none. The French, who have always paid more attention than ourselves to the study of the languages of further Asia, have, as is well known, a professorship of Chinese at Paris, (lately filled by the talented and amiable Abel Remusat), and we have heard, that an attempt was made, a few years since, to establish a similar chair at Oxford, but that it failed of success. "The Oriental translation fund" will, it is probable, do much towards inducing those already acquainted with the eastern languages, to render their literature better known in Europe; but we doubt, since empty fame is all that can be hoped for from this, whether it will induce any to devote their time to the study of a language so uncouth and unprofitable as the Chinese. The constant occupation of the time of commercial men in Canton will at once account for the non acquisition of the language, except by some of the members of the British Factory, to whom, we believe, an additional 500 dollars is allowed by the Company annually, during their study of Chinese. A spirited individual, who seems to have devoted the labors of a life to the one object of facilitating the intercourse between China and the rest of the world, has, by the establishment of an Anglo-Chinese College, afforded the one only place of instruction in Chinese, which England has to boast of.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

MR. EDITOR.—In your No. for January 10th, you express a wish that some of the sinalogues of the present day would give to the world a concise history of China. I agree with you, that if any person, thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language, and withal a judicious man and good writer, would give, from an extensive comparison of Chinese books, a readable history of China, it is a desideratum. But at the same time, Sir, I fear it is impracticable. There are, few as Chinese sinalogues are, two classes of them—those who have

already acquired a competence to live independently; and those who have not. Now Sir, both these classes are left without motive sufficient to execute the work you wish for. To the one, the labour would be too great; and to the other it would be too unproductive. The European sinalogues with whom literature is a profession, and with all the nations of that part of the world before them as a market, find Chinese, in itself, but very little in demand. They study it, as they study Siamese, or Sanscrit or Tahetian, in order to throw some light on, or give variety to other subjects; but none of them, I imagine, are very thoroughly and practically acquainted with it. They have not time for it. Then, look at the sinalogues, in China, how few in number. Where are the French sinalogues? (We leave Missionaries out of the question.) Where are the Dutch? Where are the American? How few the English! Tell me, Sir, how much the merchants or governments of France, Holland, or America, who all hoist their flags in China, give to encourage the study of Chinese;—for I am sure, I do not know that they give any thing. The English, I hear, do give something; and, by the way, think a great deal of it. For, ample as what they do may be supposed, a man might *practice* Chinese, as the medical men have it, all the days of a long life, and still be unable ever to return to his native land: while perhaps, he might witness merchants, agents, clerks, &c. all of whom had come hither subsequently to himself to acquire a competence; do so; bundle it up, and betake themselves home, leaving him, as most very old men are left, friendless, among a new generation of youths and strangers. Now, is it reasonable to expect any man with such a prospect before him, to devote himself to Chinese, and produce such a history as you want?

Further, Mr. Editor, you know, that—whether it be that the Chinese is difficult, or uninteresting or unprofitable; or from all these causes united—some who, in your own time, commenced Chinese have not succeeded. And you may have heard that, during the last twenty years, there have been perhaps twenty Chinese students, who have failed and abandoned the pursuit; whilst those who have continued and succeeded, in a certain degree, cannot be reckoned by scores. Nay; there have been some who, like the fox, have said, but not very cunningly, that the grape was sour; not worth eating; that Chinese was useless to commercial men; that ignorance was better than knowledge; that darkness was preferable to light; as it no doubt is, for some purposes.

The *profession* of Chinese, in Canton, is somewhat like the profession of medicine in one respect. People in health don't care for the doctor, but the sick apply to him. I have heard of the people of all nations and their consuls too, applying to the English translator in times of their distress; and even in some fatal cases. The senior of the Chinese Co-hong also has occasionally claimed, and sent others to request his aid. I opine, that as it is generally admitted that the English company's existence and efforts in China have heretofore been a benefit to all nations trading there; so has it been with respect to their patronage of Chinese. The father of Anglo-Chinese literature, who has been vilified in the west and in the east, by some who perpetually avail of his labors, has, by the Company's aid, conferred benefits on all who are interested in China.

By the way, how is that the Chinese Co-hong, which is the executive of the Chinese government, pays nothiug to have their confounded, and confounding long *Chops* translated. The case is rather curious. The mandarins and the merchants do every thing they can to hinder foreigners from learning the Chinese language, yet send these *Chops*—*i. e.* government orders, concerning commerce; and ships of war, and homicides, &c. &c.——some of them a yard long—to the English translator, to have their Chinese enigmatical characters made intelligible to foreigners by him; and yet never pay him a farthing for doing so. It appears to me, Mr. Editor, but reasonable, that they should either allow him an annual Batta, or pay something handsome for their long scroll scrawls, by the yard, or the covid, as it may be hereafter arranged and adjusted.

Your's obediently,

AN OBSERVER.

The following letter having come to us from a most respectable quarter, we deem ourselves bound to comply with the wish of our correspondent, by giving it publicity in our columns. It however appears to us, either that the concluding part of the story is not quite fairly stated, or that our correspondent must have been unacquainted with some of the circumstances which induced, what appears a most unwise and uncalled for extension of mercy, in opposition to all laws divine and human. Upon the subject of the evangelical discipline which it has been attempted to establish at the Sandwich Islands, we know, that great differences of opinion exist; and many pages have been already filled with contradictory statements, regarding the conduct of the missionaries; some extolling the patient care, which they have bestowed on the conversion and moralization of the natives, while others insist on regarding them as only seeking the accomplishment of their own views of power and ambition, and as having covered the former licentiousness of the islanders with the veil of hypocrisy. It is unfortunate, that this subject has not been 'ere this set at rest—perhaps an *exposé* of their conduct and intentions, by the missionaries themselves, would be the readiest mode of refuting the assertions of their opponents; and although not disposed to enter into the controversy, our pages shall be open for the reception of any explanation which may be made. The charge brought forward in the following communication, is of a nature so grave, as imperatively to demand, either a disproof by the parties accused, or that the power of committing similar acts of folly and injustice shall be at once taken out of their hands.

MURDER AND PIRACY, BY SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

DEAR SIR,—By inserting the following statement of a murder and piracy, by Sandwich Islanders, you will much oblige a constant reader.

M.

The cutter *William Little*, of Liverpool, Henry Carter, master, sailed from the Sandwich Islands last October, bound to California; the crew consisting of the master, his son, four white men, and six Sandwich Islanders. On their arrival at Monte-Rey, the four white men left the vessel: Captain Carter then proceeded to the mission of St. Louis a-Bispo, whence, after landing his son to collect some debts, he stood out to sea in search of the brig *Griffin*, with which vessel he was to cruize on the coast. A few nights after leaving St. Louis a-Bispo, the crew rose upon Captain Carter, and threw him overboard; there being little or no wind at the time, he succeeded in getting hold of the chains; but one of the crew, observing him, beat him over the hands until he let go, when he immediately sunk. They then divided such property as was found on board, and made sail to the eastward, On arriving off Fanning's Island, they scuttled the vessel, and then landed in the boat; stating to the Islanders, that they had landed from a whale ship. Soon afterwards the brig *Chinchillie* arrived on her way to Woahoo, from the Feejees. Four of the pirates obtained a passage in her. On their arrival at Woahoo, they told so many contradictory stories, that the British consul, fearing all was not right, had one of them—a boy—arrested; he confessed what has been above related. The others were then placed in confinement, and the two, who by their own confession, actually committed the murder, were taken on board the British bark *Sir George Murray*, for better security. They candidly admitted, that Captain Carter had always been kind to them, and that their sole reason for throwing him overboard was to become possessed of his money. Afterwards they were removed from the *Sir George Murray* to the fort, heavily ironed, and placed in charge of the governor. They were then examined by the king and principal chiefs, who condemned the two ringleaders to be hanged by the neck, on the Saturday following—the trial having taken place on Monday.—Meanwhile the Missionaries interfered, saying that they ought not to be hanged, until they had repented of their sins; and that, in their opinion, there was no positive proof of Captain Carter's being drowned, as the vessel *was not more than one hundred miles off shore at the time he was thrown overboard*. The pirates were ultimately allowed to escape without punishment.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 9th Inst. the lady of J. N. DANIELL, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Factory, of a son.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. FEBRUARY 2nd, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14 ℔	Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	Pecul
,, very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	Pecul
Betel nut		4½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40 ℔	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30 —	,,
Cloves Molucca		30 a 32	
,, Mauritius		18 a 20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		300	
,, ungarbled		220	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
,, at Lintin for exportation		20	
,, Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10	
,, Bengal		8.5 a 9.6	
,, Madras (old) 10. 3 (new) 11.2			
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2¼ a 2¾	
,, ,, blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35 ℔	Pecul
,, ,, 20 a 30		42 —	
,, ,, 30 a 40		38 —	
,, ,, 40 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar		80 ℔	Catty
Cudbear		19 a 20	
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	
,, Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,		80	
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,		70	
,, ,, cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70	
,, clarified		60 a 70	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	
,, rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3	
,, scrap		1.50 a 1.75	
Lead pig		4½	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	
Opium, Patna (nominal)		800 a 810	Chest
,, Benares (nominal)			Chest
,, Bombay (nominal)		715 a 720	Chest
,, Damaun (nominal)			Chest
,, Turkey (nominal)		none ℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		57 a 58	
Rattans		2¾ a 3½	
Rice		2 a 2.50	
Rose Maloes		88	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
,, Lintin		8½ a 8¾	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16	
,, Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
,, ,, very fine		28 a 40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50 ℔	100
,, Seal		1.80 a 2.	
,, Sea Otter		45 a 50	
,, Land ,,		5 a 6½	each
,, Beaver		4½ a 6¾	each
,, Fox	cents	70 a 90	each
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60 ℔	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½ ℔	Pecul
,, Swedish, in kits		5 ℔	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		unsaleable	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35 ℔	Catty
Tin-plates		6 a 6½ ℔	Box
Tin, Banca		14½ a 15	Pecul
,, Straits, 1st quality		14	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.40 a 1.50 ℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,		28 a 30	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			Piece
Long-ells,		7	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90 ℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2.25	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
,, oil of		1.50 ℔	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16 ℔	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46 ℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 26 at Canton,		28	
Cassia (shipped outside) 9½ ,,		12 a 13	
,, buds		15	
China root		3¾	
Cubebs		none	
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4½	
Gamboge		75 a 85	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
,, red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a 22	
Musk		70 a 110 ℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	100
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort		52	100
,, ,, ,, 2nd ,,		47 a 48	100
,, ,, 3d.		38 a 40	100
,, small		none	
,, blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none	
,, large (10½ ,, 13 ,,)		85 a 90	
,, Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1½ ℔	Catty
Rhubarb		none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		333	
,, ,, Tsatlee		352	
,, Canton N°. 1			
,, ,, 2			
,, ,, 3			
,, ,, 4		none	
,, ,, 5 1			
,, ,, 5 2			
,, ,, 5 3			
Sugar raw	Taels	5.2 a 5. 6	
,, Pingfa		6.2 a 6. 4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		none	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort,		6.5 a 6.7	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
,, Congo		20 a 28	
,, Campoy		28 a 30	Pecul
,, Souchong		19 a 35	Pecul
,, Peko		38 a 60	Pecul
,, Ankoi Souchong		18 a 20	Pecul
,, Hyson		55 a 70	Pecul
,, ,, skin		26 a 35	Pecul
,, ,, young		45 a 50	Pecul
,, Gunpowder		64 a 66	Pecul
,, Twankay		30 a 32	Pecul
,, Orange Peko		20 a 21	Pecul
,, Caper		20 a 22	Pecul
Tortoise shell			
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		34 a 35 ℔	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25 ℔	100

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23⅔ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... — ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been an active demand for the staple, generally, during the past fortnight; the stock is now principally in the hands of the Chinese, and as it's amount is considerably short of what was on hand at a similar period last year, the price is likely to experience a rise.

The quantity remaining on the 26th ulto. consisted of

21274 bales of BOMBAY,
28774 ,, BENGAL,
3943 ,, MADRAS.

Total 63991 Bales

Our OPIUM market has continued very dull, with the exception of a slight stir about a week since, in consequence of a junk preparing for departure, which gave a nominal advance to prices; but we do not hear of any sales of importance having been made, and there has since been a tendency to decline.

This circumstance, however, has given some activity to the deliveries, which for the past month amount to PATNA, 396
BENARES, 30
MALWA, 728½

Total 1154½

The late importations of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER, amounting to about 6300 piculs, have been sold, we understand, at about Sp. Drs. 20 per picul, deliverable at Lintin, and are in course of transhipment to the several presidencies of India.

A small parcel of QUICKSILVER has been shipped to Bombay; the price of this article is now nominal, under the influence of some recent arrivals.

The PEPPER, by the SIR DAVID SCOTT, was sold at Sp. Drs. 8:75 per picul, which was fully half a dollar per picul above the market price, for cash; and not more than Sp. Drs 8 per picul is expected for some consignments by the MOFFAT just arrived.

COTTON YARN, of the numbers 20 a 30, keeps in good demand, but little variation in price has been produced.

The quantity of GINSENG now in the market, is considerable, and several parcels are still in the hands of the importers.

The demand for LONG CLOTHS continues.

We are informed that the Company's investments of IRON, have been sold at Sp. Drs. 1:80 per picul, embracing under that price the various sizes of flat, nail, and rod iron.

CAMLETS have advanced to our quotations.

MAURITIUS EBONY, in large pieces of 70 a 100 catties, would readily obtain Sp. Drs. 5 per picul.

COCHINEAL, in moderate importations, would realize the prices affixed.

Our last advices from MANILA are of date 14th January. SUGAR had fallen to Sp. Drs. 4½ a 4¾. COFFEE held at Sp. Drs. 11½. The American ship LOTUS had arrived with some TURKEY OPIUM on board, for which Sp. Drs. 630 per picul was offered; for COPPER, Sp. Drs. 28; and for SWEDISH IRON, Sp. Drs. 5 per picul. The market rather looking up.

The last government sale of BANCA TIN at Batavia, averaged Fs. Silv. 32:96; or, with government charges, 33:38 per picul (Dutch).

The JAPAN ships were expected in December, with about 10,000 piculs of COPPER.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail forthwith. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED	FROM
15 Amer. ship	Emily Taylor,	Darling, Batavia,
,, ,, ,,	John and Elizabeth,	Hepburn, Sourabaya,
24 ,, ,,	Romulus,	Harding, Manila,
26 French ,,	Cathinka,	Malescot, Nantes & Manila,
28 Amer. schr.	Griffin,	Little, Sandwich Is.
29 H. C. C. S.	Moffatt,	Cromartie, Lond. & Singapore,
,, Amer. ship	Covington,	Holbrook, Batavia.

PASSENGERS

Per CATHINKA.— —. Labouchere, Esq.
EMILY TAYLOR.—G. Ogilvie, Esq.

JANUARY	SAILED	FOR
21 Amer. ship	Morrison,	Bardin, New York,
22 ,, ,,	Lion,	Sheldon, ,,
24 H. C. S.	Marquis Camden,	Larkins, London,
,, ,,	Windsor,	Proctor, ,,
,, ,,	Earl of Balcarras,	Broughton, ,,
,, Brit. ship	Mermaid,	Evans, Singapore, &c.
,, ,, ,,	Cambridge,	Barber, ,,
28 Amer. ,,	Washington,	Salisbury, Amsterdam,
29 Brit. ,,	Good Success,	Durant, Madras & Bombay
,, H. C. C. S.	Barossa,	Wilson, Quebec,
,, ,,	Broxbornebury,	Shettler, ,,
31 Amer. ship	Cowper,	Bartlett, New York.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. S. MARQUIS CAMDEN.—Mrs. Luke, and E. Luke, Esq.
GOOD SUCCESS.—Mrs. Hudleston, Mrs. Durant, J. Hudleston, Esq. and Captain D. Wilson.
CAMBRIDGE.—Lieut. Bridgman and H. R. Alexander, Esq.
MORRISON.—C. W. King, and J. Perrit, Junr. Esqrs.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON; Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

THE Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 1st. OF FEBRUARY, 1833.

	PATNA Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value
JANUARY ..... old	25	815	322740	30	815	24450	728½	720	524520	1154½	Sp. Drs. 871710
JANUARY ..... new	371										
Nine previous months	3919		3227000	1186		923205	12225		6689560	17330	10839765
Consumption to 1st. Feb.	4315		3549740	1216		947655	12953½		7214080	18484½	11711475
Stock at Lintin ,, old	97			10			2395			3961	
Stock at Lintin ,, new	1182			277							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1833. NO. 3.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Agents.

Canton, 1st January, 1833.

Agents in LONDON: *Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes and Co.*
„ BOMBAY: „ *Remington and Co.*
„ CALCUTTA: „ *Lyall, Matheson and Co.*
„ SINGAPORE: „ *Charles Thomas and Co.*

NOTICE.
WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper: also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; *Good bills of Exchange negociated.*

NOTICE.
For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as *Consular Commercial Agent* for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

NOTICE.
The PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PASSAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of December, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—*Letters, 10 cents each; parcels, from 25 to 50 cents each.*

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—
For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, ... $ 15

Should there be but one Passenger, the Boat will leave at her appointed time.

The "Union" and "Sylph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Sylph", $ 8 *per day.*
„ *"St. George"*, ... 5 „ „

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praya Grande. Applications for passage to be made
At Macao, to MARKWICK & LANE.
At Canton, to ROBERT EDWARDS.

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarins, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, December 1st, 1832.

HAVANNA SEGARS,
Of a superior quality, for sale at $ 4 ℔ lb. by
ROBERT EDWARDS.
No. 8, American Hong.

PROSPECTUS
OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New York, May 22, 1832.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissioners prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER,
Director.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
The barque SIR GEORGE MURRAY, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS DENT AND Co., or to the owner on board.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF EUROPE.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross. Apply to
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND PENANG.
The BUCEPHALUS, Captain Gottlieb, will sail from Lintin, with all despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th Feb. 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.
The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnston, will sail positively on the 5th of March. For freight apply to
THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR CALCUTTA.

The RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, will sail on the 20th Instant. For freight of treasure, apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton, 16th February, 1833.

CANTON.

It is expected that the H. C. S. *Sir David Scott*, and chartered ship *Moffatt*, will be despatched about the 25th Inst., when the season will close.

The intention of *How-qua*, the senior Hong-merchant, to return to active life is now publicly known. He will take his usual share in the business of next season.

We have been requested, in reference to a note appended to the notice in one of our recent Nos., of the first hoisting of the French *Tri-color* in Canton; to state that, as appears from the records of the Dutch East India Company, it was hoisted on the 16th January, 1803, on which day there was no public event of any kind (that we are aware of) to commemorate.

THE RED ROVER.—This admirable vessel, to the exertions of whose commander the commercial communities of India and China are mainly indebted for the rapidity with which communication is now maintained, reached China on the 13th Inst. after a passage of forty-four days, with about 1000 chests of new Bengal Opium; part of the quantity put up at the first sales. When running in by the Grand Ladrone, Captain Clifton passed close to H. C. S. *Reliance* the commander and crew of which, with great good spirit, hailed the successful accomplishment of the voyage with three hearty cheers. The passage against the northerly monsoon has now been been so often effected as to render the recurrence in each successive year, of what not long since was regarded as an impossibility, now almost certain.

An instance of the gross inhumanity which forms so prominent and repulsive a feature in the character of the lower orders of at least this part of China, has just been related to us by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence. When a few miles from Lintin, in an European boat on the way to Canton, the wreck of a native boat was seen, with five men clinging to it; they were, of course, soon rescued from their unpleasant condition by the foreigners: during the delay attendant on this, a Chinese fishing boat, the only one then in sight, came up—all the men taken off the wreck were in a very exhausted, and one of them in apparently a dying state;—yet, the boatmen, who must have seen the wreck at the same time as the foreigners, without attempting to render any assistance, refused to receive their country-men into their boat, unless the gentlemen who had rescued them, would agree to pay them the sum of seventy dollars for so doing. Upon finding their entreaties unavailing, the foreigners bore up and put the Chinamen on board one of the Opium ships, at Lintin.

FORMOSA.—The Emperor's answer to the official report concerning the rebellion, reached Fokien early in last month. His Majesty directs that the war be at once brought to a close, and that no great or useless expenses be incurred. He seems to regard the affair as of, by no means, first rate importance, as he supposes the first force sent over (about 5000 men) would be amply sufficient to annihilate the rebels.

Troops have been sent at different times from Fokien, Canton, and ultimately from Nanking, from which a new generalissimo was, we are informed, sent over to take the command of the forces. Many skirmishes had taken place, in most of which the insurgents were victorious. One officer of high rank was so alarmed at finding his troops hemmed in, that he died of fright—several are named as having been killed in battle; and one, having disguised himself, escaped through the rebel forces, and took refuge in a fortified town to the northward of *Tae-wan-foo*, which he defended successfully against a severe attack—the prisoners who were confined here, being detected in an attempt to burn the town, were put to death. It is said, that the rebels have so far succeeded, as to be able to prevent further supplies and troops from landing. Lists of the rebel leaders, with estimates of their force, have been sent in to government.

We hear that the latest accounts which have just reached Canton, represent a total and sudden change in the appearance of affairs—the rebels are said to have quarrelled among themselves, and to have come to open battle, and that the Imperial troops took advantage of this to attack and rout both. The governor of Fokien province was, it is said, about to proceed in person to the seat of war, to finish the business, and come in for the glory of the victory at a cheap rate.

MACAO.—An additional instance of the rapacity and insolence of the low wretches who infest the custom house at Macao, was lately afforded in an attack made on Captain Durant, of the ship *Good Success*. When on the point of stepping into his boat from the *Praya grande*, to proceed on board his ship in the roads, a claim was made upon him for permission to embark Mrs. Durant. In consequence of his refusal to comply with this demand, he was assailed and knocked down by the hangers on of the "Mandarins," and only rescued by the timely interposition of some foreigners, who saw the attack.

It is said, that the "Mandarins" have been ordered up to Canton, and that they are to be punished; but experience would lead us to suppose redress in any shape by no means probable; and a similar scene will, it is most likely, be enacted, perhaps by the same parties, the next time a foreigner may choose to run the risk, by refusing to pay the absurd and *illegal* demand.

MUTINY.—The Dutch colonial vessel *Pleiades*, Captain Ross, was, while at anchor in the northern part of the straits of Macassar, on the night of the 24th of December, on her voyage from Java to China, nearly cut off by one of the helmsmen, a native of Manila; who was, however, secured after a severe struggle. The chief officer, serang, and a tindal, were so badly wounded, that the commander was obliged to return down the straits, and put into Boli Comba, for medical assistance.

It is to us a matter of surprise, that the commanders of vessels, trading to India and the Malay archipelago, should expose themselves to the danger, which experience too often proves they incur by receiving on board men of the character which the Manila men have universally obtained for ferocity and revenge. All those engaged in the trade or shipping of the archipelago, can readily bring to mind numerous instances, within the last few years, of attempts similar to that above described, several of which have proved fatal. A sufficient quantity of men for the service in which these people are now, might be found among the Portuguese of India, and others, free from the danger of life and property, which is now incurred. We have, indeed, heard it said, that many of these instances are attributable to the cruelty with which the men have been treated; and this, it is probable, may be sometimes the case; though it can scarcely be assumed as a regular practice; still, even admitting this, since the danger is by no means *necessary* to the navigation of these seas, it would be but prudent to guard against it, by the employment of people, who do not carry their ideas of the point of honor to such a fatal extreme. Might it not be for the interest of the Insurance Offices in this part of the world to insist on a change of the system, which now renders not unfrequent these dreadful scenes?

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.—The appearance of a "barbarian" ship on the coast of *Keang-soo*, has called forth from the Emperor another circular to the Governors

and Foo-yuens of the maritime provinces. This was received in Canton early this month. The Imperial order is grounded on information from *Nanking* that a ship with three masts, and many men and guns, carrying a flag on which were Chinese characters stating the vessel to be a merchant ship from India, had arrived from the northward; that there was one man on board, who spoke Chinese; and that from him it was found, that the ship had on board the crew of a junk, which they had taken off a wreck at sea, and whom they came to deliver up. The report further stated, that the cargo of the vessel consisted of woollen cloth and other goods, from which it was believed to be the same, which appeared off the coast some months previously, although the people on board declared that she had long since gone back to her own country.

The imperial reply to the foregoing is much in the usual style, enjoining all the local officers of the maritime provinces, to keep strict watch and drive the ship off the coast; but prudently ordering them most strictly to abstain from any attack, while they are to prevent any of the crew from landing, and strictly to refuse all supplies of rice and water, that so the ship may be obliged to return to Canton, &c. &c. The only notice taken of the preservation of the lives of the crew of the junk is an order to enquire if such a vessel existed, and whether the story is true.

PIRACY.—We perceive, from the last Nos. of the *Singapore Chronicle*, that, to the disgrace of the two powers who are most interested in the commerce of the Malay archipelago, piracy is on the increase; and that several instances have recently occurred close to the Straits of Singapore and Rhio. This evil might soon be abated, if the Dutch and English local authorities would lay aside their foolish jealousy, and act with vigor for their mutual benefit. The Dutch used to permit many petty Rajahs to issue "passes," authorising prahus to carry arms, &c. or, in other words, to give them the *right* to act as pirates if so inclined, without fear of punishment if caught by the English cruizers—they becoming thus, in some manner, under the Dutch protection. Is this absurd principle still acted on?

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We insert a letter from "A CONSTANT READER," who has stepped forward to defend the American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, from the charges brought against them, in reference to the Piracy, mentioned in our last No. With regard to the bias, with which our correspondent seems to think our introductory remarks were written, we can assure him, that none such exists. We considered it our duty to the public, to insert the account handed us for publication; and we are certain, that our refusal to do so would not have prevented it from appearing in the columns of more than one of our cotemporaries in this part of the world. The italics were in the original—our statement that the letter came to us "from a most respectable quarter" was quite correct; and we do not see any reason to retract any portion of the comments, which prefaced the narrative.

There is, at the present day, no occasion for a remark as to the wisdom and mercy shown by the governments of civilized countries in the diminution of capital punishments; but, with a people just emerging from barbarism, and but partly comprehending the laws by which they are governed, a different rule is required; and it is much to be dreaded, whether such an exhibition of uncalled for and misplaced mercy as that at which our correspondent defends, may not have a most unhappy effect on many of the people who witness the deadliest of all crimes,—deliberate and studied murder—passed over with impunity by the very men who (if they do their duty as Christian teachers) must often point out it's enormity, and repeat the divine denunciation against all who shed blood. With regard to the allowing time for offenders to repent of their sins, we are not of the number of those who consider a forced profession of contrition, when the career of vice is about to be closed for ever, as proving much repentance of sins; but on this subject we have no wish to enter. What the reason which influenced the conduct of the Missionaries in this case was, it would not be fair in us to decide. It may have arisen from superior morality and philosophy—or it may have been from the wish, of which they have often been suspected—to keep all the power of the islands in their own hands. In advocating the abridgment of this, we alluded only to the *civil power*, which they have obtained, and which should, we think, be entrusted to other hands. Our remarks have been made in fairness, and we hope that for this, at least, our correspondent will give us credit.

Considerable attention has of late, been drawn to these interesting islands, in one of which (Woahoo) from four to five hundred foreigners, principally English and Americans, are now established. The following extract of a letter from that island, will give some idea of its capabilities as a depot. From the first of January to the 10th of December 1832, the number of foreign vessels touching at that island was one hundred and fifty-five.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR.—In your number for January 24th, you inserted a letter from a correspondent, signed "M," concerning murder and piracy by Sandwich Islanders. The summing up of that letter was to convict "the Missionaries" of what you have called "folly and injustice!" The melancholy tale, if true, is indeed told for the sole purpose of bringing in unfavorably the Missionaries, as if they were the abettors of murder and piracy. You avow your disinclination to enter into the controversy between the Missionaries and their opponents, yet you insert what provokes controversy, and preface the "quotation" with no very friendly remarks. Firstly, you state as if to prejudice the reader, that your letter comes from a "most respectable quarter." I will not publish my surmises what the quarter may be, but will suppose it to be the most respectable that wealth, station, or education can make it. You are, I presume, of the same opinion as myself, that none of these can "secure" man from wrong opinion, or unjust prejudices. I might perhaps add, "malicious intentions," especially when religion and Missionaries are concerned, but I will not insist on that. Now in the winding up of the "statement" there is evidently, to my mind, such an absurd representation of the Missionaries, that, I am persuaded, to most candid readers, it must appear a *mis*-representation. The Americans, who have been thought fit to fill the station they do, by a society of very respectable men in the United States, —in the melancholy case recorded, are said to have inferred, that there was no positive proof of Captain Carter's being drowned, because the vessel "*was not more than one hundred miles off shore at the time he was thrown overboard.*" These are the words of your correspondent, and your own printed italics. Now, is it credible, that these astute and ambitious Americans, were such fools as to draw such an inference from such premises? The Jews may believe it—as a Pagan once said contemptuously—but I cannot, Mr. Editor, if you can.

I know nothing of the case, but what appears in your columns, but since you have animadverted on the "folly and injustice" of the alleged act of the Missionaries, I hope you will let me be heard in extenuation. The Missionaries may doubt whether the Captain is drowned or not; although not for the reason your correspondent assigns. However, as I fear this may be true, they may have doubted whether the persons to be executed in a few days, had caused his death or not. In similar cases people say very naturally—though not always very wisely,—that the murderers should be hanged. True, the wilful murderer should forfeit his own life—somebody should be hanged. Yet when many are concerned in a homicide or murder, it is not easy to say, who the victims of justice shall be. The enlightened statesmen and philosophers of the present day, are disinclined to hang people up so readily as in the good old times; and it may be, the American Missionaries have

some new-fangled ideas on the subject of capital punishments:—they may be—it is very possible,—a century before your correspondent in the morality and philosophy of such matters. As to your remark that if they cannot disprove the allegations of their opponents, "the power of committing such acts of folly and injustice should be at once taken out of their hands"—I cannot tell what it means. They have no power but that of opinion. They hold no offices in the state; they have no authority—and how you are to take their opinions from them; or justly doom them to silence, I cannot tell. Did your space admit of an investigation of the subject of capital punishments the present case affords a just occasion for its introduction. Around us in this land we have the infliction of death almost daily, by order of the civil power; hundreds of heads are chopped off annually for piracy—but there is no evidence that it leads to a diminution of crime. The newly formed states in America, legislating on the science of Europe, have nearly abolished the punishment of death. And a society was formed in England last May, composed of noblemen, statesmen, lawyers of eminence, and gentlemen philanthropists, of all shades of the christian communion, to abolish the infliction of capital punishments in all cases, but those of very aggravated murder. An eminent Irish lawyer, indeed, pleaded for the entire abolition of capital punishments. The day, I trust, has gone bye, when human governments shall presume to take away human life in the wanton manner they have done. But, I must not enlarge on this subject. I only request that you and your readers will take a candid and impartial view of the conduct of the accused missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. Without *more* evidence, I would not charge them with either "folly or injustice," nor would I mock the idea of offenders being allowed time to repent of their sins.

I remain, Your's

A CONSTANT READER.

"The Romish Missionaries, that were established here, have been sent away in one of the native vessels, it is supposed to California; they will lead a miserable life of it during their passage—at least we have every reason to believe so, from the well known character of the Master,—I pity them from my heart.

"Should the trade to China be thrown open, I have no doubt but these Islands will become of considerable importance; their situation for becoming a depot for East Indian and Chinese manufactures, intended for the New States in America, is most favorable; and if those goods could be purchased here, at a fair advance on the invoice, we should soon have great numbers of national vessels coming here, for the purpose of making their purchases, instead of allowing the Americans to have almost the exclusive right of supplying them at an extravagant price.

"I wonder, some of the invalids from India do not come here, for the purpose of renovating their health, as I certainly think the climate more favorable for them than the Cape of Good Hope, and they have always a number of opportunities of returning to China in the autumn, as there is never a season passes, that we have not three or four vessels sailing for China or Manila; and there is always a good opportunity of their going to England, by the way of Cape Horn, from the month of September to the latter end of November, or middle of December by whalers, or by the Hudson's Bay Company's ship.

"The trade to these Islands is, at present, in the hands of a few, and they (between ourselves) are all linked together, so that when a poor devil arrives, who has any thing to dispose of, there is only one person who wants to purchase, and he always divides with the others. If any person with a capital of $ 100,000 or $ 150,000 were to establish himself here, he might not only engross the trade at the Islands, but might have the greatest part of the California trade likewise. A small vessel, with a British register, might also be advantageously employed here in whaling in the summer, and collecting elephant oil in the winter, and shipping from here to England, or by taking it to Valparaisa or Lima, and shipping it from thence to England.

"The governor of this Island is just commencing to plant cotton, and I have no doubt but he will sell it low in the seed, so that a person importing one or two of the new cotton gins from America might make a good thing of it. If encouragement was given to foreigners, and the natives would sell their lands to them, I have no doubt but a few years would elapse before there would be a great trade here; but the Missionaries strongly oppose foreigners gaining any footing here, as it would interfere with their trade with the natives."

Woahoo, (Sandwich Is.)

PROJECTED NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA.

"The practicability of a most advantageous intercourse across the continent of America, from Canada, was long since demonstrated by that very adventurous traveller, Sir Alexander M'Kenzie.

"Mr. M'Taggart, who was an engineer employed at the Rediau Canal, observes, in his very instructive, although very quaintly written book, "but the grand Canadian Canal is not the Rediau Canal, nor the Welland Canal. These are only sections of it, which are to be met with on the grand line between Quebec and the noble summit level of Lake Superior. This famous canal will be finished in a few years, as far as the summit level. Steam-boats may go up from Quebec to Lake Superior ere three years from this time. From thence, with little trouble, they will pass through the *Notch* of the Rocky Mountains, and be locked down the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. The route, however, will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cook's River, or the large Salmon River at Nootka Sound. The town of Nootka is likely yet to be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plan, as the trade between it and the Oriental World may become wonderfully great in a short time. Then, when the steam-packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the stages will be London, Cove of Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Maitland, Erie, Huron, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabasca, Nootka, and Canton. Can this be called foolish prophecy, or an idle dream? By no means, it is perfectly practicable. The magnitude of the whole may probably be too much for the minds of the generality of mankind to grasp; but what signifies that? Were the work absolutely finished, millions would not believe it! Pagans consider the sun in a different light from astronomers. The eyes of both are dazzled by his beams, while his real nature is unknown—as far beyond the understanding of man as he is in miles from the earth, and probably farther."—*McGregor's British America.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	33	44	30:50	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
2	38	48	30:45	"	"
3	32	48	30:40	" "	"
4	47	58	30:30	" light breeze	"
5	48	65	30:25	" "	N a NW.
6	54	65	30:30	" moderate breeze	N.
7	43	57	30:40	" "	"
8	43	57	30:35	" "	"
9	40	58	30:40	" light breeze	"
10	52	65	30:30	" "	"
11	52	64	30:20	First part fine, middle and latter cloudy, with rain latter part, light breeze	"
12	48	49	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, moderate breeze first, parts; mid. and latter fresh breeze	"
13	35	38	30:40	Cloudy, with rain, fresh breeze	N a NW.
14	33	40	30:40	" throughout "	N.
15	38	42	30:30	" moderate breeze	N a NNW.
16	40	45	30:25	" with rain at times, moderate breeze	NNW.
17	40	42	30:15	" with constant rain, thunder and lightning in middle part, moderate breeze	NW.
18	38	42	30:25	Fine weather first part, middle and latter cloudy, with light rain at times, moderate breeze	"
19	33	40	30:30	Most part cloudy, moderate breeze	"
20	34	45	30:25	Fine weather throughout, fresh breeze	"
21	32	48	30:40	" moderate breeze	N a NW.
22	33	53	30:40	" "	"
23	38	55	30:45	" first part light breeze middle and latter	SW.
24	41	57	30:35	" light breeze	SE.
25	49	60	30:33	" light and variable	N a SE.
26	55	64	30:30	Cloudy, light breeze variable	NNW a SE.
27	56	64	30:25	" light breeze	SE.
28	56	66	30:20	" with rain, first part light, latter part fresh breeze	N.
29	44	57	30:40	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
30	43	58	30:40	" first part, middle and latter cloudy, with rain latter part, moderate breeze	"
31	50	57	30:25	Cloudy, with light rain throughout, light breeze	N a NNW.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. FEBRUARY 18th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	Pecul
„ very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	Pecul
Betel nut		4½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	— „
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35	Pecul
„ Mauritius		20 a 23	Pecul
Cochineal, Europe garbled		350 a 400	Pecul
„ ungarbled		220	Pecul
Copper, South American		15 a 16	Pecul
„ at Lintin for exportation		20	Pecul
„ Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50	Pecul
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10	Pecul
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.6	Pecul
„ Madras (old) 10. 3 (new) 11.2			Pecul
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	Piece
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾	Piece
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	Piece
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35	₩ Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42	—
„ „ 30 a 40		38	—
„ „ 40 a 70 not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩ Catty
Cubear		19 a 20	Catty
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	Catty
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	Catty
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½	Catty
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	Catty
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...		50 a 70	Catty
„ clarified		60 a 70	Catty
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	Pecul
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3	Pecul
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75	Pecul
Lead pig		4½	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	Pecul
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	Pecul
Opium, Patna } last year's		760 a 755	Chest
„ Benares } nominal			Chest
„ Bombay }		705	Chest
„ Damaun }			Chest
„ Turkey		none	₩ Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½	
Putchuck		13 a 14	Pecul
Quicksilver		57 a 58	Pecul
Rattans		2½ a 4½	100
Rice		2.40 a 2.50	Pecul
Rose Maloes		38	Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
„ Lintin		8½ a 8¾	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16	Pecul
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7	Pecul
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2	Pecul
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	Pecul
„ „ very fine		28 a 40	Pecul
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩ 100
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.	each
„ Sea Otter		45 a 50	each
„ Land „		5 a 6½	each
„ Beaver		4½ a 6½	each
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	each
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter .... *unsaleable*			
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩ Catty
Tin-plates		6 a 6½	₩ Box
Tin, Banca		15½	Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		14¾ a 15	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...		1.55 a 1.80	₩ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20	Piece
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „			Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		28 a 30	Piece
Long-ells, ...		8	Piece
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₩ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		27	Pecul
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „		14 a 15	Pecul
„ buds ..		12 a 14	Pecul
China root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs .... none			Pecul
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4½	Pecul
Gamboge		75 a 85	Pecul
Glass beads		16 a 22	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Lead white		10	Pecul
„ red		11	Pecul
Mother of Pearl shells		20	Pecul
Musk		70 a 110	₩ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	100
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52	100
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48	100
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40	100
„ small none			100
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none	100
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90	100
„ Canton		62 a 63	100
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩ Catty
Rhubarb .. none			Pecul
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		300 a 303	Pecul
„ „ Tsatlee		352 a 360	Pecul
„ Canton N°. 1			Pecul
„ „ 2			Pecul
„ „ 3			Pecul
„ „ 4		none	Pecul
„ „ 1			Pecul
„ „ 5 2			Pecul
„ „ 3			Pecul
Sugar raw	Taels	6.2 a 6.4	Pecul
„ Pingfa		none	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„	Pecul
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		7.8	Pecul
„ „ „ 2d. „		none	Pecul
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	Pecul
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28	Pecul
„ Campoy .. none			Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35	Pecul
„ Peko		38 a 60	Pecul
„ Ankoi Souchong none			Pecul
„ Hyson		55 a 70	Pecul
„ „ skin		26 a 35	Pecul
„ „ young		45 a 50	Pecul
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66	Pecul
„ Twankay		30 a 32	Pecul
„ Orange Peko		20 a 21	Pecul
„ Caper		20 a 22	Pecul
Tortoise shell ..	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmerick		5 a 5½	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermilion		34 a 35	₩ Box
Whangbees		22 a 25	₩ 1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... — ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ..,, ... ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ..,, .. ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The customary stagnation at this particular period, (the termination of the Chinese Year,) has pervaded our commerce in general during the past fortnight.

In COTTON no alteration in prices. The cargo of the LOWJEE FAMILY is not yet sold; but it is not expected to have any effect on the market.

OPIUM.—The market, since our last, has been flat, particularly for PATNA and BENARES; some barter transactions have taken place with RAW SILK, which have tended to reduce prices. MALWA has been more firm, and a good many chests have changed hands at Sp. Drs. 700 and 705 per chest; but prices for both descriptions of the drug are now nominal, and nothing doing; nor is any improvement expected till after the China new year.

No price has yet been established for the NEW OPIUM, nor has the quality of the drug been accurately ascertained, but it is said to be much the same as last year's the touch, of both kinds, about 48 to 50: the weight of PATNA is about 120½, and of BENARES 117½ catties per chest.

The deliveries up to the 16th consisted of

PATNA,	198
BENARES,	35
MALWA,	288½
Total	521½

In consequence of the stock of COCHINEAL being reduced to a very inconsiderable quantity, a few piculs, of good Europe garbled, have been sold as high as Sp. Drs. 400 per picul; but this is a price that cannot be relied upon under any extensive importation.

The holders of CLOVES have been making sales, at an improvement on former prices.

The PEPPER by the MOFFATT has been sold at 8½ per picul.

RATTANS, of the very best sort, will now realize 4¼ a 4½ per picul.

Some slight improvement in price has attended Straits' and Banca TIN, but the demand is trifling.

CASSIA is scarcely procurable even at our advanced quotations.

SUGARS have again advanced, owing to the demand for the interior.

WOOLLENS, of the first quality, will obtain the extent of our quotations.

TAYSAAM SILK has declined to 360 a 303; but the superior qualities of the TSAILEE are not to be purchased under Sp. Drs. 360 per picul; ordinary market qualities at Sp. Drs. 350 a 348 per picul.

BENGAL OPIUM, SEASON 1833. 1ST SALES.

PATNA,	2416 chests	highest	1170	lowest	1100	average	1133:7:8.
BENARES,	1122 ,,	,,	1126	,,	1090	,,	1100:3:9.

1st Sales	20th December,	3,538	chests
2nd ,,	20th February,	3,000	,,
3rd ,,	20th March,	2,000	,,
4th ,,	20th April,	2,000	,,
Total		10,538	,,

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

The RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, will sail on the 20th Instant. For freight of treasure, apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnston, will sail positively on the 5th of March. For freight apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF EUROPE.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross. Apply to
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The barque SIR GEORGE MURRAY, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS DENT AND Co., or to the owner on board.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND PINANG.

The BUCEPHALUS, Captain Gottlieb, will sail from Lintin, with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th Feb. 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

FEBRUARY			FROM
1 Brit. brig	Bucephalus,	Gottlieb,	Singapore,
4 Neth. ship	Pleiades,	Ross,	Dassam,
5 Span. brig	Veloz,	Sota,	Manila,
7 French ship	Grand Duquesne,	Potestat,	Havre,
,, Brit. barque	Resource,	Smith,	Sydney & Java,
12 ,, ,,	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Sourabaya,
13 ,, ,,	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per RED ROVER.—E. W. Brightman, Esq.
LADY OF THE LAKE.—Captain Dudman.
RESOURCE.—A. Morrison, Esq.

SAILED

JANUARY			FOR
30 Span. brig	Triunfo,	Salado,	Manila,
,, ,, ,,	Brillante,	Pozuela,	
31 Port. ,,	Novo Viajante,	Jorge,	Lisbon,
FEBRUARY			
3 ,, ,,	Eliza,	Barradas,	Timor,
4 Span. ,,	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,
,, Port. ship	Eugenia,	Andrade,	Lisbon,
10 H. C. S.	Reliance,	Timins,	London,
,, Brit. ship	Carron,	Wilson,	Bombay,
12 ,, brig	Bee,	Warden,	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per BRILLANTE.—B. Carneiro, Esq.
H. C. S. RELIANCE.—Mrs. Brightman, Miss Barnard; H. Williams, H. G. Brightman, and Jabez Jenkins, Esqrs. and Lieut. McGregor.
CARRON.—James Matheson, W. M. Blanckenhagen, and G. Ogilvie, [Esqrs.

The JAMESINA has, we hear, returned to Lintin, from the East coast.

Letters from Manila mention the loss of the British ship HYDERY, from Sydney, on the Island of Mindanao. The crew went to Calcutta per DONA CARMELITA.

The H. C. S. SIR DAVID SCOTT and H. C. C. S. MOFFAT, will, it is expected, be despatched about the 25th.

The French ship CATHINKA, will leave for Havre, in a day or two.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG.
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c &c.

THE Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Prava grande, Macao.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. MARCH 4th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		
„ very superior		36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35		
„ Mauritius		20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		350 a 400		
„ ungarbled		220		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.6		
„ Madras (old) 10. 3 (new)		11.2		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35	₩	Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42		—
„ „ 30 a 36		38		—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear		19 a 20		
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70		
„ clarified		60 a 70		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace	none			
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none			
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *last year's*		735 a 730		
„ Benares *nominal*				Chest
„ Bombay		700 a 705		
„ Damaun				
„ Turkey		none	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		57 a 58		
Rattans		2¾ a 4½		
Rice		2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		8½ a 8½		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩	100
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.		
„ Sea Otter		45 a 50		
„ Land „		5 a 6½		each
„ Beaver		4½ a 6½		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	*unsaleable*			
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catt
Tin-plates		6 a 6½	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		15¾ a 16		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.55 a 1.80	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		8		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecu

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		27		
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „		14 a 15		
„ buds		12 a 14		
China root		3¼		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		300 a 303		
„ „ Tsatlee		352 a 360		
„ Canton N°. 1				
„ „ 2				
„ „ 3				
„ „ 4		none		
„ „ 5 (1)				
„ „ 5 (2)				
„ „ 5 (3)				
Sugar raw	Taels	6.2 a 6.4		
„ Pingfa		none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		8.		„
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,				
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none			Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35		
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none			
„ Hyson		55 a 70		
„ „ skin		26 a 35		
„ „ young		45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66		
„ Twankay		30 a 32		
„ Orange Peko		20 a 21		
„ Caper		20 a 22		
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick		5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		32 a 33	₩	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₱ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ... ,, ... ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. .... ,, ... ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The merchants have scarcely returned to their usual operations of business. No transactions have taken place in the staple since our last. The cargo of the LOWJEE FAMILY is yet unsold; the stock on hand now consists of

BOMBAY,	32,288
BENGAL,	26,516
MADRAS,	1,830
Total	60,634 Bales.

OPIUM.—About 140 chests of new PATNA have been cleared without any price having been fixed; and a few sales, we understand, have been made to Europeans, at Sp. Drs. 665 a 660 per chest; but the market cannot be considered as yet opened.

A slight demand for last year's PATNA has appeared within these few days past, at the low rate of Sp. Drs. 735 per chest; but no enquiry whatever either for old or new BENARES.

Several small sales of MALWA have taken place at Sp. Drs. 705 a 700 per chest; but the market is at present very dull.

The stock of Canton SUGAR CANDY is reduced to about 2 a 3000 tubs, for which very high prices are demanded; and the supply for the ensuing season is expected to be very small, in consequence of the high price of Sugar.

TIN has improved a little, owing to the tea and silk merchants, who are on the point of departure.

TEAS have declined a little, in consequence of no further arrivals from America.

We have no other alterations to advise of.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY	ARRIVED		FROM
21 Span. ship	Sabina,	Somes,	Calcutta,
27 Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	,,

PASSENGER

Per WATER WITCH.—Charles Lyall, Esq.

FEBRUARY	SAILED		FOR
14 Port. ship	Admiral Buyskes,	DaCosta,	Singapore & Java
15 ,, ,,	Providencia,	Figueredo,	Batavia,
,, ,, brig	San Francisco Xavier	Danenberg,	Pinang,
16 Span. ,,	Constante,	Tayag,	Manila,
17 Brit. barque	Austen,	Rickett,	Batavia,
18 Am. ship	Emily Taylor,	Darling,	Boston,
19 Port. brig	Temerario,	Horja,	Bombay & Damaun
23 French ship	Cathinka,	Malescot,	Nantes,
26 Brit. barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta.
MARCH			
1 H. C. C. S.	Moffatt,	Cromarty,	Halifax,
,, H. C. S.	Sir David Scott,	Ward,	London.

PASSENGERS

Per AUSTEN.—Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Luthrop.
TEMERAIRO.—H. A. Leiria, Esq.
CATHINKA.—J. Labouchere and John Colville, Esqrs.
RED ROVER.—Captain Garstin, and F. T. Morris, Esq.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnston, will sail positively on the 5th of March. For freight apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The barque SIR GEORGE MURRAY, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS DENT AND CO., or to the owner on board.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Capt. J. C. Ross. Apply to

B. GERNAERT.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND PINANG.

The BUCEPHALUS, Captain Gottlieb, will sail from Lintin with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th Feb. 1833.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG, And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and Nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manilla and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 1st. OF MARCH, 1833.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value
FEBRUARY	old	390	760	360380	61	760	53060	649	705	457545	1204	Sp. Drs. 870985
	new	94	670		10	670						
Ten previous months		4315		3549740	1216		947655	12953½		7214080	18484½	11711475
Consumption to 1st Mar.		4799		3910120	1287		1000715	13602½		7671625	19688½	12582460
Stock at Lintin ,,	old	835			226							
	new	1622			207			1784			4724	

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. MARCH 18th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		
„ very superior		36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35		
„ Mauritius		20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		350 a 400		
„ ungarbled		220		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.6		
„ Madras (old) 10. 3 (new)		11.2		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38	₩	Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42	—	
„ „ 30 a 36		40	—	
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear (*no demand*)				
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70		
„ clarified		60 a 70		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *new*		635 a 640		
„ Benares „		610		Chest
„ Bombay }		670 a 675		
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey		850	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		57 a 58		
Rattans		2¾ a 4½		
Rice		2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		8½ a 8¾		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩	100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45		
„ Land „		4 a 7		each
„ Beaver		4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	*unsaleable*			
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catt
Tin-plates		6 a 6½	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		16 a 16½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.55 a 1.80	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		8		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecu

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „		14 a 15		
„ buds		12 a 14		
China root		3½		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		300 a 310		
„ „ Tsatlee		350 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1				
„ „ 2				
„ „ 3				
„ „ 4		none		
„ „ 5 1				
„ „ 2				
„ „ 3				
Sugar raw	Taels	6.4		
„ Pingfa		none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, (*little remaining*)		20 a 28		
„ Campoy none				Pecul
„ Souchong, (*mostly common kind*)		19 a 35		
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong none				
„ Hyson		55 a 70		
„ „ skin		26 a 35		
„ „ young		45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66		
„ Twankay		30 a 32		
„ Orange Peko		20 a 21		
„ Caper		20 a 22		
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick		5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		32 a 33	₩	Box
Whangbees		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 28¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In Cotton very few transactions have occurred since the holidays; and the unfavorable state of the weather has lately much interfered with the operations of the manufacturers.

We understand that part of the cargo of the Lowjee Family has been sold; about 500 bales at Taels 9:6 and 400 bales at Taels 9:2 per picul—importer's price.

Opium.—Some small sales of old and new Patna with a few sales on time of the new drug, have constituted the chief operations of our market during the past fortnight; during which time the price of the latter has been daily declining.

Within these few days past, Malwa has been offered by the Chinese, at Sp. Drs. 690 a 680, although the deliveries to the 15th have been great, consisting of

Patna, new	257
,, old	250
Benares, new	11
,, old	17
Malwa,	627
Total	1162 Chests.

Benares still continues out of request.

As the quantity of Turkey Opium, recently imported by the Boston, is supposed to be small, Sp. Drs. 850 per picul is readily obtainable for this description of the drug. The Chinese holders have been selling single piculs at Sp. Drs. 890.

A small parcel of Banca Tin has been sold at Sp. Drs. 17 per picul; but this price, it is thought, could not be obtained for any quantity, beyond a moderate importation.

A parcel of South American Copper remains at Lintin, in the hands of the importer.

Sugar is expected to be very scarce this season, in consequence of a partial failure of the sugar cane, and the increased demand from the northern provinces.

There has been a slight improvement in the article of Cotton Yarn; the price of Long Cloths is maintained under a steady demand; but Chintzes, Handkerchiefs, and similar manufactures are depressed by the large stocks still on hand. Woollens of good qualities are in request.

The quantity of Raw Silk now remaining is very inconsiderable, and of this there is a very small proportion of good quality.

The consumption of Cudbear is now so very small, that with the large stock on hand it is at present unsaleable.

Our recent advices from Manila state Sugar to have risen to Sp. Drs. 4¾ per picul, and Hemp, to Sp. Drs. 6¼—occasioned by the arrival of several American vessels.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in London: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, Bombay: ,, Remington and Co.
,, Calcutta: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, Singapore: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The barque Sir George Murray, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. Thomas Dent and Co., or to the owner on board.

PROSPECTUS
OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

China, October 1st, 1832.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

March			From
2	Span. ship	Buen Suceso,	Cucullu	Manila,
3	,, ,,	N. S. del Rosario,	Cordero,	,,
,,	Amer. ,,	Boston,	Bancroft,	London,
4	,, ,,	Roman,	Lavender,	New York,
,,	,, ,,	Pearl,	Engle,	Valparaiso,
,,	,, brig	Bolivar Libertador,	Underwood,	Sandwich Is. & [Manila.

PASSENGER

Per Roman.—W. C. Hunter, Esq.

SAILED

March				For
6	Amer. ship	John and Elizabeth,	Hepburn,	Manila,
7	,, brig	Lancaster,	Jennings,	San Blas,
11	Brit. ship	Lowjee Family,	Johnstone.	Bombay,
,,	,, brig	Bucephalus,	Gottlieb,	Singapore,
13	Amer. ship	Romulus,	Harding,	New York,
14	Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta,
16	Dutch ship	Pleiades,	Ross,	Batavia,
,,	,, ,,	Atlas,	Symons,	,,
,,	French ,,	Grand Duquesne,	Podestat,	Manila & Havre,
,,	Brit. barque	Jamesina,	Hector,	Calcutta,

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott.—(Omitted in last No.) Captain Dudman.
Atlas.—Miss Symons.
Grand Duquesne.—C. Lyall, and B. Gernaert, Esqrs.
Water Witch.—R. Wilkinson, Esq.
Jamesina.—Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly.
Pleiades.—J. Rabbinell, Esq.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c &c.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, at Robt Edwards's, N°. 3 American Hong:

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weather shoes, from Stunt. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland; Very fine Irish linen; 10/4 damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half Hose, colored and plain. Very Fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Pint Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Bata via Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havanna and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles. &c. &c. &c.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. TUESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1833. NO. 4.

MARRIED.—On Monday, the 18th instant, at the Chapel of the British Factory, Macao, by the Revd. Charles Wimberly, THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Medical Establishment, to Miss CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of JOHN SHILLABER, Esq. of Salem, Massachusetts, U. S. of America. The ceremony was performed in the presence of W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq. (President of the Factory,) and a large circle of friends.

CANTON.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the American ship *Washington*, which has arrived at Manila, (from Cadiz the 25th of October,) we learn, that in consequence of the state of health of the king of Spain, a council of regency had been appointed, composed principally of constitutionalists, and having the queen at it's head. This augurs well for the Peninsula; and will probably have an effect on the affairs of Portugal.

From the latter country, no news of importance has reached us, except a report of the surrender of the whole of Don Miguel's fleet to Admiral Sartorius.

FORMOSA.—The insurrection on the island, which, at one time, threatened a protracted and serious opposition to the Chinese government, has been suppressed. Troops had been ordered from the provinces of *Shan-tung* and *Chih-le*, which previous to embarkation, were met by the intelligence of the "pacification" of the island. His Celestial Majesty is said to have recently regarded this affair in a more serious light, than at the first breaking out of the islanders, whom he dubbed "a mere assemblage of crows."

MACAO.—We hear, that an attempt has recently been made by the local officers, to interrupt the trade of Macao, by preventing the Chinese, usually engaged in working the cargo boats, from going in them outside the harbour. This, as great part of the cargo of many ships is received in the roads, would cause serious inconvenience, were it acted upon. We suppose, that the usual inducement, the hope of a bribe, prompted this attempt, which will, we believe, prove unsuccessful.

We have been informed, that the danger in Macao roads, which we formerly noticed, as discovered and touched on by the *Jamesina* in June last, still remains. It was, at the time, said that the government had taken measures to remove this, and it seems scarcely credible that they should not, ere this, have done so.

The Portuguese ship *Novo Paquete*, which sailed from Macao for Lisbon, in March last, has, it is said, been captured by the squadron of Don Pedro, and sent into Oporto.

We understand, that our friends at Macao, are about to establish an Italian Opera. A successful attempt was, some time since, made to get up one of Rossini's Operas; and the presence of some professional vocalists, recently arrived from Chili, will, we hope, supply the means for accomplishing what cannot fail to be a great addition to the amusements of the place.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The *Bolivar Libertador*, an American vessel, bound from the Sandwich Islands to Manila, has arrived at Lintin, having been refused admittance into the port of Manila, on account of her name. The authorities, we are told, sent off a few casks of water, and ordered her to quit the Spanish territories within a given time.

LINTIN.—We some time since, gave an account of the preservation of some Chinese, from a wreck near Lintin, by some English gentlemen, on their way from Lintin to Canton. We have since learnt the following particulars from the gentleman, to whose care they were left:—

"When I received them, they were all half dead; one man almost past recovery. By proper care, however, they all came round; and were landed on Lintin at their own request, after being on board two days. They were mandarins: had been attached to a boat with ten men—five of whom were drowned. When upset, they were cruizing after Ladrones, (query: were *they* not ladroning?)

"I offered to procure them a passage to Whampoa, in a mandarin boat, but they said, as these boats were engaged smuggling, they would not like to receive them; so I landed them on the island, with a bag of rice."

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

At the present time, when voyages of adventure along the east coast of China have excited considerable attention, as well in India as here, we think we shall be rendering our readers an acceptable service, in laying before them all that may relate to the subject. The two following *Chops* merit attention, as they show, in plain terms, the anxiety, which the officers of the local government labor under, to make it appear to the Emperor, that trade is here conducted, as it is evident he wishes it to be, on the basis of fairness and "benevolence." In answer to the complaint which reached the Emperor, the parties mainly interested in the continuance of the present vicious and ricketty system, apply to the Hong-merchants, for corroboration of what they are pleased to represent to the Emperor, as the truth, viz: that the present is the "best possible" state of things that foreigners "jump for joy to pay the duties"; that the *consoo fund* is fairly levied, and appropriated, &c. &c. If, instead of asking the Hong-merchants, as to the "justice of their dealings," he had made the enquiry of the foreigners, he would have found,—what is well known to all,—that the complaints are not directed against the Hong-merchants, individually, but against the system; and, pushing the subject a little further, against the very men, who make these false reports to His Celestial Majesty.

The leniency, which they promise to use on the ship's return, *if it be found, that she merely designed to sell her cargo for higher prices in other provinces*, contrasts finely, with all the bullying and blustering, which they indulge in when "instructing" foreigners. Again; His Excellency the Governor, engages in case of "any Hong-merchant acting unjustly," to make it known to the Emperor, that the culprit may be punished, "*for it is his object to preserve mutual tranquility between the native and foreign merchants, in order to give effect to His Sacred Majesty's wish to facilitate commerce, and shew tenderness to strangers.*"

Why these attempts, and this anxiety to represent the foreign trade as properly and equitably conducted? Is it not evident, that the wish of the Emperor is, that such *should be* the case, and that he has begun to suspect, that there is some remissness or participation on the part of the local government, in the abuses of which he has heard? This appears to us the only feasible explanation, and (if our opinion be well founded,) it proves, more than volumes could do—what all acquainted with China believe to be the case,—that the officers of the Canton government form the only obstacle to the attainment of a fair and liberal system, that would be equally advantageous to all parties engaged in it, but in which peculation and bribery, on the gigantic scale to which they are now carried, would not be practicable. The remedy is, we trust, fast approaching:—every vessel that is heard of on the coast cannot fail to strengthen the suspicion already produced, and it may be that "the voyages up the coast," will, by exciting attention to the subject, tend to effect a change from the present unjust and absurd system.

Substance of governor *Loo's* report to the Emperor, concerning ships going to the northeast. (A copy received February 13th, 1833.)

The first part of the document refers to the Imperial order sent from Peking, on the appearance of the *Amherst*, on the coast of *Shan-tung*. Governor *Le's* disgrace prevented his sending up a final reply to His Majesty, and governor *Loo* was so busy with the rebels at the *Leen-chow* hills, that he deferred writing fully on the subject till after his arrival at Canton.

Loo quotes the Imperial Order, of July the 28th, 1832, where mention is made of two printed papers, the purport of which was, that trade was not conducted justly at Canton. To answer this allegation, his excellency gives the contrary assertion of *How-qua*, Junior, *How-qua*, &c., in a statement sent in by them to government. They declare that the *consoo fund* is raised by an accurate estimate of the exports and imports, according to old regulations, on which there has long been a mutual good understanding; that all commercial transactions are voluntary—there is nothing compulsory—if one Hong-merchant does not give satisfaction, the foreign merchant may go to another; and, whenever the foreigners please, they may petition government. The merchants are astonished, that foreigners should run to other provinces with these complaints; it is all a pretext for opening a trade to other ports, &c.

Governor *Loo* inquired of *Chung*, the Hoppo, and he gave quite as favorable an opinion of the state of things at Canton. Ever since the port charges were diminished, in the 10th year of His Majesty's reign, the foreigners have been very grateful to the Emperor for his tenderness and kindness, and have jumped for joy to pay their duties. The English who have usually twenty ships a year, had, on the 27th of the 11th moon, twenty-two at Whampoa, and the chief had delivered his cargoes, and paid his duties, as usual, with perfect tranquility and obedience. The Americans and the country traders, and other nations who come to Canton, had not said a word contrary to the above, and what the Hong-merchants had said, about the justice of their dealings, was quite worthy of credit.

As to the ships *Hooheame* and *Keale*, there were no such names to be found among those that had come to Canton; and the chief Plowden and others had said they knew of no such name. Besides they, being at Canton, were tens of thousands of Chinese miles from their native country: they could not tell what ships might go to *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung* &c. However, as prices were higher in the northern ports than at Canton, it is possible that speculators might get up false names of ships, and go in quest of gain.

Still, His Excellency remarks as, by law, English ships are not allowed to go to other provinces to trade, it is incumbent to adopt some regulations to prevent them.

The opinions of Admiral *Le*, of the criminal judge, and the provincial treasurer, have been taken on the subject. And since the seas of Canton and the Chinese coast communicate with foreign seas, the northern ports may be approached by ships that do not touch in Canton. If ships which have entered by the great Ladrone, (which is the most southern island by which foreign ships do enter,) and afterwards proceed to the north; the authorities at the island of *Nam-ow* (D'Anville *Nan-ngao*) on the borders of *Canton* and *Fuh-këen*, ought to be able to see and intercept them; and, for such ships, the Canton government be made responsible. But, for ships that may go the northwards by the exterior seas, without touching at Canton, the governments of the northern provinces should be made responsible. Thus, the responsibility will be shared among those whose duty it is to prevent foreign ships approaching the coast to trade, and, the trade being rendered impracticable, the attempts will cease. When no money is to be made, the gain-schemers will discontinue their efforts. Should however the officers on the coast connive at trade, or receive bribes, the provincial governments will, by these regulations, be able to point out the offenders to the Emperor, and have them dismissed the service and punished. In these opinions, Governor *Loo*, Hoppo *Chung*, and the Foo-yuen *Choo* all agree.

Moreover, should the Hong-merchants deal unjustly—as soon as it is discovered, His Excellency promises, to make it known to the Emperor, that the culprit may be punished, for it is his object to preserve mutual tranquility between the native and foreign merchants, in order to give effect to His Sacred Majesty's wish, to facilitate commerce, and shew tenderness to strangers.

Before sending off the above document, His Excellency received an Imperial Order, dated 6th of January, (11th moon, 16th day), respecting a ship on the coast of Tartary, part of which he quotes, and gives the reply as a postcript.

Reply of Governor *Loo* and his colleagues, *Choo*, the Foo-yuen, and *Chung*, the Hoppo, to the first order, from *Peking*, concerning a ship on the coast.

In obedience to the order received, we forthwith issued commands to the Admiral, and all the *Taou*, *Foo*, *Chow*, and *Hëen* officers on the coast, to keep up a constant look out on the boundaries; and, as soon as the said foreign vessel should shew herself on the borders of the province, immediately to despatch an armed force to bring her to the provincial city, that we, in reverent obedience to the Imperial Orders, may strictly interrogate the said foreign vessel, to ascertain what her intention was, by disobeying the laws, in not coming to Canton, but going to other provinces. And also to ascertain clearly from her by what sea path she passed by and went. On which evidence we shall act.

If it be found, that she merely designed to sell her cargo for higher prices in other provinces, and had no other intention, we will order the Hong-merchants to trade justly with her; and direct the said chief to put her under strict control, till her hold is empty; and then drive her away to her own nation.

At the same time we ordered the Hong-merchants *Woo-show-chang*, (How-qua, junior) and others, in obedience to the Imperial order, to enjoin commands upon the said chief, stating that, according to the regulations of the Celestial Empire, the said nation's foreign ships, are permitted to trade only at Canton: they are not allowed to go clandestinely to other provinces. Hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, that they obey the fixed laws—they must not disobey—clearly and decidedly are the commands given to be obeyed.

After this the said Hong-merchants presented a petition from the said chief and others, Plowden, Davis and Daniell, their names being united, saying:—

"Of the various English ships belonging to our English nation, none have gone to the north east seas; but we, living at Canton, are far from the exterior seas,—we really cannot know what is doing: hereafter, however, we will, in reverent obedience to the Imperial order, communicate orders to the English nation, and the nations dependant upon it—that, exclusive of Canton, the merchant ships of all nations are disallowed going to other provinces of China to trade." Thus the petition came before us from the Hong-merchants.

On examining its sentiment and phraseology, they appeared perfectly submissive* and tremblingly fearful.

Having given orders to the Admiral, commandants, and other officers on the coast, to look out for a foreign vessel from the northeast, and, as soon as she is delivered over by the men-of-war of *Peking*, *Keang-nan*, *Chë-keang*, and *Fuh-këen* provinces, to transfer her to us, that we may investigate and again report to the Emperor the facts; we now append what we have already done obediently on this subject, and lay it before the sacred glance of His Imperial Majesty.

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* In two copies SHUN, "deep," is used instead of SHUN, "obedient," or "submissive." As "deep" makes no sense, it must be supposed the word "deep" is intended for "obedient."

It is hardly necessary, that we here comment on the humble style in which all communications from Europeans are, with the view of administering to the national vanity, represented as written. This is "old custom."

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Many of our readers may remember, that the petition to the House of Commons, from the British Merchants of Canton, concluded with the expression of a hope, that measures might soon be adopted to place the trade with this country on a better footing than it had hitherto boasted, and pointed out as the best means for so doing "the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China." We have, since then, seen this argument several times taken up, and we think, that but few can doubt the beneficial results, which would follow the adoption of such a measure. The main difficulty seems to be the discovery of some "insular possession," so situated, as to command the coast of China, and yet so far distant, as to be beyond the limits which any country could justly claim, as those of her natural dominion. The islands at the mouth of the noble estuary of the Canton river, well adapted as many of them are, might be considered so much belonging to this province as to expose to the charge of invasion, any power, which might by force hold them as it's own. The facility, with which this could be effected by any maritime power, would certainly scarcely warrant the possession. Macao, desirable as such a place would be, and eminently useful to an energetic and industrious people, is at present only to be viewed with regret; for the tacit compact by which it is now held is so well adapted to both the powers interested in it's continuance, that it's peaceable surrender to a more active nation is more to be wished than even hoped for.

The island of Formosa, important as are it's possession and productions for a distant commercial settlement, is too deficient in good ports, and perhaps too thickly populated on the side opposite to the main land, to be thought of, unless the settlement were to be a large and strong one, such as that of the Dutch, at Port Zelanda. The rapid currents in the Strait, and the frequency of tyfoons, to which it is subject, would render such a settlement an unsafe one; the Dutch having been so well aware of these dangers, that, if we recollect aright, they considered one of five of all ships, which sailed these seas, as devoted to destruction. The same would apply to the *Bashees* and *Ponghou* or *Piscadore* islands, on which, as is well known, the Dutch had established themselves, in defiance of the Chinese, until bought off by the offer of Formosa.

The *Loo-choo* islands must, for the present, at least, be regarded as unapproachable; and the small islands at the mouth of the *Yang-tse-keang*, or the archipelago of *Chu-san*, would, in the present age of ultra refinement, be, we suppose, considered a trespass to avail of, although our more adventurous or less delicate ancestors, in their wisdom, managed to establish a recognised factory among them, which we hardly know the cause for our having relinquished.*

Of the seas of China and Japan, we were, till within a few years, most profoundly ignorant, and we are now but beginning to form an acquaintance with them. The surprise, which Captain Basil Hall's visit to the *Loo-choos* inspired in all our geographers is a sufficient proof of this ignorance, and it is quite as surprising, that so large a groupe of islands as that to which we are now about to direct the attention of our readers, should have been till within the last ten years, so completely unknown, as to have no place in our charts. With the view of attracting the attention of others, better qualified than ourselves to the task, we subjoin the following descriptions of

THE BONIN ISLANDS.

Description of the *Mou-nin-(sima) Islands—from *Sankokf-tsu-ran*, a Japanese work, printed at Yeddo, 1785.

(The original discoverer of these islands is said to have been one *O kassa wara*, who made a chart and gave them his name, by which they are commonly known to the Japanese.) They are about 583 geographical miles from the island of *Fatsisio*, which is the southernmost of the Japanese group, and distant from *Yssou* about 200 miles. Between *Fatsisio*, and the northernmost of the *Woonin* group, are five other islands, of which one is a naked rock. The group is composed of ninety-nine islands, of which the most considerable are two large ones, two of middling size, and four smaller. These ten are spacious, and covered with herbs and trees; the plains offer an agreeable residence for man—as to the others, they are nothing but steep, sterile, and uninhabitable rocks. This archipelago is in N. Lat. 27°; the climate warm; and the vallies, situated between the high mountains, fertile, and watered by rivulets. These islands produce vegetables, grain of all kinds, great quantities of pasture and sugar cane. The tallow tree (*croton sebiferum*) and the wax tree grow here.

"The fishery is productive, and it is very probable, that mines of metals and precious stones may be found.

"Few quadrupeds are to be seen. Some of the trees grow to so large a size, that a man can hardly clasp them, and to a height of two hundred feet: the wood is hard and beautiful. Palm trees of great height, the cocoa-nut, betel-nut, camphor, red sandal-wood, mountain fig, mulberry, cinnamon trees, and many others are also found. Among the plants are the *smilax china*, and others used in medicine.

"The birds are in abundance, so tame, as to be caught by the hand. There are several kinds of parrots, herons, partridges, and some birds like the white sea gull, but three feet long, (the gannet?)

"The chief productions of the mineral kingdom in this archipelago are alum, green vitriol, stones of various colors, petrifactions, &c.

"In the sea are whales, great lobsters, enormous shell fish, and sea eggs This part of the ocean is in general rich in various productions."

The Japanese geographer then gives the substance of a description of these islands, by three inhabitants of *Nangasaki*, "men well versed in astronomy and geography, and accompanied by the master of the dock yard of Yeddo," who put to sea in 1675, in a large junk, built by a Chinese carpenter, and manned by thirty sailors. They, it seems, steered for, and took their departure from *Fatsisio*, and sailing south-east, came in sight of the groupe of ninety islands. Of these they drew up a chart, and wrote a very detailed account; returning to Japan within two months and a half.

"The largest of the islands is about forty-eight miles in circuit, another is thirty-two, besides which, there are eight of from six to twenty miles round. These ten islands have level lands, which might be inhabited, and on which all sorts of grain would succeed well. The climate is warm

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* "Among these numerous islands (Chu-san) there are almost as many valuable harbours or places of perfect security, for ships of any burden. This advantage, together with that of their central situation, in respect to the eastern coast of China, and the vicinity of Corea, Japan, Leoo-keoo, and Formosa, attract considerable commerce especially to Ning-poo, a city of great trade in the adjoining province of Che-kiang, to which all the Chu-san islands are annexed. From one port in that province twelve vessels sail, annually, for copper to Japan.

"Soon after the Clarence had anchored, some civil and military officers came on board to enquire the occasion of her visit; which being declared, it was settled that the party should go ashore the next morning, and wait on the governor to make their demand. With these officers came, to serve as an interpreter, a Chinese merchant, who had formerly been connected in trade with the agents of the East India Company, while they were allowed to frequent this part of China. He still retained somewhat of the English language. By this man's account the English had given no just cause of dissatisfaction in this place, though they have been interdicted from it, through the means, as it is most likely, of the superior influence of the officers governing at Canton, who are supposed to draw large sums from the accumulation of foreign trade in that port; and perhaps also from the increasing apprehension, on the part of the Chinese government, of the ill effects which might arise from an unrestrained communication between foreigners and the subjects of that empire, in several of its ports at the same time. The Chinese merchant still recollected with pleasure the names of Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Bevan, two of the Company's principal agents at Ning-poo and Chu-san; and indulged a hope that the English trade would be again permitted there."—*Sir G. Staunton's Embassy of Lord Macartney.*

* Derived, we presume, from the Chinese Woo-min, literally signifying "without people,"

and favorable to cultivation, as may be inferred from the geographical position. There are many precious productions. The other seventy islands are masses of rock, which produce nothing.

"A colony of thieves, condemned to hard labor, has been sent to these islands: they till the ground, and form plantations. They are united in villages: the same things are grown as in the other parts of the empire. One can go to these islands, and bring back the produce the same year. Commercial relations have thus been established, and considerable profit is derived from them."

The writer proceeds—"In the years from 1771 to 1780, I, the author of this work, was employed in the province of *Fisen*: I there became acquainted with a Dutchman, named Arend Werler Veit, who shewed me a geography, in which mention is made of some islands, situated about six hundred and forty miles to the south east of Japan, and which the author named *Woeste Eiland* (desert island): he says, that the islands are not inhabited; but that several kinds of herbs and trees are found there. The Japanese have established a colony on one of these islands, on which grain and other things prosper. Notwithstanding the length of the navigation, this establishment is useful for us. As to the Dutch company, it could find but little profit from the possession of these islands."

Captain Beechey, who visited the "Bonin" islands in June 1837, in H. M. S. *Blossom*, and took formal possession of them in the name of His Britannic Majesty, thinks that the foregoing descriptions cannot apply to the *Yslas del Arzobispo*, with which they are usually confounded: the striking dissimilarities which appear between his account, and that of the Japanese proves either that these islands are a distinct groupe, or that the Japanese had considerably embellished their description of them, as well as of the settlement which they state to have been formed. No temples, or remains of villages, are now to be seen, nor any marks of former cultivation. The account of the Japanese, although in many points contradicted by Captain Beechey, and subsequent visitors, has been also, in many points, corroborated by them, and it seems more than probable, that the islands may have been once or twice casually visited by that people; but not colonised, on account of their great distance, and the dangers of the navigation.

So little was the existence of these islands known, notwithstanding their proximity to the track of Cook, and our most illustrious discoverers, that they were expunged from the charts, and only restored when the late M. Remusat caused the Japanese map to be lithographed in 1817.

Recent visiters confirm Captain Beechey's contradiction of the Japanese description of the quantity of table land to be found on the islands. Since his visit, a Russian discovery ship, and some whalers, have touched at the islands, on which are now a few settlers, who have the British flag flying. A recent visiter describes the islands as a mass of craggy rocks or mountains, covered with a rich soil, and wooded from the water's edge to the very top: the wood not very thick; the climate mild, except in summer, when it is said to be very warm. A few shocks of earthquakes had been felt, but none of any consequence; one tyfoon, or hurricane, had also occurred. Tobacco and Indian corn had been sown, and succeeded; and from the soil and climate, it was confidently supposed, that any thing could be grown. Sandal wood of good quality, was found, but small, and scarce. The islands abound in in wild hogs, some of immense size; fish and turtle are caught, in great numbers; but sharks of great ferocity swarmed in the bay. The harbour, in the largest island of the centre group, Captain Beechey named Port Lloyd: the island itself was named in honor of Sir R. Peel.

In the southern group no harbour has as yet been found, —the islands merit no particular description. Those forming the northern groupe, are smaller islands, consisting of fo r of middling size, surrounded by many rocks above water.

The Bonin islands are so centrically situated with regard to Japan, Corea, and the other now sealed countries of the east, that, although more distant from the coast of China than could be wished, as the site of a commercial settlement, they are by no means so much so as to be ineligible; the less, as we suppose, few would be inclined to doubt, or call in question, our right to the possession of them. Situated in about N. Lat. 27° and E. Long. 140°; not too far from Japan, or China, to render intercourse impossible, even to vessels of those countries; and affording ample facilities for communication by European ones; in a pleasant and temperate climate, with a good harbour, a soil capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate zone, well adapted as a rendezvous for the whalers, which frequent those seas; we know of few groups of islands in this quarter, which so much deserve attentive consideration. For the translations from the Japanese, we are indebted to M. Klaproth, who published them in the *Journal Asiatique* for 1825. M. Remusat has also given an account of them in his *Description d'un groupe d'iles peu connu.*

MANILA.

The official report for 1832, gives the following as the summary of the foreign trade during the year.

Total number of vessels arrived 136, *viz.*:

	In No.	Specie imported.
American	35	Sp. Drs. 287,279
British	34	113,512
China (Junk)	1	
Cochin Chinese (Ship)	1	7,000
Danish	2	
Dutch	2	
French	3	8,000
Hamburg	1	
Portuguese	2	17,800
Spanish	53	30,209
	136	Sp. Drs. 464,300

		Goods.	Treasure.
Total value of Imports under national flag		427,051	30,200
„	Foreign flags	777,843	434,000
		1,204,894	464,300
Total value of Exports under national flag		558,846	308,159
„	Foreign flags	972,694	9,831
		Sp. Drs. 1,531,540	Drs. 317,990

Gross amount of duties, including customs, port dues, tonnage, &c. year 1832 ..... Sp. Drs. 227,091
Do. for 1831 ..... „ 244,006

Of the specie exported, Sp. Drs. 308,159 was in Spanish vessels to Cadiz and Coruna; the remainder to China and Cochin China.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	57	67	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, light breeze	N a NW.
2	60	67	30:25	„ throughout, light breeze	SE.
3	56	63	30:30	„ most part, moderate breeze	N a NW.
4	50	62	30:30	Fine weather, moderate breeze	„
5	54	60	30:20	Cloudy, at times a fresh breeze	E a SE.
6	56	63	30:05	„ with light rain at times, light breeze	„
7	61	64	29:95	„ most part rain, light and variable	SE a NNW.
8	56	58	30:00	„ most part a fresh breeze	N a NW.
9	45	42	30:19	Rain throughout, with a fresh breeze	N.
10	38	44	30:20	Cloudy, with rain at times „	„
11	35	39	30:30	Most part rain, „	„
12	37	40	30:10	Cloudy, „	„
13	38	39	30:40	„ most part rain, „	„
14	33	38	30:40	„ with drizling rain at times, fr. breeze	NNW.
15	32	40	30:30	„ throughout, fresh breeze	N a NNW.
16	32	49	30:30	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
17	44	54	30:20	„ moderate breeze	E a SE.
18	52	58	30:20	Cloudy, light breeze	N.
19	54	66	30:20	„ „	S a SE.
20	55	63	30:20	Fine weather, light breeze	SE.
21	57	67	30:15	„ moderate breeze	„
22	55	67	30:05	„ mostly light breeze	„
23	56	70	30:10	„ light breeze	„
24	58	67	30:10	Cloudy throughout, light breeze	SE.
25	57	70	30:00	Fine weather, „	„
26	60	67	30:00	First part, foggy, cloudy throughout, with a fresh breeze latterly	SE a E.
27	57	62	30:10	Cloudy throughout, at times a freesh breeze	E a SE.
28	57	49	30:20	„ with frequent rain, fresh breeze	N a NNW.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

APRIL 4th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	₰	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	4½		
Birds' nests	26 a 40	₰	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca	32 a 35		
„ Mauritius	20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	220 a 230		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 60		
Cotton Bombay	Taels 8 a 10		
„ Bengal	8.5 a 9.8		
„ Madras	11.5		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2⅔ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1⅔ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38	₰	Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30	42		—
„ „ 30 a 36	40		—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar	30	₰	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	50 a 70		
„ clarified	60 a 70		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	2.75 a 3		
„ scrap	1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 770 *new*	655		
„ Benares	„ 625		
„ Bombay	605 a 610		Chest
„ Damaun			
„ Turkey nominal	850	₰	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a 8		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	59 a 60		
Rattans	2¾ a 4		
Rice	2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	45 a 50	₰	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents 70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a 60	₰	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4½	₰	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	5	₰	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter			
Thread, Gold & Silver	32 a 35	₰	Catty
Tin-plates	8	₰	Box
Tin, Banca	16 a 16½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a 1.80	₰	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	30 a 32		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,	8		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a 90	₰	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs. 2. 25		
Anniseed star	10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of	1.50	₰	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	₰	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	₰	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „	14 a 15		
„ buds	12 a 14		
China root	3¼ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	4¼		
Gamboge	75 a 85		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	12 a 13		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a 110	₰	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	52		
„ „ „ 2nd „	47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.	38 a 40		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1½	₰	Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	305 a 310		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1			
„ „ 2			
„ „ 3			
„ „ 4	none		
„ „ 5 1			
„ „ 5 2			
„ „ 5 3			
Sugar raw	Taels 6.4		
„ Pingfa	none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	„		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none		Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*	19 a 35		
„ Peko	38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none		
„ Hyson	55 a 70		
„ „ skin	26 a 35		
„ „ young	45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder	64 a 66		
„ Twankay	none		
„ Orange Peko	none		
„ Caper	20 a 22		
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs. 1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	5 a 5¼		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	34 a 35	₰	Box
Whanghees	22 a 25	₰	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The transactions in our market during the past month have not been extensive, not more than 8000 bales having been delivered; but prices are fully maintained.

The present stock consists of BOMBAY, 22,406
BENGAL, 20,237
MADRAS, 1,348

Total Bales 43,991

OPIUM.—The price of new PATNA has revived a little since the arrival of the FALCON; but the market is very dull, and few sales have been effected.

MALWA has been daily declining; and we hear of sales having been made as low as Sp. Drs. 605 per chest.

There is not much demand for TURKEY, and prices have lately declined.

Notwithstanding some recent arrivals of QUICKSILVER, prices are supported by a demand for the article.

Some recent importations of SPELTER have realized Sp. Drs. 4¼ per picul.

TIN PLATES have advanced to Sp. Drs. 6 per box, and are in request.

Europe garbled COCHINEAL cannot be quoted higher than Sp. Drs. 350 per picul; and would be much influenced by importations direct from America.

A slight decline in the prices of PEPPER and RATTANS has lately taken place.

No alteration in the price of NANKIN RAW SILK, the holders not relaxing in their demands.

No good MUSK now procurable.

SUGAR, in our last Price Current from MANILA, is quoted at Sp. Drs 5 per picul, and in demand.

Our advices from JAVA mention, that the JAPAN COPPER, imported there this season, is to be coined into Doits. About 10,000 piculs of BANCA TIN sold there at auction on the 30th Jan. at an average of Silv. Fs. 33:27.

NOTICE.

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MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
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26 Brit. barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,
28 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,
,, Dutch ship	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
29 Amer. brig	Beta,	Cleveland,	Boston & Batavia,
,, ,, ship	Washington,	Jefferson,	Cadiz & Manila,
30 Span. brig	Constante,	Cagigas,	Manila,

PASSENGERS

Per FALCON.—Mrs. and Miss Stocker, and Mr. Ogilvie.

MARCH	SAILED		FOR
*18 Dutch ship	Atlas,	Symons,	Batavia,
*19 ,, ,,	Pleiades,	Ross,	,,
,, Amer. ,,	Globe,	Dixey,	Philadelphia,
*22 French ,,	Grand Duquesne,	Podestat,	Manila & Havre,
26 Brit. barque	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Singapore & Batavia,
28 Amer. ,,	Pearl,	Engle,	Manila,
31 ,, ship	Covington,	Holbrook,	Baltimore,
,, ,, ,,	Alexander,	Swift,	New York.
APRIL			
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,, 14 Amer. ,, Lion, Rich, for New York.
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Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

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ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 31st OF MARCH, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
MARCH..	old	362	750	271500	34	750	25500	882	665	586530	1727	1,174,830
	new	427	650	277550	22	625	13750					
Eleven previous months..		4799		3,910125	1287		1,000715	13602½		7,671625	19688½	12,582,465
Consumption to 1st April.		5588		4,459170	1343		1,039965	14484½		8,258155	21415½	13,757,295
Stock at Lintin..	old	528			129			924			3087	
	new	1304			202							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 13th APRIL, 1833. NO. 5.

CANTON.

FORMOSA.—The accounts which we hear of the state of things in this island, are so various and contradictory, that it is not easy to arrive at any thing approaching to the truth. Some of the insurgents appear to have been subdued, more by treachery, and bribery, than the force of arms; but others are said to be still holding out in formidable strength against the government. We are not, however, in possession of any particulars.

MACAO OPERA.—The members of the *corps operatique*, recently arrived from South America, *en route* for Calcutta, have determined on remaining during the summer months at Macao, where a subscription has been already entered into, to enable them to get up a succession of Italian Operas, the first, we suppose, ever attempted in the celestial empire. The performances are to be twice a month. The first *(Il Barbiere)* was announced for the 8th Inst., but the ill health of some of the corps has caused a postponement.

MACAO.

We had occasion, some short time since, to notice an interruption to the commerce of this place, by a regulation prohibiting the shipment of cargo on board of vessels in the roads of Macao; and according to the information which we had received, gave the credit of this restriction to the Chinese local authorities. In this we find, that we were in error; this act of illiberality and impolicy being due to the Portuguese Senate, which, we hear, has, doubtless with the view of increasing the riches and resources of the place, resolutely determined on driving away from their port the small remains of the once great trade, which it formerly possessed, and which it might still enjoy, were the capabilities of the place left to their own free development, unhampered by restrictions and prohibitions, by which commerce may be destroyed, but can never be created.

It is with considerable reluctance, that we approach this subject; but the effect of these recent enactments will be for a time, at least, so severely felt by all engaged in foreign commerce, especially that with the Straits, that we cannot allow them to pass by, without at least recording our opinion of them, and of the sentiments which have given them birth.

To make many of our readers acquainted with the facts of the case, it is necessary to inform them, that since the forced withdrawal of the Opium trade from Macao, consequent on regulations of the nature of these now attempted, a considerable portion of the trade of the place has consisted in the landing of cargoes, destined for Canton, from vessels not intending to enter within the Bocca Tigris: the duties and charges, on goods so landed, amounting to about the same sum as would be paid for sending them direct to Whampoa by another ship from Lintin. In like manner, great part of the outward cargoes of many vessels was sent to Macao for shipment in the roads. The amount of duties produced by this transit system was considerable, and employment was thus afforded to numbers of the population, including agents, proprietors of the cargo boats, which possessed the privilege of carrying goods to and fro, porters, &c. &c. The trade, which might, by moderation and economy, have been increased to a great extent, it is now sought to convert, by compulsion, into one which may, more directly tend to the augmentation of the revenue, by prohibiting all communication with vessels not entering the harbour. The dues are so heavy as effectually to prevent the adoption of this alternative, and the consequence will, of course, be the total withdrawal of the trade, and the formation of some new channel in which it may be carried on, free from the chance of interruption by like ill-judged and vexatious interference. Plans for this purpose already exist, and, we doubt, not will be soon matured and acted upon.

The old adage *quem Deus vult perdere prius ille dementat* has never been more completely borne out than in the case of governments ruined by their own acts:—for them indeed the lessons of wisdom are valueless, and the experience of ages is in vain—they go on from impolicy to injustice in the silly endeavour to force a trade, which they wanted the sense to preserve; and flounder on from one act of folly to another, till those whom they should have cherished as their friends, grown weary of jealousies and exactions, are fain to abandon them to the misery and ruin, to which a few years cannot fail to consign them.

The decrease in the once great commerce of Macao; the withdrawal of the Opium trade from their port; their diminished resources; and the general decline of a place which should be a scene of activity and opulence; might have convinced the rulers that the system on which they have acted—and to which they cling the closer, as it were in defiance of experience—was a delusive one: The same might have been deduced from the signal failures which have attended the attempts on the part of the ignorant Chinese authorities to exact exorbitant sums from all vessels entering *their* harbor; as it was in order to avoid these extortions that small vessels have resorted to Lintin, or taken advantage of the very landing system at Macao, to retain which, it seems to be now thought foreigners will submit to any enactment, however extortionate or absurd. The originators of this plan are deceived—commerce must be free, or it cannot flourish; and of this the history of their own settlement might have afforded a sufficiently striking testimony—which should not be lost upon them. If, instead of increasing disabilities, and multiplying exactions, a fair, moderate, and liberal system were established, commerce would revive, and again flourish; and, although the greater capital and industry of foreigners would make them the greater gainers by the change, yet the place itself could not fail to reap important advantages from a system based on liberality and common sense. The fable of the goose with the golden eggs, though highly applicable, is too well known to require repetition: we however, recommend the moral to the consideration of those who may have been the originators of a measure, which, if carried into effect, it requires no extraordinary sagacity to foresee, will give a fatal blow to the trade, which previous acts of a similar nature have till now failed to destroy.

For the following sketch, which will be found to bear out our views on the subject, we are indebted to a small work, which appeared last year,* and which we take to ourselves some shame for not having previously noticed. The author may feel convinced, that the neglect has arisen from no undervaluation of his labors, which we, in common we believe with all other foreigners here, hope to see before the world in a more extended form. Although, (imitating the modest titles selected by modern continental literati for some of their most valuable productions,) the author styles his work "*A Contribution to an Historical Sketch*," it contains as much real information, about the subjects on which it treats, as might, in the present day, have been, with the aid of a few plates, and a little of the science of bookmaking, manufactured, under a more assuming title, into at least a very creditable quarto.

ACTUAL STATE OF MACAO.

"*Trade.* We have in a circuitous tour visited the *principal* places in Asia and the East Indies that the settlers at Macao were in the habit of frequenting; they drew from them immense profit by mutual exchange of produce. Let us now throw a glance at what remains, not of the ancient splendor, for that is nearly gone, but at the prospect that the settlement may still vegetate and perhaps rise into notice. At present the whole shipping consists of sixteen ships, measuring 5331 Eng-

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BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210 „ „ „ „
Bombay „ 218 By. Rs. „ „ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The transactions in our market during the past month have not been extensive, not more than 8000 bales having been delivered; but prices are fully maintained.

The present stock consists of BOMBAY, 22,406
BENGAL, 20,237
MADRAS, 1,348
Total Bales 43,991

OPIUM.—The price of new PATNA has revived a little since the arrival of the FALCON; but the market is very dull, and few sales have been effected.

MALWA has been daily declining; and we hear of sales having been made as low as Sp. Drs. 605 per chest.

There is not much demand for TURKEY, and prices have lately declined.

Notwithstanding some recent arrivals of QUICKSILVER, prices are supported by a demand for the article.

Some recent importations of SPELTER have realized Sp. Drs. 4¼ per picul.

TIN PLATES have advanced to Sp. Drs. 8 per box, and are in request.

Europe garbled COCHINEAL cannot be quoted higher than Sp. Drs. 350 per picul; and would be much influenced by importations direct from America.

A slight decline in the prices of PEPPER and RATTANS has lately taken place.

No alteration in the price of NANKIN RAW SILK, the holders not relaxing in their demands.

No good MUSK now procurable.

SUGAR, in our last Price Current from MANILA, is quoted at Sp. Drs 5 per picul, and in demand.

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lish tons. The greater part of the ship owners are destitute of sufficient means to lay in a suitable cargo, and bear the charges and expenses of a long voyage. Many vessels are therefore loaded, at least in part, by Chinese adventurers for Singagore. Batavia, Malacca, Pulopenang, Calcutta, Bombay, Damaun, Mauritius, &c. This accommodation is mutual, for though the freight is rather high, the property on board a Portugnese Ship is considered safer than in a Junk. Chinese and Macao Merchants send, however, to the above mentioned places, China produce on board British Ships, the freight being cheaper, and the duty in British Ports 10 per cent less, than if the goods were unloaded from a Portuguese Ship. So material a difference operates against the shipping business of Macao, particularly on the Exports. To secure the Imports a strong inducement is now held out. The Tariff of 1784, regulating the imports on all sorts of merchandize, has suffered a judicious amendment. Were it possible that Ship-owners would manage their expenses, so as to be satisfied with a freight equal to the English, extraneous Chinese would be encouraged to make, at least, the greater part of their remittances by way of Macao, from whence an easy conveyance for goods to Canton and other places is open, by what we call the inner passage. All sorts of merchandize may be imported except Opium, Sulphur, Brass, and Salt: Saltpetre must be bought by a Merchant commissioned for that trade, neither is it allowed to export Gold, Silver, yellow and white Copper, Iron or Nails.

"It would be odious to recite any of the instances of jealousy, Merchants of Macao have inscribed on their records, whenever a proposal was made to treat foreign Merchants as fellow-brothers, but it gives us pleasure to transcribe a few observations made to Count de Sandomil, on his command not to accept the offer Yung-ching made, that Macao should be the centre of foreign commerce, and the City have the duty on all imports. The letter, dated 20th December 1733, contains: "though some may presume, that the residence of foreigners might be the cause of mischief and danger to the City, those who have more experience, are of opinion, that their establishment in the City can never be prejudicial, on the contrary greatly advantageous; for it is certain, that no place can be rich and opulent, but by means of commerce." Such were the principles of enlightened men a century ago. Notwithstanding, regulations never to admit strangers have been solicited, obtained and renewed. Ignorance drew up the petitions, and ministers, unacquainted with the rudiments of political economy, were misled by sophistical and captious argument. Common sense is now progressing all over the earth, and no longer can well informed Merchants feel reluctance, at seeing foreigners partaking at Macao in all the *Commercial* privileges natural subjects of Portugal are favored with. The equality will promote respectable connections, increase funds and credit, advance shipping and trade, give employment to good and active men, and check mendicity and misery.

"Should these cosmopolitic sentiments ever be patronized, Macao may perhaps become the emporium of a trade less honorable to be sure, but equally astonishing as that with Japan was, we allude to Opium. Of this narcotic drug, enfeebling the faculties of mind and body, a few chests were imported (1720) imported from the coast of Coromandel. The demand for it growing yearly, the Government of Goa stove to secure to Macao the exclusive supply, but instead of affording convenience, prohibitions were issued against taking Opium on freight or buying it from the English and French, who, roving in their Ships among the islands, were forced to sell it to the Chinese at such a rate, that the price of Opium at Macao become quite dull, languid and unprofitable. The quality was for some time very unequal; in 1735 one sort fetched only 70 taels, another 225 taels. This disadvantage ceased, when the British Company resolved to take it under their own control. A further encouragement to speculation was in train, for the Company limited, about thirty-five years ago, the manufacture of Patna and Benares to little more than four thousand chests per annum. The greater part of it came to Macao; the ships earned a good freight, and the City, import duties to no mean extent.

"Had liberal measures been pursued in time, when the English Company could no longer check the manufacture of Opium in India, any quantity might now be landed at Macao; but about ten or twelve years ago, the abuse of individual power and influence, strained every nerve to compel foreign dealers in that drug, to submit to restrictions they neither could nor would submit to. The scheme failed. A convenient harbour was found at Lintin. .. ..

"In 1826 the City was indebted upwards of 122,040 taels. To cancel this sum a system of strict impartiality and provident economy is organizing. May it prove efficient!"

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

We happened, some time since, to publish a few remarks on the infamous proclamations, which the Canton authorities annually paste up on the walls, in the immediate neighbourhood of the foreign factories; and to express our surprise, that the disgusting falsehoods should have been so long submitted to. The object of these, it is needless to add, is to bring foreigners into hatred and contempt. Upon mentioning the placards to several of the Chinese, we have invariably received an assurance that they were fully aware of the falsehood of the charges; and an admission of the object held in view by the government officers, who cannot but be well acquainted with the disposition and manners of foreigners, inasmuch as every servant in the employ of any one of them is notoriously a sort of spy on his actions. Among the younger and more generously-minded of our Chinese friends, the forcible answer to our question has not unfrequently been a blush.

Party spirit, however, scorns to boggle at trifles. What many of the Chinese themselves are ashamed of, we see a Bengal newspaper has taken on itself to defend. We could wish it a better subject. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, in an article of some length, which has caught our eye in the columns of the *Singapore Chronicle*, uses no slight pains to turn into ridicule the offence, and the indignation which the repetition last year elicited from us. As there appears some reason to believe the greater part of the article intended for wit, we might pass it over; but as we stand somewhat on our consistency in these matters, we take the trouble to assure the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, that, in saying "*it is time that foreigners came to the resolution, not to submit passively to this bitter degradation*," we had no idea of war, as the means of prevention to be had recourse to. The *humour* of supposing a British minister, at the instigation of peaceable British merchants, issuing a proclamation, authorising "tea dealers" and "opium smugglers" to "rob and murder" falls harmless; and even Mathews' joke (marred in the telling) is pointless. We have, for some time, observed, that whenever a remonstrance against any of the unjust and tyrannical acts of the Canton authorities towards foreigners appears, a cry is raised that war is wanted; and that this cry is about in the inverse ratio of the knowledge which such criers possess of this country. To bring the Chinese to reason, no war is wanted; but some exertion on the part of foreign powers is, of course, necessary; it is only the exertion of this, the moral—be it observed, not the physical—power, which we advocate. As long as all foreign nations quietly submit to exactions and insults, congratulating themselves, as the *Hurkaru* would advise them, that it is no worse—we cannot expect any amelioration of the system: but if, divesting themselves of the dread, which seems to hover round them, they were to resolve on a spirited declaration of their determination no longer to submit to carry on trade "at the expense of national honor," we will answer for it, that the readiness with which all their moderate and equitable demands would be accorded, would astonish all who, deceiving themselves with half understood ideas as to the firmness and unchangeableness of the Chinese, have advocated unconditional submission as the price proper to be paid for the trade—the Editor of the *Hurkaru* among the number.

The Chinese cannot give up the foreign trade. Their own avowal* would prove this, even did common sense not satisfy any one of the fact; and the contrary opinion, often broached by uninformed persons, must be classed

* "But this prosperous dynasty has shown tenderness and great benevolence to foreigners, and admitted them to a general market for a hundred and some scores of years, during which time they have traded quietly and peaceably together without any trouble. *How then would it suddenly put a barrier before them, and cut off the trade? Besides, in Canton there are several hundred thousands of poor, unemployed people, who have, heretofore obtained their livelihood by trading in foreign merchandize. If, in one day, they should lose the means of gaining a livelihood, the evil consequences to the place would be great.*"—Memorial to the Emperor from the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo. *March*, 1832.

as downright twaddle, together with the brilliant discovery of the Bengal Solomon, that if foreigners do not like to be abused and plundered, they have the privilege of "going away from the country, so as to leave the coast clear for those who will be contented to make their fortunes under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the government of the country in which they sojourn."

We remember to have read of a villa in Italy, over the gate of which was placed the following:—

"Quisquis huc accedis,
Quod tibi horrendum videtur,
Mihi amœnam est.
Si delectat, maneas,
Si tœdet, abeas,
Utrumque gratum."

and this, some of our contemporaries, forgetful of the reciprocal dependance which commerce creates between nations, seem to have selected for the motto of His Celestial Majesty. So long as the natural wants, which commerce has produced or fostered, have existence, so long will it be impossible for the Chinese to do without foreign trade:—so long as they are permitted to enjoy that trade, and bully the nations to which they are indebted for the great advantages which they derive from it, they will doubtless do so: but they are a people by far too wise and politic to retain the shadow, at the expense of the substance; or to insist on foreigners stooping to insult and wrong, any longer than themselves are content to do so.

For the amusement, if not instruction, of our readers, we publish the following singular proclamation by the Fooyuen of Canton. In few things does the complete isolation of the Chinese, in ideas and manners, from all other nations, appear more strikingly than in the public documents, which from time to time appear; more, we fear, to the surprise of foreigners, than the edification of the people, to whom they are addressed, and who would, we doubt not, profit more from a few of the "punishments" than all the "moral instructions," to which His Excellency thinks they should be "assisting."

We were at first prepared to see, that His Excellency had, in some way or other, managed to draw in an allusion to foreigners; but the old gentleman, who rejoices in such a superabundance of high sounding titles, seems to have divided his cares between giving a good account of himself, and a rather unfavorable one of the people whom he "soothes"; and to have left the "barbarians" to themselves. With what object this curious official production may have been issued, it is not easy to conceive. His Excellency must have well known, that he was preaching to those who would not heed his charming; and it may, we suppose, be classed among the many other official proclamations, such as these relating to opium, foreign trade, &c. &c., which are issued merely *pro forma*. His reprehension of the extent to which the rage for dramatic representations and sacrificial ceremonies is carried, we are not surprised at—the sums which are lavished on these grotesque and barbarous mummeries, and the avidity with which all classes seize every opportunity to expend in them part of their otherwise hoarded gains, are so great as to be all but incredible.

Proclamation by *Choo*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Canton. March, 1833.

Choo,—an attendant officer of the Military Board; a member of the Court of Universal Examiners; an Imperial Historiographer and Censor; Patrolling Soother of Canton; a Guide of Military Affairs; and Comptroller of the Taxes;—

Hereby issues a proclamation for the purpose of correcting public morals; and delivering strict admonitory orders. In the act of government, moral instructions and the infliction of punishments are mutually assisting. But punishments should come after the act; instructions should go before. That neither should be neglected has long been decided.

Two years have elapsed since my arrival at my official station in Canton, and I have observed the multitudinous robberies and thefts therein. Streets and lanes are never tranquil. Daily, have I led the local officers to search and seize, so that we have not had strength for any thing else; but the spirit of robbery has not, even till now, ceased. This has arisen from my defective virtue; the smallness of my ability; and the inequality in my conduct of majesty and mercy. I feel ashamed of myself.

But, I consider, that luxury and extravagance are the causes of hunger and cold; and from thence robberies and thefts proceed. The learned gentry are at the head of the common people; and to them the villagers look up. If they do not sincerely and faithfully issue educational commands, to cause the public morals to revert to regularity and economy; so that sons and younger brothers may gradually learn to be sincere and respectful: then, where is that which has long been considered the best device for a radical reform and a source-purifying process in a country. Availing myself of this doctrine, I shall select a few of the most important topics, and proclaim them perspicuously below. That which I hope is that all you, learned gentry, and all old men among the people, will, from this time and afterwards make a work, of stirring and brushing up your spirits, to become leaders of the people; and to assist and supply that in which I am defective. When there are native vagabonds in a district, who oppose what is good, and play with acts of disobedience, I shall order the local magistrate to punish them severely, but still scribes and policemen must not be allowed to make pretexts, and create disturbance. Oh! alas! those who won't be concerned about the future, must one day have trouble near at hand. This, I, the Lieutenant Governor, distinctly perceive, is the source of nefarious conduct. My mind is full of regret on the subject, and I will not be afraid to iterate instructions, and issue my commandments for the sake of the land. Ye learned gentry and presbyters of the people, respectfully listen to my words. Despise not! A special Proclamation.

First. Exhortations and persuasions ought to be extensively diffused.

The national family has appointed officers from provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors down to district magistrates, who hold the station of guides and shepherds; and whose duty it is equally to renovate, and to lead the people. How can they throw their faults off on other people! Although sons and younger brothers may be deficient in respect, it is because fathers and elder brothers have not previously taught them. And how can the learned gentry in villages and hamlets, lanes and neighbourhoods, shut their eyes or view occurrences as not concerning them! The teaching of the magistrate is interrupted by his being sometimes present and sometimes absent.

The teaching of the learned gentry is continuous by his constant presence. Here he was born; and here he grew up. He is perfectly acquainted with the public morals—what is beneficial and what is prejudicial. Moreover, he knows perfectly the roots of the mulberry, which join neighbours' houses; and the altar tree, whose shade is common to all. And, still more, he feels every pain and pleasure that is felt by any of his clan. To fathers, he can speak of tender heartedness; to sons, he can speak of filial piety. He can exhibit his instructions appropriately to every man, and convey them delicately in the slightest conversation. With half a word he can dissipate an intricate feud. It is easy for him to avail himself of his influence, and persuade to what is right.

Learned gentry read the useful books of sages and worthies; and for the national family they should be useful men. If to-day they are living in the country, instructers of morals and examples of propriety another day they will fill official stations; following what is good and obtaining the highest recompense. Being abroad and at home makes a temporary difference, but the incumbent duty in both stations is the same. At home, manifesting the principles of good government, is also being in the government.

I, the Lieutenant-governor in patrolling and soothing this region, am always toiling hither and thither about public affairs; I cannot get time to grasp the hand, and

bold conversation with the learned gentry; and be always exhorting and exciting each other; but sometime when I obtain an interview with you, I shall issue my commands, that you may enjoin those commands on other gentry; that every one may instruct his own neighbourhood, and all correct their own kindred. When one village is renovated, one village will exhibit beautiful morals. By union scores of villages will exhibit the same beautiful morals. Then a whole Heën district, will, in every house, become the same. Scores of Heën districts will exhibit beautiful morals, and every house in the whole province will become the same. Then he who carries a heavy burden will only have to call, and be sure to have help, like *Tseang-pih* of old: and when fording a stream, in danger, he will only have to sing out, and some friend will come to his aid.

He alone who has no blemish himself, can perfectly mend others. That which I hope, is that the virtuous will take the lead of the vicious. Only the good man will receive entirely the advice given him. None ought, on account of talents possessed, to reject those who are not talented. In ancient times, *Yen-keun-ping* let fall the screen at *Chiny-too*, and all the men of *Shuh* were renovated. *Ching-tsze-mei* himself ploughed at the mouth of the valley, and all the people of *Kwan-yew* followed his example. When a scholar and good man girds up his loins and walks firmly, he becomes the leader of all the country side. No doubt, when people look up at his gate, they will desist from their contentions; when they hear his name, those who are wrong will feel ashamed. In all you, learned gentry, I have substantial hopes.

Secondly. Plainness and economy should be greatly esteemed.

Since I, the soother of the people, came to my present office, I have for two years observed and investigated the state of things among the people at Canton. I have looked at their airs, and inquired about their customs. I have secretly indulged intense sorrow; and been filled with extreme regret. And for nothing more than to see useful property thrown away for useless purposes: to see limited strength wasted on projects from which no benefit could accrue. In country places the lasting occupations of husbandry and mulberry culture are still attended to with a spirit approaching to simplicity; but, in the town of Canton, at *Fuh-shan*, and at all the places where markets are held, and official people live, there is a strife and emulation to exceed in gaiety and extravagance.

At every anniversary of the birth-day of a god; or when plays are performed at masses for departed shades; or thanksgivings given, for divine energies exerted in behalf of any one; or grateful processions with prayers are carried round—all of which are what propriety does not interdict—but every one wants to boast of much, and to fight for great expense; one imitate another, and in a worse degree. Some even go the extreme of erecting lofty and variegated pavillions; and for a great distance rearing flowery palaces. Fire trees and silver flowers fill the streets and stop the lanes. Men and women assemble promiscuously, greatly to the detriment of the public manners. The sums expended must be reckoned by thousands and tens-of-thousands. And, in a few days, the whole is of no more use than mire or sand, and is thrown away like a child's grass dog (toy.) Moreover, a blast may set on fire and cause a conflagration, which will occasion the resentments of myriads of families. It cannot be that these things emanate from the wishes of the many. They must be led into error by "divine vagabonds," (who make a pretext of serving the gods to serve themselves.)

Consider—the shopmen in a street all live by a little trade; their origin not bigger than a fly's head; their end a mere trifle: and the profits they gain are small. But, in a moment, it is spent on wind and flame, and thrown away for useless regrets. Heaven's ways hate self-sufficiency; demons and gods abominate a *plenum*. To consider such services as prayers must be followed by divine reprehension.

I, the Lieutenant-Governor, am in my own person economical and simple, that I may be an example to the people. It is my sincere desire to make my nursing to consist in giving no trouble; and to teach by my own mode of living. This is what you learned gentry and common people all know, and all have seen.

Hereafter, when any anniversary of a god's birth-day occurs, there is no objection to your going to a temple to suspend lanterns, and hang up ornaments, offering sacrifices with abundance and cleanliness.

But, as to the street exhibitions, you must not listen to the divine vagabonds, who make pretexts to collect money, and gather together men and women promiscuously. If such people assemble, the district constables and street seniors must be responsible. The learned gentry are permitted to proceed summarily, and report them to the local magistrate for punishment; to pull back again the people from the regions of sterile custom.

As to all cases of assuming the cap (or toga), marrying wives, or burying parents, with the sacrificial rites attendant thereon—whether poor or rich—all should have a tender feeling for commodities; and a tender feeling for subsequent enjoyment. [*i. e.* avoid all waste.] The said learned gentry also should substantiate the wish of me, the Lieutenant-Governor, to correct the people, and instruct them in morals—should advise them to substitute plainness for extravagance, and by economy nourish wealth: so that the people of a year of plenty, may so hoard that plentiful year's wealth, that the people of a year of scarcity may look up to a year of plenty's accumulations. Would not this be beautiful! ! ! Ah! government love to the people, is not so good as the people's love to themselves! Would the people but love and compassionate their own persons and families, where would be the occasion of their waiting till other persons laid plans for them! And if reciprocally acting, they thus formed the "wind," (the fashion) they might govern sweetly, and never know discomfort.

Using these topics, I have lucidly and intensely proclaimed them, that all might hear and know; wishing that none will tread the steps of their former iniquities; but all practice to the utmost good morals.

Taou-kwang 13th year, 1st moon, 23rd day. (March 14, 1833.)

P. S. *Since the article headed Macao was set up, we learn that the senate has seen the wisdom of rescinding their enactment against foreign commerce. For the present, at least, goods may be landed and shipped as before.*

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The GRACE, Captain Grüm, will be despatched from Whampoa in all this month. For freight apply to

DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE & CO.

Canton, 4th April, 1833.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. APRIL 17th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	₰ Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a	15	
„ very superior		36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a	40	₰ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	30	— „
Cloves Molucca		32 a	35	
„ Mauritius		20 a	23	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a	350	
„ ungarbled		220 a	230	
Copper, South American		15 a	16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20		
„ Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a	60	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a	10	
„ Bengal		8.5 a	9.8	
„ Madras		11.5		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a	4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1⅔ a	1⅔	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2¼ a	2½	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a	1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		₰ Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42		—
„ „ 30 a 36		40		—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30		₰ Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a	5	
„ Ceylon		2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...		50 a	70	
„ clarified		60 a	70	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a	2	
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a	3	
„ scrap		1.50 a	1.75	
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a	6	
Opium, Patna *old* 765 a 770 *new*		655 a	660	
„ Benares ..... „		635 a	640	
„ Bombay }		635 a	640	Chest
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey nominal		850		₰ Pecul
Pepper Malay		7¾ a	8	
Putchuck		13 a	14	
Quicksilver		62 a	63	
Rattans		2¾ a	4	
Rice		2.40 a	2.50	
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	16	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a	7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins		23 a	24	
„ „ very fine		28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a	50	₰ 100
„ Seal		2. a	2.50	
„ Sea Otter		40 a	45	
„ Land „		4 a	7	each
„ Beaver		4 a	5	
„ Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	₰ Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½		₰ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5		₰ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a	35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates		8		₰ Box
Tin, Banca		16 a	16½	Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...		1.50 a	1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „ }		30 a	32	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „ }				
Long-ells, ...		7⅓ a	7⅔	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a	90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1⅔ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a	11	
„ oil of		1.50		₰ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 10½ „		14 a	15	
„ buds ..		12 a	14	
China root		3⅓ a	3¾	
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		4		
Gamboge		75 a	85	
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a	110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a	74	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a	48	
„ „ 3d.		38 a	40	100
„ small none				
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a	90	
„ Canton		62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia		1½		₰ Catty
Rhubarb .. none				
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		305 a	310	
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a	355	
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	260		
„ „ 2		240		
„ „ 3		210		
„ „ 4				
„ „ 5 { 1 2 3				
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 2nd 5.6				
„ Pingfa		none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a	15	
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a	28	
„ Campoy .. none				
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a	35	Pecul
„ Peko		38 a	60	
„ Ankoi Souchong none				
„ Hyson		55 a	70	
„ „ skin		26 a	35	
„ „ young		45 a	50	
„ Gunpowder		64 a	66	
„ Twankay .. none				
„ Orange Peko none				
„ Caper		18 a	20	
Tortoise shell ..	Sp. Drs.	1000 a	1100	
Turmerick		5 a	5½	
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		36		₰ Box
Whanghees		22 a	25	₰ 1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Limtin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight,
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The only recent transaction of importance that we hear of, has been the sale of about 3,000 bales of Company's BENGAL COTTON, at a rate equal to the importer's price of Ts. 10:5 per picul; but little has been done in the BOMBAY staple, during the past fortnight: prices, however, remain firm; and the deliveries from the warehouses are said to be going on briskly.

OPIUM.—The arrival of a Junk, about a week since, gave a temporary spirit to our market, when a few sales of new PATNA were made, and MALWA advanced nominally to Sp. Drs. 670 to 680 per chest, but has since declined to our present quotations; the demand, however, soon subsided, and at present there is little doing.

The deliveries to the 16th are—PATNA,	old 75	}	278
	new 203	}	
BENARES,	old 14	}	77
	new 63	}	
MALWA,			186¾
	Total		541¼

Owing to the unfavorable reports from the northern markets, and the pressure for money here, both WOOLLENS and LONG CLOTHS have experienced a decline in price, and go off very slowly.

Musters of the first crop of CANTON RAW SILK have been produced, and the prices in our quotations are demanded; but the colour is not good.

There are about 600 piculs of MOTHER O' PEARL SHELLS on hand, for which the holders are asking Sp. Drs. 20 a 22 per picul.

QUICKSILVER still improving in price.

SUGAR is a little lower than our last quotations.

CASSIA has suffered a slight reduction of price—the demand having fallen off with the departure of the ships—but the quantity procurable is very limited.

A small cargo of JAVA RICE, rather of indifferent quality, has lately brought at Whampoa, Sp. Drs. 2:30 per picul; the purchaser paying the charges; which would make the market price, the quantity being small, equal to about Sp. Drs. 2:55 per picul of 100 catties, at which, we understand, it was sold.

Late advices from SINGAPORE report the place to be overstocked with British Manufactures, for which there was then little demand.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres. Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c &c.

BYRON GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 1st. No. of this splendid work, containing five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by *Corbould, Stothard,* &c. are on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co.'s

Price in 4to ..... $ 1½
in 8vo ..... $ 1¼

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL	ARRIVED		FROM
6 Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan	Lima,
13 Dan. brig	Kronborg,	Lind,	Singapore.
APRIL	SAILED		FOR
7 Port. barque	Susana,	Lemos,	Sourabaya,
,, Amer. ship	Roman,	Lavender,	New York,
8 Span. brig	Constante,	Tayag,	Manila,
9 Amer. ship	Washington,	Jefferson,	,,
10 Span. ship	Atala,	Rabago,	,,
,, Amer. ,,	Rasselas,	Dominis,	,,
,, ,, ,,	Bolivar Libertador,	Underwood,	New York,
,, Span. ,,	Buen Suceso,	Cucullo,	Manila.
,, Brit. barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,
11 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,
16 Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	,,

PASSENGERS.

Per SUSANA.—T. C. Beale, Esq.
FALCON.—Mrs. and Miss Stocker; Capt. Garstin; and — Ogilvie, Esq.
RASSELAS.—S. P. Sturgis, Esq.

SEASON, 1833.

Ships taken up by the Honorable Company, for one voyage to China.

			£	s.	d.
Minerva,	Templar,		12	14	11
Bombay,	,,		12	14	11
Marquis Huntley,	Ward,		12	14	11
Lowther Castle,	Lowe,		12	14	11
Castle Huntley,	Gardner,		12	18	0
Thames,	Pidding,		13	17	0
Vansittart,	Hare,		14	9	6
Kellie Castle,	Geo. Reed,		14	9	6
Farquharson,	Lochner,		14	9	6
Winchelsea,	Moffatt,		14	9	6
Warren Hastings,	Reed,		14	9	6
Lady Melville,	Lochner,		14	9	6
Rose,	Milroy,		14	9	6
Herefordshire,	Locke,		14	9	6
Inglis,	Borrodaile,		14	9	6
REJECTED.					
Prince Regent,	Wigram,		14	9	6
General Kyd,	Small,		14	9	6
Repulse,	Timins,		14	9	6
Marquis Wellington,	Fairlie,		14	9	6
Hythe,	Marjoribanks,		14	9	6

The Prince Regent has since been substituted for the Winchelsea.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The GRACE, Captain Grüm, will be despatched from Whampoa in all this month. For freight apply to

DOUGLAS, McKENZIE & Co.
Canton, April 4, 1833.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjecture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 1st, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₰ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	
„ very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel nut		4½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₰ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	— „
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35	
„ Mauritius		20 a 23	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350	
„ ungarbled		220 a 230	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20	
„ Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 60	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10	
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.8	
„ Madras		11.5	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1⅔	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2⅔	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1⅔	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38	₰ Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		44	
„ „ 30 a 36			—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar		30	₰ Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70	
„ clarified		60 a 70	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3	
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75	
Lead pig		4	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	
Opium, Patna *old* 775 *new*		675 a 680	
„ Benares „		660	
„ Bombay		645 a 650	Chest
„ Damaun			
„ Turkey nominal		830	₰ Pecul
Pepper Malay		7½ a 8	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		60	
Rattans		2½ a 4	
Rice		2.40 a 2.60	
Rose Maloes		38	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	
„ Lintin		9½ a 10	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
„ „ very fine		28 a 40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₰ 100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50	
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45	
„ Land „		4 a 7	each
„ Beaver		4 a 5	
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₰ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₰ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₰ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4½	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates		8	₰ Box
Tin, Banca		16 a 16½	
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		30 a 32	Pieco
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,		7½ a 7⅔	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25	
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₰ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf		15 a 40	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25	
Cassia (shipped outside) 10½ „		14 a 15	
„ buds		12 a 14	
China root		3½ a 3⅔	
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4	
Gamboge		75 a 85	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
„ red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20	
Musk		70 a 110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52	
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48	
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40	100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9½ yds 12ins)		none	
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90	
„ Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1½	₰ Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		305 a 310	
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a 355	
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	260	
„ „ 2		240	
„ „ 3		210	
„ „ 4			
„ „ 5 1			
„ „ 2			
„ „ 3			
Sugar raw *1st* 6.2 *2nd* 5.6			
„ Pingfa		none	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„	
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.	
„ „ „ 2d. „		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28	
„ Campoy	none		Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind.)*		19 a 35	
„ Peko		38 a 60	
„ Ankoi Souchong	none		
„ Hyson		55 a 70	
„ „ skin		26 a 35	
„ „ young		45 a 50	
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66	
„ Twankay	none		
„ Orange Peko	none		
„ Caper		18 a 20	
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		36	₰ Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₰ 1000

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been considerable activity in the deliveries during the past month, and the stock is now reduced to 17,800 bales of BOMBAY, 14,300 of BENGAL, and 990 of MADRAS; total 33,000 bales, in the hands of the Security-merchants and shopmen. Prices have been maintained in the sales that lately taken place amongst the Chinese.

OPIUM.—Since our last, there has been a demand for new PATNA, which has brought prices to our present quotations. Some sales of BENARES have also been made; but our market is at present very dull, for every description of the drug: the price of TURKEY is purely nominal—the article being in no demand.

The deliveries in the past month were—

PATNA,	old 142 / new 437	579
BENARES,	old 35 / new 100	135
MALWA,		375
	Total	1089

As the quantity of COTTON YARN now on hand is but inconsiderable, the prices of those numbers that are in request, say 20 a 36, have improved.

IN STRAITS' PRODUCE, no alteration.

Very little TAYSAAM-RAW SILK now remains.

QUICKSILVER has to-day declined to our quotations.

MONEY is still very scarce.

BENGAL OPIUM, 2ND SALE, FEB. 20.

PATNA, 2000 chests—highest 1300—lowest 1260—average 1277:0:10.
BENARES, 1000 „ „ 1245 „ 1220 „ 1229:7:2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL	ARRIVED		FROM
29 Brit. barque	Sylph,	Wallace,	East Coast,
„ Neth. ship	Jessy,	Kemish,	Samarang, 31st Jan.
30 Brit. barque	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta, 7th March,
„ Amer. brig	Ivanhoe,	——,	Mexico.
APRIL	SAILED		FOR
*11 Span. schooner	Correo de Manila,	Marcaida,	Manila,
29 Amer. ship	Boston,	Bancroft,	New York.

PASSENGERS

Per SYLPH.—A Robertson, Esq. and Rev. C. Gutzlaff.

The "Beta", for New York, the only American vessel now at Whampoa, will be despatched to-morrow.

The "Leguan", from Singapore; the "Nederlander" and "L'Esperance", from Java, daily expected. The "Isabella Robertson" was to leave Bengal, for China, about the 14th March, and the "Forth" also within a few days.

In the papers recently received, we notice the arrivals from China at the Cape, of H. C. S. "Thomas Coutts," on 13th, and "Duchess of Atholl", on 17th January: at Singapore on the 24th March, the "Water Witch" and "Lowjee Family"; on the 1st April, the "Jamesina," and, on the 4th, the "Bucephalus."

On the 9th March, the Portuguese brig "Delphin," from Madeira 9th November, passed Anjer, bound to China, via Manila.

H. C. SHIPS, SEASON 1833.

CHINA DIRECT.—Waterloo, Thomas Grenville, Minerva, Rose, and Prince Regent.

BOMBAY AND CHINA.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Herefordshire, Thames, Lady Melville, and Farquharson.

BENGAL AND CHINA.—Duke of York, Scaleby Castle, Warren Hastings, Kellie Castle, Buckinghamshire, Castle Huntly, and Vansittart.

ST. HELENA, BOMBAY AND CHINA.—Lowther Castle.

* The departure of this vessel was omitted in our last.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON. have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

RATES OF PREMIUM
OF THE
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICES,
From 20th April to 20th October.

	Rates per cent on Goods	Rates per cent on Treasure.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	3	2½
Singapore,	1½	1
Malacca, Pinang, Batavia,	1¾	1½
London, H. C. Ships,	2½	2
Great Britain, via Singapore,	4	2
Europe, 1st class ships direct,	3½	3
North America,	2½	2
Manila,	1½	1
New South Wales,	2½	2
Lintin risk, from 1st May to 1st November,	½ per cent per month.	
Ditto, ditto	1 „ 3 months certain.	

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh importation of superior light Moselle Wine, and Vieux Cognac Brandy; delicious Sardines a L'huile; Green Pease, in tins; Bloom Raisins, in boxes; Butter, in small kegs; fresh Salmon, in small canisters.

ALSO,

Champaigne, Claret, white and red Constantia, Madeira, Sherry Port, Hock, Seltzer Water, Highland Whiskey, Pale Ale, Cherry Brandy; Raspberry Vinegar, Syrop de Orgeat, Capillaire, Hoffman's Brandy Fruits; Brandy, in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin, in stone jugs; Pickles, Mustard, Vinegar, Sauces of all sorts; bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Raisins and Currants; Hams and Tongues, Cheese, Butter; Manila and Havannah Cigars; superior light Beaver Hats, cheap second quality Hats, black and white; Boots and Shoes; finest Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cashmeret; superfine white and brown Drills, Irish Linen, and Jeans and Satteens, white and colored; ditto Marseilles and fancy Vestings, ditto Clarence Rib; a great variety of Damask Table Linen and Napkins, birds-eye Diaper for ditto, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, and Huccaback Towelling; Flannel, Blankets; Boat Cloaks; Hosiery, in silk, linen, cotton, and woollen long and short hose; Gloves; Calicoes; Long Cloths and Muslins, Net, Lace, Edging, Sewing Cotton, and other haberdashery; Glass-ware in great variety; elegant Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert sets of English Porcelain, from Spode; a Dessert Service of glass, complete for 25 persons, including plates; 2 ditto of ditto, for 12, no plates; Cutlery; Cork Screws; Nut-crackers; Snuffers, for candles or patent lamps; Rigge's Penknife Tablets; great variety of Patent Hanging and Standard Lamps, ditto wind proof ditto, 2 pair of superb six-light Chandeliers, Vase Hall Lamps, with bronzed mountings; Stationary of all kinds, from Smith and Elder, and Greenhill and Co; Perfumery, from the most esteemed makers; Plate powder and Leathers; Blacking and Brushes; new and second-hand Books; Manila Hats; and Cegar Pouches; ship chandlery, in paints of all colours; boiled Oil; Turps; Europe Rope, &c &c &c. Spars for yards, Bowsprits, Topmasts, Top-gallant and Royal Masts, Studding Sail Booms; splendid pine Plank of all sizes; Sheathing Copper and Nails; Anchors and Grapnells; Bengal Gram; and a few Bengal Sheep.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
APRIL	old	142	765	108,630	33	720	25,000					
	new	437	660	288,420	100	640	64,000	375	650	243,750	1089	730,000
Stock at Lintin	old	386			94							
	new	865			102			554			2001	

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 1 a 1½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₱ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 31st OF MARCH, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				Sp. Drs			Sp. Drs.			Sp. Drs.		Sp. Drs.
APRIL.....	old	190	930	176,700	67	940	62,980	905	700	633,850	1387½	1,069,280
	new	220	870	191,400	5	860	4,300					
MAY.....	old	117	900	105,300	18	940	16,920	598	690	416,760	1237	946,605
	new	449	820	368,180	49	805	39,445	6				
JUNE.....	old	105	860	90,300	9	920	8,280	335	535	179,225	1760	1,063,885
	new	351	800	282,400	24	750	18,000	934	520	485,680		
JULY.....	old	90	825	74,250	17	850	14,450	2593½	490	1,270,815	3258½	1,781,750
	new	315	785	247,275	243	720	174,960					
AUGUST.....	old	71	800	171,200	5	820	4,100	1565½	500	782,750	1994½	1,120,800
	new	143			210	775	162,750					
SEPTEMBER..	old	93	795	240,885	1	900	105,020	1567	490	767,830	2008	1,113,735
	new	210			137	760						
OCTOBER....	old	86	770	475,860	6	750	207,000	1986	500	993,000	2880	1,675,860
	new	532			270							
NOVEMBER..	old	67	850	491,300	93	840	78,120	1077	650	699,050	1748	1,268,470
	new	511										
DECEMBER	old	45	850	311,950	1	840	26,880	658	700	460,600	1057	799,430
	new	322			31							
JANUARY..	old	25	815	322,740	30	815	24,450	728½	720	524,520	1154½	871,710
	new	371										
FEBRUARY..	old	390	760	360,380	61	760	53,060	649	705	457,545	1204	870,985
	new	94	670		10	670						
MARCH.....	old	362	750	271,500	34	750	25,500	882	665	586,530	1727	1,174,830
	new	427	650	277,550	22	625	13,750					
Consumed at Macao, or re-exported during the year to the Eastward, Straits, &c. supposed consumed		822	798	655,956	537	774	415,638	918½	570	523,545	2277½	1,595,139
		6410		5,115,126	1880		1,455,603	15403½		8,781,700	23693½	15,352,429
On hand 1st April, 1832..		2186			409			2983			5578	
Imported to 1st April, 1833		6083			1802			13394			21279	
		8269			2211			16377			26857	
Consumed; as above.....		6110			1880			15403½			23693½	
On hand 1st April, 1833, including Macao	old	555			202			973½			3163½	
	new	1304			129							

Estimate of quantity, average price, and total value of INDIAN OPIUM *consumed in China, during the last six years.*

	PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.
Season 1827-28	4006	1003	4,019,350	1128	980	1,105,805	4401	1204	5,299,920	9535	10,425,075
,, 1828-29	4831	947	4,574,650	1130	911	1,029,585	7171	966	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,115
,, 1829-30	5564	867	4,820,448	1579	842	1,329,129	6857	862	5,907,580	14,000	12,057,157
,, 1830-31	5085	876	4,454,809	1575	848	1,335,395	12100	588	7,114,059	18,760	12,904,263
,, 1831-32	4442	974	4,284,815	1518	954	1,448,195	8265	704	5,818,574	14,225	11,501,584
,, 1832-33	6410	798	5,115,126	1880	774	1,455,603	15403½	570	8,781,700	23693½	15,352,429

List of **VESSELS** *under the* **BRITISH FLAG** *arriving in China, during the year* **1832**, *with dates of departure and destination.*

No.	Description	Names	Commanders	From	Date of Arrival	Date of Departr.	For
1	H. C. S.	Winchelsea,	Burt,	London,	Jan. 21	March 4	London,
	,,	Larkins,	Campbell,	N. S. Wales,	23	–	,,
	Barque	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband	Calcutta,	25	–	Calcutta,
	,,	Red Rover,	Clifton,	,,	Feb. 28	14	,,
5	,,	Water Witch,	Henderson,	,,	–	20	,,
	H. M. S.	Cruiser,	Parker,	,,[Manila	March 9	–	Singapore,
	Brig	Spartan,	Lumsden,	Singapore &	13	April 7	,,
	Barque	Agnes,	Thomas,	East Coast,	19	6	,,
	,,	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta,	26	May 10	Calcutta,
10	,,	Sylph,	Wallace,	,,	April 21	14	,,
	,,	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	,,	27	11	,,
	Ship	Sulimany,	McFarlane,	Bombay,	May 10	July 17	Bombay,
	Barque	Austen,	Ricketts,	Calcutta,	–	May 21	Manila,
	,,	Royal Charlotte,	Dudman,	Singapore,	12	July 25	,,
15	,,	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	Calcutta,	15	May 24	,,
	,,	Isabella Robertson,	Hudson,	,,	18	Dec. 22	Calcutta, [bay
	Ship	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss,	Bombay,	19	July 9	Manila & Bom
	,,	Good Success,	Durant,	,,	26	Jan. 29	Madras, [ney
	Barque	Agnes,	Thomas,	Singapore,	28	July 6	Manila & Syd-
20	Ship	Fort William,	Neish,	Bombay,	29	27	,, & Bom-
	HCSloop	Coote,	Pepper,	London,	31	1	Bombay, [bay
	Ship	Hormasjee Bomanjee	Gordon,	Bombay,	June 1	17	,,
	,,	Competitor,	Thompson,	,,	–	24	Singapore,
	,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	,,	2	13	Bombay,
25	,,	Carron,	Wilson,	,,	3	Nov. 28	Manila, [bay
	,,	Glenelg,	Lungley,	,,	–	Aug. 16	Batav & Bom-
	Brig	Indian,	Ravenscroft	Manila,	4	June 23	Manila,
	Barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta,	5	19	Calcutta,
	Ship	Thetis,	Boothby,	Bombay,	–	July 14	Sourabaya,
30	Barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta,	6	Aug. 17	Calcutta,
	Ship	Forth,	Robinson,	,,	14	July 8	Singapore,
	Barque	Austen,	Ricketts,	Manila,	22	June 27	Manila,
	Ship	Helen,	Lungley,	Bombay,	23	Oct. 20	Bombay,
	Barque	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	Manila,	25	June 30	Manila,
35	Ship	Lord Castlereagh,	Tonks,	Bombay,	26	Nov. 7	Bombay,
	Barque	Jamesina,	Hector,	,,	27	8	East Coast,
	Brig	Spartan,	Lumsden,	Batavia,	28	Aug. 10	St. Helena,
	Ship	Cornwallis,	Key,	Bombay,	July 2	–	Manila & Bom
	,,	Charles Forbes,	Wills,	,,	5	Oct. 27	Bombay, [bay
40	,,	Futty Salam,	Keys,	,,	23	14	Calcutta,
	,,	John Bannerman,	Watt,	,,	29	Nov. 7	Bombay,
	,,	Pascoa,	Morgan,	,,	31	17	,, [bay
	,,	Edmonstone,	Hadley,	,,	Aug. 5	7	Manila & Bom
	,,	Caledonia,	Lyon,	,,	–	12	Bombay,
45	Barque	John Biggar,	McBeath,	Manila,	6	Stationed	at Lintin,
	H. C. S.	Duchess of Athol,	Daniell,	Bombay,	15	Nov. 28	London,
	,,	Canning,	Baylis,	London,	16	Oct. 25	,,
	,,	Lord Lowther,	Fowler,	,,	–	Jan. 6	,,
	,,	Edinburgh,	Marshall,	,,	17	11	,,
50	,,	Berwickshire,	Thomas,	,,	20	15	,,
	,,	Orwell,	Dalrymple,	Bombay,	–	Nov. 19	,,
	Barque	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Sourabaya,	22	Oct. 6	Singapore,
	,,	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband	Calcutta,	–	28	Calcutta,
	H. C. S.	Macqueen,	Lindsay,	,,	23	Nov. 19	London,
55	Barque	Austen,	Ricketts,	Manila,	26	16	Manila,
	,,	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	,,	28	Dec. 29	,,
	,,	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta,	31	Oct. 20	East Coast,
	H. C. S.	Thomas Coutts,	Chrystie,	Bombay,	Sept. 1	Nov. 19	London,
	Ship	Mercury,	Holmes,	Calcutta,	3	Oct. 6	Calcutta,
60	H. C. S.	George the Fourth,	Barrow,	Bombay,	–	25	London,
	,,	Asia	Bathie,	Calcutta,	–	Nov. 28	,,
	Barque	Lord Amherst,	Rees,	Loo-Choo Is.	5	12	Calcutta,
	Ship	Mermaid,	Evans,	Bombay,	6	Jan. 24	Singapore &c.
	Barque	Elizabeth,	Phillips,	Sourabaya,	11	18	N. S. Wales,
65	Ship	Earl of Clare,	Daly,	Bombay,	–	2	Bombay,
	Brig	Indian,	Ravenscroft	Manila,	–	Oct. 6	Manila,
	H. C. S.	Earl of Balcarras,	Broughton,	London,	13	Jan. 24	London,
	Barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,	15	Oct. 20	Calcutta,
	H. C. S.	Abercrombie Robinson,	Innes,	Bombay,	16	Dec. 8	London,
70	,,	London,	Smith,	Madras,	–	–	,,
	,,	Dunira,	Hamilton,	Calcutta,	18	12	,,
	Ship	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay,	19	26	Bombay,
	,,	Hannah,	Jackson,	,,	22	12	,,
	,,	Troughton,	Thomson,	Singapore,	–	Nov. 6	Singapore,
75	Barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta,	Oct. 6	7	Calcutta,
	H. C. S.	Charles Grant,	Manderson,	,,	9	Dec. 18	London,
	,,	William Fairlie,	Blair,	,,	12	Jan. 6	,,
	,,	Windsor,	Proctor,	Straits,	13	24	,,
	,,	Marquis Camden,	Larkins,	Bombay,	18	–	,,
80	H.C.C.S.	Barossa,	Wilson,	London,	26	29	,,
	Ship	Cambridge,	Barber,	Bombay,	28	24	Singapore &c.
	,,	Hercules,	Wilson,	Madras,	–	Stationed	at Lintin,
	H.C.C.S.	Broxbornebury,	Shettler,	London,	Nov. 5	Jan. 29	London,
	Ship	Thetis,	Boothby,	Sourabaya,	–	Dec. 7	
85	Brig	Bee,	Warden,	Singapore,	15	Nov. 30	Manila,
	H. C. S.	Reliance,	Timins,	Calcutta,	Dec. 4	Feb. 10	London,
87	Ship	Carron,	Wilson,	Manila,	30	–	Bombay.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, 1833. NO. 6.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Canton, 1st January, 1833.

Agents in LONDON: *Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes and Co.*
,, BOMBAY: ,, *Remington and Co.*
,, CALCUTTA: ,, *Lyall, Matheson and Co.*
,, SINGAPORE: ,, *Charles Thomas and Co.*

RATES OF PREMIUM
OF THE
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICES,
From 20th April to 20th October.

	Rates ℔ Cent on GOODS	TREASURE.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	3	2½
Singapore,	1½	1
Malacca, Pinang, Batavia,	1½	1½
London, H. C. Ships,	2⅔	2
Great Britain, *via* Singapore,	4	3
Europe, 1st class ships, direct,	3½	3
North America,	2½	2
Manila,	1¼	1
New South Wales,	2½	2
Limtin risk, from 1st May to 1st November,	½ ℔ cent	℔ month.
Ditto, ditto,	1 ,,	3 months certain.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators: all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

BYRON GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 2nd and 3rd Nos. of this splendid work, containing each five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by *Corbould, Stothard*, &c. have been received by

R. MARKWICK & Co.

Price in 4to ..... $ 1½
in 8vo ..... $ 1¼

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON have removed from No 1, Poushong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

CANTON.

EUROPE.—The recent arrival of the *Mercury* puts us in possession of intelligence from England *via* Calcutta to 7th, and from Holland *via* Java and Singapore to 15th Nov. We copy from the *Calcutta Courier* a very sensible and moderate article which condenses all the information received in that place; and from the *Singapore Chronicle Extraordinary* of April 5th, an extract from the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, ordering an embargo on all Dutch vessels: with the proviso that this is not to extend to the Eastern seas.

From all that we can gather from the various publications before us, we cannot but anticipate that the next arrival will bring us the welcome intelligence of the arrangement of the present apparent difficulties.

The power, if not the will, of the Emperor of Russia to engage in the war, may reasonably be doubted, and it is by no means evident what the other great potentates of Europe could hope to gain by mixing in a contest which might eventually strike a blow at the stability or even immediate existence of their own power.

A private letter from Java mentions (as extracted from an English paper) that a Russian fleet of 16 sail had been despatched for the Texel: we do not, however, find this announced in any of the Bengal papers: and as the *Singapore Chronicle* does not notice it, the intelligence may perhaps be premature; it could be only important as exhibiting the probable intentions of the Russian despot. The British fleet in the Scheldt alone consists of seven sail of the line, two 50's, four small class frigates, two steam frigates, and seven sloops of war. The force of the French fleet, we do not see stated, but as it would most probably be equal to the British, His Russian Majesty's sixteen sail could not be expected to effect much.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(From the Calcutta Courier.)

"We have enquired for London Papers in several directions without success, and believe that none are in town. The Madras Papers however have given us some further news, in addition to what we published in our Extra on Thursday.

"The reported death of the *beloved* Ferdinand is now contradicted. The short notice we find on the subject, leads us to believe that he has had a dangerous illness, and that a fatal ter-

mination of it was expected; but by the last account he was convalescent. One of the arbitrary acts of his reign was a Decree, unsanctioned by the National Cortes, abolishing the Salic law, for the purpose of obtaining for his daughter the succession to the throne. In the hour of danger, he has perceived that a law founded only upon his will, setting aside the constitutional rights of his brother, was not likely to be respected by the clergy and the strong apostolical party, by whom Don Carlos is supported, and that the personal attachment of his brother was not more to be trusted in such a matter, than the oaths of Don Miguel. He has therefore rescinded this Decree, under an arrangement that the son of Don Carlos shall marry the Infanta.

"The affairs of Don Pedro wear an unpromising aspect. The lines of Oporto were attacked on the 29th September, and the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss; but that of the Constitutionalists is said to have been severe, which they can less afford. The arrival of Sir John Doyle, with his 3000 Irish recruits, if in time, may go far to re-establish the drooping confidence of the ex-Emperor's adherents; but a much larger reinforcement will be necessary to convert the besieged into the assailing army. We have no particulars yet of the losses sustained in the late engagement, and very little information respecting the hostile fleets.

"By far the most important piece of intelligence is the armament preparing for the attack of Antwerp, in concert with France. Are we really at war with Holland? There is a mystery thrown over this question by the reported stipulations of Russia. The Autocrat allows us to enforce the conditions agreed to in the protocols, but nothing further. We may sack and destroy the Citadel of Antwerp and open the navigation of the Scheldt,—we may cancel the debt of Belgium to Holland in compensation for the charges of the war: but the castigation of the Dutchman must no further go. We must respect the sacred Majesty of the friend of Nicholas and Frederick William. A French fleet may co-operate with ours; but the Emperor of Russia cannot view with indifference the march of a French army into Belgium. Is this fair dealing? If the policy of Russia does not sanction the division of the two crowns, on the terms agreed to by France and England, why not openly declare it, and leave us the alternative of her opposition or neutrality? If Russia admits the expediency of that arrangement, why put restrictions on the mode of carrying it into effect? A siege of the Fortress, and that too without the aid of a French or English Army, may be the most destructive, the most expensive, the most tardy, and the most uncertain way of settling the question. If the King of Holland were told, that the alternative of resistance to the now united demands of all Europe, would be the usual contingencies of war, the cancelment of all protocol obligations, the loss of the Dutch colonies in the East and West, the risk of his own crown, and of a future treaty with the belligerents on the *uti possidetis* principle;—if a large French Army of fifty thousand men receive orders to co-operate with Belgium, and an expedition against Surinam were ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth;—if in addition thereto, or even instead of all these preparations, he were simply told that within so many days an order would be despatched from London to the Governor General of India, to combine an attack upon Java, and that every Dutch vessel upon the ocean would be subject to capture,—is there any doubt that His Majesty of the Netherlands would yield at once to necessity, and conceive that the honor of the nation and of his crown would not be sullied by submission? It may be yet that this nicely measured warfare will lead to more serious hostilities. If it come to that,—if we must regard the Dutch nation no longer as our peaceable neighbor and dutiful friend, but as our adversary in arms upon sea and land, we trust the rulers of the British Councils will not again conquer merely to restore;—that Java, and such other colonies as may fall into our hands during the contest, will remain the natural fruits of victory, to indemnify us for the charges of a war which the general interests of Europe drive us into, rather than any national object of our own. It is time that England should cease to be the only nation to which a winning game is a losing one."

FROM THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE EXTRAORDINARY

To the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle.

Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, brought to this Settlement late last night by Captain H. Plumridge, of His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, and as the information it contains is of infinite importance to the Trade of this Port, I request it may be published in an Extra Chronicle without delay.

It is with great satisfaction I add, that it has been officially communicated to me by Captain Plumridge, that H. M. Ships *Magicienne* and *Harrier* intend to remain for the protection of the Commercial Interests.

(Signed) S. G. Bonham,
Resident Councillor.

Singapore, 5th April, 1833.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Calcutta, Friday night, March, 8th 1333.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th November 1832, which yesterday reached the Presidency by an overland Dispatch.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Wednesday, November 7, 1882.

At the Court at St. James's the 6th day of November, 1832.

Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no Ships or Vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order that a general Embargo or stop be made of all Ships and Vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands now within, or which hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours or roads within any part of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such Ships, and Vessels; and that the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War do detain and bring into port all Merchant Ships and Vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the Ships or Vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War are hereby intrusted to detain and bring into port every such Ship and Vessel accordingly.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) C. C. Greville.

The Governor General in Council further notifies to the public that His Majesty has signified his pleasure that no operations shall be commenced in execution of the Embargo in any part of his Eastern dominions or on any of the Seas appertaining to them, until the receipt of further directions from England, unless the Dutch themselves should commence in these parts, and in these Seas, measures of hostility or annoyance.*

By order of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) W. H. MacNaughten.
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

"The following extract of a letter from a most respectable firm at Antwerp to another mercantile house in Batavia, will best explain the state of affairs up to the middle of Nov.:—

EXTRACT.

"'*Antwerp, 14th November,* 1882.

"'We are, at this moment, on the immediate eve of a great crisis, out of which, events most important, no less to the general interests of Europe than to those of Belgium individually, must rapidly follow. The King of Holland, persisting in his refusal to submit to the demands of England and France, to evacuate the citadel of this place and other points on the Belgian territory, still occupied by his troops, measures of coercion adopted by those Governments towards Holland are in progress; which must inevitably soon lead, as we have said, to important results. Since the 6th instant, all British and French vessels are prohibited from entering into the ports of Holland; the combined fleets now collected in the Downs are detaining all Dutch vessels they meet with, and carrying them into a British or French port, and to-morrow a French army of 70,000 men will pass the Frontiers and advance upon the Citadel of this place, to obtain its surrender at all haz-

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* By latest letters from Batavia, we find that the Government had directed Dutch vessels to repair for protection to Sourabaya. Mention is also made of an embargo having been subsequently laid on.

ards, It is scarcely rational to suppose that the King of Holland should resist this combined force unless he had a secret promise from the Northern Powers. Yet, no circumstance has transpired to justify any one calling in question the professions they have made to England and France of their desire that Holland should submit. We therefore still expect the Dutch Government will give way before matters are brought to an extremity. At all events, we are convinced they must ultimately submit without compromising the general peace of Europe, and we hope and expect, without having exposed this city to any serious sacrifice.

"'The result of the present crisis in political affairs which we look to, is the application of the Treaty of the 15th November 1831; a perfectly free navigation of the Scheldt, uncontrouled by the Dutch, whose claims to sovereignty over it will be compensated by a peculiar indemnity;—and the re-establishment of our commercial relations with Germany on a footing that will, in a short time, be productive of a considerable extension of our former trade with that quarter;—A general revisal of our Tariff of Duties will soon follow the settlement of political affairs, and it is probable the National Flag will continue to enjoy some trifling advantage over foreign shipping, but to no amount affecting materially the freights on our trade with your quarter.'" —*Singapore Chronicle.*

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—From a list published in our *Price Current*, it will be seen that the number of vessels under the British flag which arrived in China during the last year amounted to eighty-seven. Of these nine (H. C. Ships) were from London direct; twenty-four from Calcutta; thirty-one from Bombay; two from Madras; one from New South Wales; four from Java; six from Singapore; eight from Manila; and two from cruises on the coast.

The American brig *Ivanhoe*, from the West Coast of Mexico, brings, we understand, news from the United States to the end of December. The most important piece of intelligence which has reached us is the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Our American friends here seem confident that this will not be attended with any of the serious consequences, which, to judge from the excited tone of the public speeches and public papers for some time previous, would seem probable. As a matter necessarily involving much angry discussion and perhaps civil war, it is to be hoped that the violent feeling so loudly and plainly given utterance to, in the Southern States of the Union, may evaporate in words.

We have heard of no later intelligence from Europe by this vessel than we are already in possession of *via* Singapore and Java.

MACAO.—Shortly after the publication of our last No., we received intimation that the port was again closed against foreign vessels, and that the Senate had refused permission to a small vessel, then in the roads, to discharge her cargo. Within the last few days, the restriction has we hear been again removed; and it is to be hoped, as for the interests of the place itself as well for those of foreign commerce in general, that no further attempts may be made to impose these impolitic disabilities.

It has been said—but we know not with what truth—that these attempts originated solely with some individuals directly interested in the exclusion of foreign trade:—if such be the case, we shall be glad that they are disappointed in their selfish and illiberal views.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The performances of the "musical society" now at Macao, commenced on the 26th ulto. with Paer's Opera *L'Agnese di Fitzhenry*. Our Macao friends not having favored us with any *critique*, we can but say, that we hear that it was respectably performed, and well attended.

[By the way, we think some friend might have assisted the foreigners in writing their play bill or "argument" of the Opera; which, as it appeared, was only likely to raise a laugh at the expense of people who could not be expected to write English with critical nicety. This should in future be remedied.]

NEW PUBLICATION.—The first No. of a very neatly printed paper, named the "*Evangelist*", has made its appearance in Canton. It is, as the name would import, devoted to intelligence of a decidedly religious character. From part of the contents being printed in Chinese (the execution of which is, by the way, the most elegant which we have yet seen) it is, we suppose, intended for circulation among the natives. As tending to their enlightenment, it is entitled to our best wishes; the more so as we fear that, from the deeply rooted prejudices of the Chinese, and their general apathy to religion, the attempt to convert them to Christianity must be an irksome and ungrateful task; if fortunately even not an unsuccessful one.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—To all interested (and who is not) in what relates to the memory of the extraordinary genius who has done so much for English literature, we recommend a perusal of the report of a public meeting held at Edinburgh on the 5th of October last as republished at length, from the *Scotsman*, in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of March 7th. If any thing could do honor to the memory of such a man, it would be such a meeting of his countrymen as there described. We trust that the subscription to the monument to Sir Walter Scott may not be confined to the other side of the Cape.

PIRACIES IN THE STRAITS.—We observe in the columns of the *Singapore Chronicle*, that no effectual remedy has yet been attempted to the disgraceful state of exposure in which the native craft trading with Singapore are left, by the apathy of the local government. Every number of that paper contains some detail of additional atrocities committed in the immediate neighbourhood of the settlement. The Editor states that the Chinese merchants have determined on subscribing to afford themselves the protection denied them by the authorities—this measure they surely will not be compelled to have recourse to. When it is considered that every Malay, plundered on his voyage, is, in nine out of ten cases, himself driven to piracy; it will be seen that this inattention of the Straits' authorities amounts to something nearly, if not positively, criminal.

SUMATRA.—We perceive by the latest accounts from Java and the Straits, that the blow which has long been impending over the heads of the Dutch in Sumatra, and which will, in all probability, end in the destruction of their power over that island, has at length fallen. Padang is said to be threatened by the Padries, who are a numerous and very powerful enemy to whom it is not impossible the whole island may at no distant date be subjected. The treachery, real or supposed, of the Dutch native commander Alli Bassa, who was bribed in the last rebellion in Java, four years ago, to surrender his chief Diepo Negoro, instead of being met by instant punishment, or at least by open arrest and trial, induced the governor of Netherlands India to have recourse to the miserable expedient of trepanning him by an invitation, as practised with success upon his former chief: in the case of Diepo Negoro the carriage of the commander-in-chief was used for the same purpose which the state carriage of the *governor-general* has been now put to. We cannot agree with the Editor of the *Singapore Chronicle*, that His Excellency should be ashamed again to enter his carriage,—he should recollect that *it was not the carriage* which this wretched expedient disgraced.

We are glad to observe, while upon this subject, the unanimity of feeling among all the Indian newspapers which we have received, as to *the necessity* for the capture of Java in case of a war between England and Holland. We trust that in such case it will be the first object of the home or Indian governments to recover possession of this fine island, which the grossest ignorance or treachery alone caused the former relinquishment of. Some pointed and sensible remarks on the subject will be found in another column, extracted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Few acquainted with the subject see much difficulty in effecting this, should it be seriously contemplated. The hold of the Dutch on all their Eastern colonies is a very insecure one; and this, we apprehend, they are so well aware of as to

cause them to hesitate before exposing themselves, by a war with a maritime power such as England, to the almost certainty of losing the valuable territories which so much blood and wealth have been squandered to retain, and which have been the fruitful cause of so many revolting atrocities.

We extract the following from the column of the Bengal papers, solely for the purpose of expressing our surprise at the publication of such a piece of misinformation, calculated, as it was, to deceive many persons in India. On reference to the Price Corrents of the day, we find that, on the 15th of December, the day named, Malwa Opium was selling at $ 785—*one hundred and thirty-five dollars* higher than the price incorrectly, though no doubt unintentionally, quoted by the Bombay Editor. Reports on subjects so important, should not be published save on indisputable evidence.

"By the *Aurelia*, from China the 15th December, which came in on Monday, we learn that the high price of Malwa Opium (820 Drs.) quoted in yesterday's Courier, had fallen to 720 Drs. *nominal*, the real cash price being only 650 Drs., and very little demand for the drug at that."—*Bombay Gov. Gazette.*

OPIUM.

"Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.		MALWA.	
Passes taken out up to the 30th ultimo, chests	426	Passes taken out up to the 22nd ultimo, chests	484
Ditto from 31st ultimo, to this day, chests	884	Ditto ditto up to the 24th ultimo chests	210
Chests	1310	Chests	690

J. Taylor, *Ware-house Keeper.*

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1833."—[*Ibid.*]

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As I presume every remark connected with commerce is acceptable to you, particularly when it imparts useful information, I beg leave to send you the following, extracted from the *Times* paper of the 9th Oct. last, from a speech of Colonel Stanhope, a candidate for the representation of the *Tower Hamlets* under the Reform Parliament.

"*In the Canton market*, Tea, *six months old, deteriorates fifty per cent.*"

Reform is a severe investigator!

Your's truly,
Cha.

March 23rd.

The above piece of *information* is as new to us as to our correspondent. It must, we suppose, be set down among those pleasant little bits of exaggeration which gentlemen, unhappily affected with the *cacoethes loquendi*, occasionally indulge in, when enlightening their neighbours on subjects about which they themselves happen to know nothing. It would not be fair to expect every incipient legislator to toil through the enormous mass of evidence under which the East India and China questions have now become smothered; but he should, we think, manage to collect sufficient information to prevent his talking quite such downright nonsense as the candidate for the Tower Hamlets is said to have uttered. The time is, we trust, fast approaching, when these great subjects will be somewhat better understood in England than they appear at present to be.

We copy the following as being one of the few instances in which we have seen the degraded and humiliating condition of foreigners in China fairly commented on by the Bengal press. It would not be easy to answer the question with which the remarks conclude: *how long this truly discreditable state of things is to be submitted to* must be asked in a quarter which has hitherto been content with the easy mode of collection of the duties on Tea—which facility seems still, in the estimation of many of our "wise men," to counterbalance the degradation to which we yield. Whether a reformed parliament does or does not grant a renewal of the China monopoly we hope that it will not consent to allow the trade to go on, on the footing of tame and quiet submission by which it is at present characterised.

"A *Canton Register* reached us on Wednesday evening, from which we have made some extracts.

"A gross outrage has been committed in the environs of Macao by some Chinese vagabonds upon the person of Mr. Lindsay, of the Honorable Company's Factory, who was out shooting with a friend. Without apparent provocation, both gentlemen were attacked and robbed of their guns, and, in the scuffle, Mr. Lindsay received a severe wound with a hatchet on the face. The Canton Editor, in our opinion, very justly ascribes the frequency of these insults to foreigners in China, to an impression on the minds of the Chinese, that the former dare not use arms in their defence; for, if the life of a Chinese be sacrificed, though in mere self-defence, the life of the foreigner will be demanded, on pain of stopping the trade of his nation. How long will our relations with that country be suffered to remain on so discreditable a footing?"—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 23.

CANAL FROM THE NILE TO THE RED SEA.

"According to estimates made by some distinguished French engineers, £700,000 would construct a deep canal which should connect the Arabic gulf wih the Nile and Mediterranean, make Africa an island, and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay one half. This is a sum considerably less than has been expended on some single works of the same kind in Great Britain."

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE & CHINA.

"According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and waggons in that city intended to extend their communications to Warsaw, and, in the course of next year, to the governments of Tomboff, Kasan, Peren, Tobolsk, Irkutzk, Iakutzk, to Kiachta, on the frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communicaton by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburgh, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris, with which view M. Muller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the *Messageries* of Paris."—*German Papers.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	42	56	30:20	Fine weather, moderate breeze, ...	N a NW.
2	48	55	30:20	Cloudy, light breeze, ...	E.
3	52	59	30:10	„ thick weather, light breeze, ...	N.
4	50	54	30:15	„ with light rain at times, mod. breeze,	NNW.
5	49	53	30:20	„ latter part thunder,	„
6	49	51	30:10	„ most part rain, med. breeze, variable,	N a E.
7	51	55	30:10	„ „ „	N a NW.
8	54	57	30:10	„ „ „	„
9	55	60	29:90	„ with rain at times „	„
10	59	63	29:90	Foggy, with light rain, light breeze, ...	E a SE.
11	62	74	29:80	„ first part, latter fine; sultry, light breeze	SE.
12	66	75	29:85	Cloudy, with rain at times, light breeze.....	„
13	50	52	30:10	„ with a fresh breeze, ...	N.
14	55	46	30:25	„ with light rain at times, ...	„
15	42	46	30:30	„ „	N a NW.
16	42	45	30:30	„ „	„
17	40	52	30:25	Fine weather, moderate breeze..	N.
18	48	54	30:10	Cloudy, latter part drizling rain, light airs, ..	E a SE.
19	52	56	30:00	„ with drizling rain throughout, ...	E a N.
20	55	62	30:00	Thick fog, with drizling rain throughout, ...	N a NW.
21	56	60	30:00	First part thunder, lightning and heavy rain, latter drizling rain, light breeze, ...	N a NW.
22	60	61	30:00	Light rain throughout, light breeze	E a SE.
23	60	68	29:90	First part cloudy, with drizling rain, middle and latter cloudy, moderate breeze.	SE.
24	64	69	29:90	Thick fog first part, middle and latter drizling rain, sultry, light airs, ...	„
25	67	72	30:00	Light rain throughout, sultry, latterly a fresh breeze, ...	„
26	68	75	29:90	Cloudy most part, fresh breeze, ...	„
27	67	72	30:05	„ throughout, moderate breeze, ...	E a SE.
28	66	75	30:00	First part thunder and rain, middle and latter cloudy, moderate breeze, ...	„
29	69	78	30:05	Cloudy throughout; middle, thunder, lightning and rain, ...	SE.
30	68	78	30:16	Fine weather first part, sultry; middle, thunder, lightning and rain, light breeze, ... latter, moderate breeze.....	„ N.
31	62	67	30:25	Cloudy, first part, middle and latter fine, moderate breeze, ...	N a NNW.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 18th MAY, 1833. NO. 7.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM
ESTABLISHED BY THE
TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of no hostilities having been declared.

	Rates ℔ Cent on GOODS	TREASURE.
China to Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	6	5½
Singapore,	3	2½
Malacca, Pinang,	3¼	3
Manila,	2½	2
New South Wales,	6	
Great Britain, *via* Singapore,	7	6½
Europe, direct,	7	6½
Lintin, per month,	1	
Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 15th March, 1833. General Agents.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators: all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.
Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

CANTON.

EUROPE.—Since our last, we have received no information that can in any way throw light on the important question of peace or war among the powers of Europe. The *Forth*, from the Sand Heads March 23rd, brings no news on the subject. The *Singapore Chronicle* of April 11th republishes some reports as to the probable conduct of Russia and mentions the departure of the Russian Ambassador from London. These do not however seem to rest on very good authority. The probability is, that had hostilities actually commenced on the 15th of November, we should not, at this time—six months from that date,—be in much doubt on the subject. It seems therefore most likely either that the king of Holland had, before the appointed time, agreed to the ultimatum, or that war had ceased, as it began, with the capture of Antwerp. Should the great northern powers be rash enough to mingle in the broil, the result, from the actual state of the continent, it is not difficult to guess at.

We shall most probably be without distinct information on the subject till the arrival of the *Red Rover*, daily looked for from Bengal; pending the arrival of which information it will be seen the Canton Office has established a war risk on all vessels insured from the 15th Instant.

A Spanish vessel, which arrived from Manila yesterday, at Macao, spoke outside the bay of Manila, a vessel from Cadiz, in 110 days: no mention was made of war, from which silence it would seem probable that none had occurred up to within a few days of the date of her departure from Europe.

MANILA.—We hear that, early in last month, the inhabitants of Manila were much alarmed by the sudden decrease of water in the river, which was attributed to some volcanic action in the interior. The water had changed to a greenish color; and with so unpleasant an odour as to render it useless for all purposes of domestic economy. It was feared that, in case of the evil not soon abating, a pestilence might ensue.

REBELLION IN FORMOSA.*—The statements in regard to it's progress have been various. We were at first informed of it's having broken out, by the mandarins of the *Chu-san* groupe. A great part of the naval force and the most renowned officers had been despatched thither by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Chè-keang* to suppress it. The *Chu-san* mandarins even harboured fears, that the *Amoy* men would join their countrymen in *Formosa*. We were informed, that the viceroy of *Fuh-keën* had gone over to arrange the business. The mandarins told us, that they feared the worst consequences, for, if *Formosa* could not supply the *Fuh-keën* province with grain, the people in the southern parts, who already suffered so much from scarcity, would revolt immediately. The baneful effects upon the natives of the sea-coast were very apparant. They had betaken themselves to piracy, and attacked vessels even in sight of the mandarin junks, the crews of which are their inferiors in physical strength and activity. Such was the state of affairs, when we received the news that the rebellion had been quelled in the southern parts of *Formosa*, but was still raging in the northern districts with great fury. Several junks were upon the eve of leaving the *Fuh-keën* harbours for *Tae-wan-foo*, in order to purchase cargoes of rice. We have never been able to ascertain fully to what extent the rebels carried their operations in the northern parts, nor are we sure, whether they have been up to the present moment subdued. The greater part of the Chinese colonists at *Formosa* are either natives of *Tung-gan-keen*, *Chan-choo-foo* or *Tseuen-chow-foo*. There are a few hundred thousands of *Chaou-choo* men, and *Kea-jin*, as they style themselves, from *Canton* province. The whole population may amount to two or three millions. The greater part are cultivators of the ground, many (principally the *Amoy* men) are merchants, fishermen, and sailors. In the whole they are a lawless tribe, who put the government and every human regulation at defiance, strictly adhering to their clans. Some of the country-born in the interior have never acknowledged the mandarins as their rulers; even the rebels in La Perouse's time have never been entirely subdued, but have taken refuge on the eastern coast and in the mountains. But, notwithstanding their aversion to every government, they are a very industrious race. The quantity of rice exported to *Fuh-keën* and *Che-keang* is very considerable, and employs more than three hundred junks. At *Teen-tsin* alone, there arrive annually more than seven-

* The substance of information was received on the East Coast of China.

ty junks loaded with sugar; the exportation of camphor is likewise by no means trifling. The owners of the plantations are generally *Amoy* men, whose families live in their native country. The capital they employ is very great, the trade profitable. Yet, notwithstanding this superabundance of produce, the mandarins at *Che-keang* were obliged to send grain boats to *Formosa*, in order to furnish the soldiers with their rations. The friendly feelings of the *Formosan* colonists towards foreigners are quite proverbial, but hitherto they have had very little intercourse with them. Some traces of the Dutch government still remain, but the name of this nation is almost forgotten. The natives have receded further and further towards the east coast, and have been partly amalgamated with the eastern planters. Both the imperial naval as well as military force at *Formosa* is far from contemptible, when we count the numbers; but they have nothing to oppose to violent men like the colonists, but subtlety and concessions.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The Sylph, the forlorn Sylph! is at length returned. It appeared that she had been given up by all, as many were the rumours invented by the natives to confirm this belief. She was, according to the last accounts, attacked by pirates, and burnt: others stated, that the mandarins had had a hand in it. No such disaster had happened to her, but something equally formidable had befallen her, of which we subjoin the relation. We are glad to insert this narrative, for her inmates are fully sensible of the general interest shewn in her behalf by all the foreign residents in China, nor can they dissemble the satisfaction they felt in witnessing the general joy, with which they were hailed at their re-appearance.

Notwithstanding the strong northerly and easterly breeze, which prevails at the season, when she took her departure, she reached the *Shan-tung* promontory within the space of a month. Thence we stretched over to the coast of *Manchoo Tartary*, where we arrived on the 24th of November, in a large bay. The weather had hitherto been tolerable, and this was the first day we felt a little cold. Many junks were here at an anchor, laden with the produce of these fertile regions on their return to *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung* and *Fuh-keen*. We had long conversations with several captains, who unanimously dissuaded us from going higher up, because they said, we would meet with ice. But this could not frighten Europeans, who are accustomed to cold from their youth. If we even came to extremes, we could very soon run down to the south, and easily escape the danger of being frozen up in the gulph of *Leaou-tung*. With this determination we went as far as *Kae-choo*, a very large trading place. After many inquiries we concluded that it was unadvisable to anchor here at this season of the year, because the water was too shoal, and the prevailing northerly winds might have driven us upon a bank.

We left therefore the *Kae-choo* roads for *Kin-choo*, and bore away from the coast in order to get into deeper water. A fair breeze favoured us, we had all sails set, and anticipated the pleasure of very soon seeing the Great Wall. We had dined, and were looking forward to the pleasure of recreating our health by passing a winter month in those regions. All on a sudden we heard the cry that the ship is on shore! and very soon felt that this really was the case, for she gave very hard thumps. However, finding two fathoms of water along side, we flattered ourselves with the hope, that we might get off at high water. Alas! we were mistaken, it was high water, and the flood carried us with irresistible power further upon the bank. We tried to back her off, the wind having shifted to the N. E. but all to no purpose. When we sent the cutter to sound, we found eleven feet in every direction. We began therefore to throw the kentledge and a part of the cargo overboard, to lighten her astern. Meanwhile the water fell to eight feet, the knocking ceased, the ship being hard and fast; and thus we passed a night between hope and fear. Trusting to the interposition of a kind Providence, we commended ourselves to the care of the Almighty.

How little however were our hopes realized on the following day. A northerly breeze had blown very fresh throughout the night. The water decreased in consequence to an alarming degree—we had only six feet left. To render our situation the more wretched, we felt the effects of the cold; the lascars were unable to move, and we had to trust to a handful of Europeans. At the flood tide we succeeded in getting her head round and forced her to the S. E., having ten or eleven feet along side. She gave many a heavy knock, which was truly appaling, and we surely believed, that she would spring a leak, or lose her rudder. But, at the ebb tide, our consternation was greater, the ship laid gradually over until she touched her beam ends, and thus settled in the sand. What had we now to expect, if the north wind continued? if the cold increased and the water decreased? With what a feverish anxiety we looked to find out, whether she went further over and how we calculated, whether she could stand much longer the northerly gale, which blew upon her broadside. The gunner sounded and reported, that there was three and a half feet water along side. Though we found three or four fathoms a mile distant from us, we were unable to move the ship, in order to get into deeper water. The flood tide returned, she righted a little, but remained immovably fixed in the sand. Unless God changed the wind, we were lost men. Our situation became hourly more dangerous, the ice made its appearance in large lumps; the lascars lost all energy, and gave themselves up to despair. Could we save ourselves by swimming? The shore was twenty-five or thirty miles distant, the water was excessively cold. At the same time the sea was running very high, and we had reason to fear, that our boats would be swamped before we reached the shore. But what to do with the poor lascars, who were perfectly helpless! Having given the vessel up for lost, we finally resolved to go on shore, in order to procure some assistance, and to save a certain number of the native crew.

It was on the 29th of November, that our party, consisting of eight Europeans and thirteen sick lascars, set out for *Kae-choo*. The thermometer was at twenty-three in the cabin. The wind blew fresh, and many a spray swept along, coating our boat with ice, and wetting our clothes, but the same ice secured us from the piercing cold. The sufferings of the lascars were very severe, their piercing cries rent our hearts, but what availed our compassion, when we could lend them no effectual assistance. "We die, we die," was their general outcry. After having stowed one upon the other, and given them as much of our clothing as we could spare, we left them to their lot. Their cries died away, some no longer moved, and others seemed to have fallen into a state of stupor. Thus, after many vain attempts, we reached the shore in the afternoon in the most wretched condition. The place where we landed was barren, and we saw only a few fishermen's hovels and several fishing boats hauled upon the beach. Thus forsaken, we ascended the hills, some carrying the provisions we had brought with us, and others transporting the lascars. We were very soon met by fishermen, who, astonished at our wretched condition, gave a heavy sigh, and hastened down to the boat. We did not implore their aid, but they set immediately to work, assisting us to bring up our baggage, and opened their hovels for our reception. Here we found beds with a fleece under them, heated. We put the lascars upon them, some of whom were senseless, but the heat was not sufficient to thaw their limbs. They cried fire, fire! and these humane fishermen lighted one to satisfy their urgent demand, though it was perhaps the last fuel they possessed. We began now to take off our icy coat, and to make ourselves comfortable in this new lodging. A short conversation with our hosts shewed us that we had to do with very poor people, whose delight it was to assist their suffering fellow creatures. We have often been in similar circumstances, they said, and can fully sympathize with you. Our boats, yea, our lives are at your service; we will depart with you as soon as the tide is in our favour, and request you, to shew us the place where the ship has gotten aground. We went upon an eminence and pointed it out to them, they took

the bearings of the compass, shrugged up their shoulders, saying, is it very dangerous, but no matter, we will try. An intelligent man came afterwards to us, we conversed with him upon the subject, he assured us of the readiness wherewith they would hasten to the ship, but I regret, he added, that you must first get us permission from the mandarins. This acted like a thunder clap upon us. Well aware, that humanity was excluded from the breast of a mandarin, we considered our application futile. The time we went up to *Kae-choo*, which was still ten miles distant, the ship might be dashed to pieces or fall over; but there was no alternative, we could not persuade those men.

Meanwhile, one of the lascars had expired, another had fallen into fits, and those who were conscious surrounded a straw fire. We were soon driven out by the smoke, and sought for other quarters in a temple built upon a hill. Here we met a priest, who with his cook refused us admittance. We told him, that all men between the four seas were brethren, and it ought to be a matter of joy to him, when a friend came from a distant country. These classical quotations from Confucius appeased his anger, we cited a few maxims upon hospitality, and he permitted us to enter, apologized for his rudeness, and spread a table. There was a company of well dressed *Shan-tung* men present, all of whom shewed themselves interested in our fate, and tried to console us. After having shewn them a watch and a musical box, their curiosity and admiration were greatly excited. They conceived a great idea of a nation so ingenious. Here we were very comfortable; though there seemed to be a great many guests, we got a place to lie down upon a hot bed, and suffered very little cold during the night. The weather was clear, the cold intense; we drew our long boat upon the beach, wherein the fishermen greatly assisted us.

The next morning, three of the party set out for *Kae-choo*, in order to implore the help of the mandarins. They had taken a guide, who walked so very slow as greatly to increase their regret for the loss of time to their unfortunate companions on board the ship. Our way led through many a fertile field, we saw fine farms, and a thriving, wealthy population, so that we were strongly reminded of home, from which we were now so far. A proclamation struck up in both the Manchoo and Chinese languages was strong evidence of the paternal care of the government for the patrimony of the imperial family. It enforced the cultivation of the waste country, relieved the people from heavy taxes, and encouraged them in the pursuit of agriculture. The country is undulated, interspersed with groves, and watered by several creeks.

It was a very fine day, and we should have enjoyed the scenery, if we had not been so strongly reminded of our helpless condition. The people we met were started by our sudden appearance, but, after some desultory questions about our native country and our errand, they withdrew. After having passed many a hamlet, the high walls of *Kae-choo* rose in our view; the population became more numerous, and the houses were better built. Hitherto we had not seen one Tartar, all the men we met were *Shan-tung* colonists, but as soon as we passed the gates, we very soon saw that we were not far from them.

Kae-choo is a very large place, surrounded by a new, very high wall, and is the principal emporium of Tartary. The houses are low, no buildings of any importance were to be seen, but the mercantile bustle in the streets, and well furnished shops, convinced us, that it was the emporium, whence annually two thousands of junks departed.

Our guide had on a sudden withdrawn, we were left to feel the way ourselves till we met with a police runner. He conducted us into an open court, gave us some slips of paper, and requested, that we might write down what we wanted. After having satisfied their curiosity, we insisted upon having immediately an interview with the principal mandarin of the district. The more urgent we were in our request to be immediately admitted to an audience, the more indifferent our conductors shewed themselves. In the meanwhile the people had become very numerous, anxious to get a sight at us, they had posted themselves on a declivity along the wall, their number increased with every moment. In general they were well dressed, and many had broad cloth jackets. They took a great interest in us, made incessant inquiries, and were very importunate to have a full look in our face.

A considerable time had elapsed with the fruitless attempt of interesting the mandarins in our favour. We began to despond, when we were called into a room, where an examination about our affairs began. We had very soon satisfied them as far as regarded the ship. The conversation was carried on upon slips of paper; we evaded all unnecessary questions, but hurt their feelings by not giving them the full names and surnames of the crew. The visitors were very numerous, some of them seemed to be very intelligent. A sparing dinner had been brought into the room: of this we partook with reluctance. From the tenor of the conversation, we saw, that the mandarins had lost sight of our ship, they could form no idea of our danger, and therefore we resolved to leave them immediately. However we wished to try one experiment, and ordered water poured into a large bowl to be brought into the room. Taking a cup, which floated so as to touch occasionally the bottom, we gave them an ocular demonstration of our situation, then knocking the cup very hard against the bowl, we convinced them, that our ship must ere long go to pieces. When this was reported to them, they wrote on a chit, "we understand your danger, and will help you." After this they sent a military *Manchoo* mandarin into the room, he was the forerunner of two literary mandarins, who asked us, whether our nation sent at stated times a tribute bearer to *Peking*. We informed them, that we had sent an ambassador, but never a tribute bearer. Well, he said, this amounts to the same. We will be off with you immediately. They packed us accordingly into two carts, and drove away under a military escort to *Ma-tow*, the harbour of *Kae-choo*. When, after a tormenting jostling upon these miserable roads, we reached this place, a number of *Fuh-keen* men surrounded us, and recognized one of the party as their countryman. How glad we will be, they said, to hasten to your assistance, only get the permission and we will start. Their lighters were at this time of the year hauled upon the shore, and were thickly coated with ice. However, a southerly breeze, which had blown during the day, had thawed the ice, and they had some prospect of getting them into the open sea. Whilst we were deliberating upon the best plan to effect this purpose, two *Fuh-keen* captains, the owners of these craft, were called before the chief magistrate, and received the strictest orders to get immediately ready for sea. They hesitated at first, knelt down and requested to be allowed time to ponder upon this matter, but the mandarin threatened them with severe punishment, and they agreed to sail immediately with the peril of their lives. Delighted at our success, we were about to take leave of the mandarins, when all on a sudden their tone was changed. They had held a short consultation, and resolved not to send assistance before they had reported the case to their superiors. We asked them, if, in the mean time, all the lives were lost, what will you do? From this moment you become responsible for the lives of eighty people: if they are lost, the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, will require them from you. To this we received no answer, they hurried away, and we, ourselves, were again packed into carts, and sent under a more numerous escort to the temple, to join our companions. Our situation was now desperate. We could neither help ourselves nor our friends, and gloomy forebodings filled our breast. Only the hope upon the Almighty God, who would never forsake us, gave us courage, and, notwithstanding our forlorn state, we hoped and believed, that he would save us by the signal interposition of his power. Under such feelings we reached the temple. The evening was serene, and the firmament glittered in all its majesty and splendour—our prayers were directed to him, who rules the sky.

Mean time our friends in the temple had been busy to procure some water, to send it on board. They had spent a day of anxiety, and hailed us with joyful excla-

mations. But how dejected were they, when they heard the result of our endeavours! Mr. R. addressed therefore the following letter to the chief authority at *Kae-choo*, which was sent away the same night.

"The English Captain Lo and the others respectfully inform the chief magistrate of *Kae-choo* district, that their vessel has gotten upon a bank and cannot float, and they apprehend, that if the vessel is not yet lost, she will very soon go to pieces, according to the report we gave previously. Notwithstanding our earnest entreaties to send the *Fuh-keën* lighters alongside to save the lives of the crew, your honor has refused permission, and thus you are responsible for the lives which will be lost.

"The inhabitants of the middle kingdom cherish humanity in their bosoms; the Great Emperor evinces compassion towards distant foreigners, and would by no means suffer to see them drowned like beasts. We hope, that your honor will imitate this pattern. Yet, if you slight eighty lives and all are lost, you will have to answer for it. The rulers of our country will be anxious to inquire after them. We therefore humbly hope, your honor will examine the case, and grant our petition.

12th year of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 9th day.

Our humane priest was highly upbraided for having received us into the temple and so generously supplied our wants. He however turned towards the mandarins and said: if humanity is banished from your bosoms, kill by heartless cruelty forlorn strangers, but I will and can never deny to them my hospitable roof. This resolute answer put them to silence, and they withdrew. Our apartments were now filled with *Man-choo* soldiers, and a great number of strangers, who had thronged thither during all the day.

Before we went to sleep, we resolved to send the long boat back to the ship, to save what she could, and leave the other things.

The next morning dawned, and Mr. R. wrote a letter to the captain, wherein he requested him to use his utmost endeavours to get her off, and to persevere till she had become so leaky, es to preclude all hope of fitting her out for the voyage back. The letter dictated by despair was sent off immediately, whilst two of us staid behind in order to try again, whether we could influence the mandarins. Those who remained were just going to talk with the mandarin in the adjoining room, that he might supply them with provisions, for which they paid down the mony. All on a sudden, we saw our companions return with the joyful exclamation: Our ship is safely riding at anchor! we have seen her from the hill. This circumstance filled us with utter joy, whilst the mandarins were struck with terror. The same man, who treated us shortly before with haughty insolence, became now all politeness, he made apologies, and besought us to forget the insults offered to us. We now paid our generous host, but the mandarin wanted to take from him the present. Such an outrageous behaviour roused our indignation, and we expostulated very loudly, and the consequence was, that the things were returned to them. Now we took with a light heart our departure, leaving the lascars behind.

On board the ship we learnt, that the day previous at 7 A. M. the ship had righted, all sails were set on the foremast to pay her head off to the E. As she struck very hard, it was found that she strained a good deal during the night, so that the bolt ends on the starboard side cracked. The S. S. W. breeze continued, at 11 the captain set all sail, the ship's head was E. S. E., the southerly breeze had increased the water, she deepened suddenly from two to four, and six fathoms, and thus, after many a hard knock, escaped unhurt. Praise be to our Almighty deliverer.

On the 2nd December, we went on shore to fetch the lascars. It blew from the south, there was a heavy swell and drizzling rain. The ice was floating in large detached pieces from the shore towards the sea. It was towards evening when we reached our former landing place. Using the utmost despatch, we sent the lascars into the boat, and inquired about the provisions, which had been promised. The joyful fishermen, who had exulted at our unexpected deliverance, met us with congratulation. We were going to embark, being disappointed in getting the provisions, of which we had delivered a list, when a large number of troops came down the hill. We went up to the commanding officer, and requested him most earnestly to withdraw them, in order to prevent our having recourse to arms. They first hesitated, but perceiving a sailor with a pair of pistols in his pockets, they did it in great haste, and were very soon out of sight. The commander-in-chief, however had come down in a cabriolet, and posted himself upon a hill, in order to inspect our motions better. He sent down two officers, who besought us in the most humble terms to come up to their commander, a great man, and relation to the Emperor. We found in him an old, decrepit Tartar, with a light blue button, wearing a peacock feather. He spoke broken Chinese, and had an interpreter with him. We addressed him in short and energetic terms, painting in glowing language the cruel behaviour of the magistrate at *Kae-choo* in not affording us assistance when we wanted it most. He promised to report it to the emperor. We then took leave, he repeated several times: Supreme heaven has saved you, may he speed your voyage, and grant success. Thus we parted after having taken an affectionate leave of the fishermen and the priest, who were sent down on purpose to conciliate our good will.

On our return we had very boisterous weather, and the boat was in considerable danger. The lascars again suffered very severely.

Dec. 3rd, we left those dreary regions. The ship was, on the outside and inside, coated with solid ice; we had a very heavy sea on, and every spray congealed. Had we staid longer, we should have been frozen in. The consequences of this severe frost on board the ship were dreadful, and if it had not been for the European sailors, we should have been unable to work the ship.

The bank is in lat. 40° 34' N lat. 121° 48' E.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	61	70	30:25	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze	N a NW.
2	62	67	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, light breeze	N a SE.
3	64	75	30:10	Fine weather, first part light breeze, latter mod.	S.
4	67	75	30:10	Unsettled, with frequent showers, mod. breeze	S a SE.
5	69	80	30:10	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
6	70	76	30:20	first part, light airs, middle and latter, fresh breeze	SE. N a NNW.
7	52	59	30:30	Cloudy first part, fresh breeze	"
8	55	70	30:10	Fine weather, first part moderate breeze, middle variable, latter moderate,	N. N a SE. N.
9	62	74	30:00	Cloudy most past, light and variable	SE a NW.
10	67	76	29:95	" throughout, latter part rain, light breeze	SE.
11	70	72	30:00	" with rain throughout, moderate breeze	"
12	69	80	29:90	Most part cloudy, rain at times, lightning in latter part, moderate breeze	SE.
13	72	83	29:00	First and middle part fine, latter cloudy, with rain and lightning, moderate breeze	"
14	71	75	30:00	Cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, first and middle a fresh breeze, latter rain, with a fresh breeze	SE. N.
15	57	68	30:10	Fine weather, mostly a fresh breeze	"
16	62	76	33:00	" mostly moderate breeze	SE.
17	66	74	29:90	Cloudy throughout, most part moderate breeze	"
18	70	78	29:90	Fine weather most part, rain in latter part, moderate breeze	S a SE.
19	71	80	29:90	Fine weather, occasional showers, mod. breeze lightning in latter part	SE.
20	71	78	29:95	First part cloudy, middle thunder, lightning, and rain, latter part fine, fresh breeze	SE.
21	74	84	29:90	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
22	76	70	29:93	First part fine, light breeze, middle and latter rain, fresh breeze	" N.
23	66	73	30:00	Cloudy, with rain at times, first and middle light breeze, latterly	" SE.
24	70	81	29:90	Fine weather, most part moderate breeze	"
25	74	84	29:90	Cloudy and unsettled most part, mod. breeze	"
26	75	84	29:90	" frequent showers of rain, thunder and lightning, latter a fresh breeze	S a SE.
27	73	76	29:59	Cloudy and unsettled, heavy rain at times, with thunder and lightning	"
28	72	80	29:95	Unsettled, rain, with thunder and lightning at times, latter a moderate breeze	SE.
29	74	85	29:90	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
30	77	86	29:85	" most part a fresh breeze	"

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 17th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior		36 a 50		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		3⅜		
Birds' nests		26 a 40		Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30		
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35		
„ Mauritius		20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350		
„ ungarbled		220 a 230		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 60		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.8		
„ Madras		11.5		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2⅝		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		
„ „ 20 a 30		44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36				
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear	*(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55		
„ clarified		55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 765 *new*		655 a 660		
„ Benares „ 720 a 725 „		645 a 650		Chest
„ Bombay		620		
„ Damaun				
„ Turkey *nominal*		800	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7⅞ a 8		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		58 a 59		
Rattans		2⅞ a 4		
Rice		2.40 a 2.60		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	₩	100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45		
„ Land „		4 a 7		each
„ Beaver		4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catty
Tin-plates		8	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		16½ a 17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1⅛ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11		
„ oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 a 8⅛ „		14		
„ buds		12 a 13		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½ a 4		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none		
„ large (10⅛ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels		260		
„ „ 2		240		
„ „ 3		205 a 210		
„ „ 4				
„ „ 1				
„ „ 5 2				
„ „ 3				
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd		5.4 a 5.6		
„ Pingfa		7.6		
Sugar Candy Chinchew				
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none			
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35		Pecul
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none			
„ Hyson		55 a 70		
„ „ skin		26 a 35		
„ „ young		45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66		
„ Twankay	none			
„ Orange Peko	none			
„ Caper		18 a 20		
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		35	₩	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	.. $ 22¾ a 23	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		¼ a 1	₱ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₱	Sp. Dr.	6 months	sight.	s4. d4.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs.	₱	100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight	
Private bills 209 a 210,,		,,		,,	,,
Bombay ,, 216 By. Rs.		,,		,,	,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The principal part of the remaining stock is now in the hands of the outside dealers, who are supporting prices, the Hong-merchants not having more than about 2000 bales unsold. The market yesterday was firm, and prices are said to have advanced 1 a 2 mace per picul.

OPIUM.—Our market generally for the drug has been, during the past fortnight, excessively dull. Some enquiries were yesterday made for new PATNA and BENARES, and a few sales effected at our quotations.

The recent arrivals of the FORTH and ISABELLA ROBERTSON have had an unfavorable effect on the market; and if the RED ROVER should arrive as early as many people expect, a further depression in prices may be looked for.

Many of the outside holders of MALWA have been selling their few remaining lots at Sp. Drs. 620 per chest. The stock on hand is now very small.

Some parcels of TURKEY have been sold at Sp. Drs. 740 a 750 per picul, which are reselling by the Chinese at Sp. Drs. 760, whilst the nominal demand for single piculs is Sp. Drs. 800. Several lots have lately been imported.

The deliveries to the 15th were—

PATNA,	old 40	}	319
	new 279	}	
BENARES,	old 6	}	87
	new 81	}	
MALWA, ...			215
Total			621

The produce of the first crop of CANTON RAW SILK is being brought to market. The quality is considered good, and the quantity moderate.

Very little doing at present in COTTON PIECE GOODS of any description.

It is supposed that there are about 25, a 30,000 piculs of BETEL NUT on hand; very little demand at present amongst the dealers: the price has in consequence declined a little.

There is a parcel of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER at Lintin, of about 1,200 piculs, in the hands of the importer, for which, we understand, Sp. Drs. 20 a 21 have been offered.

The vessels recently arrived from Mexico have brought some DOLLARS, PLATA PINA and BAR SILVER.

TAYSAAM SILK has advanced in price, owing to the small quantity remaining; and several orders having been given for Piece Goods for the Mexican and South American markets.

The last advices from MANILA state SUGAR at Sp. Drs. 5½, with little prospect of a reduction in price.

We give an extract from a letter, lately received from London, on the subject of the quality of a parcel of SINGAPORE TIN:—it is described as containing "antimony and spelter, pieces of iron, dross and rubbish, forming the interior of the slabs, while the exterior was neatly coated with tin." Only 57 out of 161 slabs were good.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM

ESTABLISHED BY THE

TENTH

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of no hostilities having been declared.

		Rates per cent on GOODS	Rates per cent on TREASURE.
China to	Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	6	5½
	Singapore,	3	2½
	Malacca, Pinang,	3½	3
	Manila,	2½	2
	New South Wales,	6	
	Great Britain, via Singapore,	7	6½
	Europe, direct,	7	6½
	Lintin, per month	1	
Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel			

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 15th March, 1833. General Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

MAY			FROM
3 Brit. ship	Leguan,	Cleland,	Singapore, April 11,
4 Span. brig	Triunfo,	Cucullo,	Manila, ,, 19,
,, Amer. ship	Ninus,	Gregson,	Batavia, March 27,
5 ,, barque	Pearl,	Engle,	Manila, April 26,
,, ,, brig	Bogota,	Taylor,	Valparaiso, Feb. 15,
6 Mex. ,,	Young Dorothea,	Machado,	Mazatlan, ,, ,,
7 Span. ,,	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila, April —
11 Brit. barque	Isabella Robertson,	Hudson,	Calcutta, March 17,
,, ,, ,,	Forth,	Robinson,	,, ,, 23.

PASSENGERS

Per FORTH.—A. De Souza, Esq.

ISABELLA ROBERTSON.—M. Pereira, and I. Goldsworthy, Esqrs.

SAILED

MAY			FOR
5 Amer. brig	Beta,	Cleveland,	New York,
11 Dutch ship	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
14 Brit. barque	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta.

PASSENGER

Per GRACE.—Mrs. Grüm.

MANILA.—The "Baltic" and "Brian Boru", from Europe, have arrived; and the "Washington" and "Rasselas", from China. The "Reform" from Europe daily expected. The "Grand Duquesne", would, it was expected, leave for Havre, about the 25th of April. Passenger per do. C. Lyall, Esq. Captain Podestat died at Manila, on the 15th.

The "Leguan", is appointed to sail for Manila in a few days.

BENGAL.—The "Sylph", to be despatched on or about the 20th. The "Red Rover" expected shortly.

JAVA.—The "Thetis" and "L'Esperance", due,

The "Jessy", to sail in a few days.

The "Agnes", from China, reached Sydney on the 2nd January, and may be daily looked for here.

Several American vessels, from England, are expected daily, as, it is believed, they were to sail in October and November.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. FRIDAY, 31st MAY, 1833. NO. 8.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM

ESTABLISHED BY THE

TENTH

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

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		Rates ℘ Cent on Goods	Rates ℘ Cent on Treasure.
China to	Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	6	5½
	Singapore,	3	2½
	Malacca, Pinang,	3½	3
	Manila,	2½	2
	New South Wales,	6	
	Great Britain, *via* Singapore,	7	6½
	Europe, direct,	7	6½
	Lintin, per month,	1	
	Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel,		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 15th May, 1833. General Agents.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.
Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON have removed from No. 1, Poushong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

CANTON.

FOREIGN.—We are in possession of no news later than that published in our No. early in the month; the report given in our last, of the arrival of a vessel at Manila, from Europe in 110 days, having proved to be a mistake. The *Peruvian* brings no news beyond the 3rd of Nov. none having reached Cadiz up to the date of her departure, the 17th of December. The opinion generally prevailing among the foreign community here is that no hostilities have occurred. The Chinese seem considerably interested in the subject, and are very particular in their enquiries as to the chance of a war.

MACAO.—We hear that within the last few days, seven or eight foreign seamen, recently discharged from their ships and landed at Macao, were discovered to have formed a plan for seizing the Cutter belonging to the Hon. Co.'s Factory, (which is usually lying in the harbour) with the intention of plundering Chinese vessels coming down the coast with specie. It is stated that the affair, which altogether bears more the character of a wild idea, produced by and started over a glass of grog, than any likely plot, was revealed by one of the men said to have been tampered with, on the day preceding the night fixed on for its execution. Some of the parties implicated have taken their departure in the *Sylph* for Bengal.

NEW LINGUISTS.—Two of the assistants of "old *A-tam*" the senior linguist, have lately been promoted to the office of linguist, under the names of *Atcheong* and *Apun*. It is understood that, for his consent to each these, the Hoppo receives 10,000 dollars; of which about 6,000 go to himself; 1,000 to each of the two *King-chings* or chief *employés* in his office; 100 to each of the six juniors, and the remainder is absorbed by the small fry of hangers on, servants, &c. &c. There are now five linguists, *Achow* the second on the list not being looked upon as one of the number since his attempt at establishing himself as a security-merchant last year, in conjunction with *Fuh-tseun*. The Chinese say, that the latter managed to pay the Hoppo 30,000 dollars, when his funds or his courage failed him; and, to the present hour, he has never paid up the remaining 20,000 which he must do before he can procure the chop for commencing business.

A considerable degree of sickness, principally bowel complaints and intermittent fevers, has of late prevailed among the Chinese. This is attributed to the changes in the weather, which, during the last fortnight, have been singularly frequent, even for Canton. The thermometer falls suddenly when the wind blows from the northward, and as suddenly rises when from the south. The effect of these cold northerly winds is very peculiar:—furniture and all articles of wood, even well seasoned, warping and splitting in a few hours, from the cold and dry nature of the wind. It would be curious to solve (what appears a problem) why the southern part of China, situated within the tropics, on a level with the ocean, and apparently protected by high mountains to the northward, should be thus visited with changes which, in severity, partake more of a great elevation, or of high latitudes and exposed situations.

THE PRESS IN CHINA.

It has often appeared to us strange that at a time when the press in China is teeming with publications, for the information of foreigners as to this country, none should have been set on foot for the instruction of the Chinese themselves. We have heard of plans for this, at various times, but all have proved abortive—from what cause we know not. It cannot be from want of support or encouragement to make the attempt; for it must be well known to all acquainted with the foreign community in China, that, for any good or praiseworthy object, the pecuniary expense is not likely to prove an obstacle; nor can it be that it is looked on as probable that such a publication, once started, would want support among the Chinese, whose avidity after any news or information is most striking. The difficulty of the task, and the great outlay of time necessary to bring such a thing to maturity, are most probably the causes to which must be referred the non-existence of some publication or periodical, calculated to remove the absurd prejudices of this people, and give them a juster idea of foreigners, their sciences, arts, and discoveries, than can be hoped for by any other means. Such a work was formerly started at Malacca, where it succeeded even beyond the hopes of its projectors; but the field was found to be too small, and the undertaking was ultimately given up. A similar attempt, we believe, it is now in contemplation to renew here, where the good to be achieved is greater, and the result all but certain. Few will be found to doubt that, if this great empire is destined to be, at any time, freed from the shackles of ignorance and custom, by which it is at present confined to the path in which it has moved for centuries, the impulse must come from a people more vigorous in intellect than themselves: the total want of originality—a feature so strongly impressed on the character of this people—forms a bar to all prospect of amelioration, unless aided by the exertions of foreigners; but, the impulse once given, we think it pretty certain that the enquiring mind

of a Chinese would do the rest. We hope to see the experiment made. There is nothing quixotic in the enterprise, which seems to us to have strong and peculiar claims on public support. The friend to the propagation of Christianity will find in it his best coadjutor; the philanthropist must view it with pleasure as tending to bring into closer contact the members of the great family of mankind; to the man of science, it will afford the means of communicating discoveries and improvements to a people capable of appreciating them; and to foreigners in general, of whatever country or views, it would present the readiest means of destroying those prejudices which have caused this vast country to be in the nineteenth century scarcely more known than it was a thousand years ago; and rendered it, as it were, isolated and stationary while the tide of knowledge has rapidly set on countries sunk in barbarism when China was advanced as now. We lay these remarks before our readers, less with the view of pleading for an attempt which will be it's own best advocate, than of merely making it known, through the medium of our pages, that such an attempt may, 'ere long, be hoped for.

CHINESE LEGISLATION.—We have seen a copy of a chop issued a few days ago, by the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, relating to rice, which, they state, monied men have hoarded up with a view to their own profit, by selling it at high rates to the populace. An order is, in consequence, given, that all such hoards shall be forthwith broken up, and the grain sold, in order that the price may not rise. All rice brought from the southern countries (Cochin China and Siam? or Java?) is to be disposed of, immediately on arrival; no notice is taken of foreign ships. The proclamation states, that it having been discovered that rice is an article of daily consumption, and of the utmost importance to the poor, no forestalling or plotting to raise prices will be permitted; if the owners of the hoards above mentioned do not, within a limited time sell off their rice, the government officers will send soldiers to seize and distribute it to the poor people. It is stated, that the names of all those wealthy men who are concerned in the attempt to raise prices are known to the government, as also the places where the rice is concealed, under fictitious names, and appearance of oil shops, &c.

This proclamation, which has given considerable satisfaction to the populace, is evidently issued for the purpose of keeping the minds of the lower orders quiet, upon this, to them, important point; a partial blight by the late northerly winds, and the great demand from the adjoining province of *Fokien* caused by the scarcity there, having occasioned some uneasiness to be felt on the subject; the price is not now high in Canton, and the cutting of the new crop will be commenced about the end of June; still, as banditti are said to be increasing in numbers in various parts of the province, (the constant and inevitable result of high price of grain,) the populace is thus "soothed."

While on this subject, we may mention, that, in defiance of the Imperial regulations, which have been officially echoed by the local government here, no foreign ship rice laden can come to Whampoa, without incurring, on various pretences, an expense of from 900 to 1300 taels. The order against this is full and explicit, yet so perfect is the corrupt system, on which affairs are here managed, that no opposition is made to this charge, which all know to be illegal. To such a pitch of absurdity is this power of extortion carried, that in the case of a Dutch rice ship recently here, the "grand chop" or port clearance, which allows vessels to pass the forts outward bound, was withheld, until a payment of 50 dollars was made, on the ground that the Captain of the ship *had brought his wife with him to Macao!* And yet the superior officers of this government have the audacity to tell their Imperial master in a report, of which an abstract will be found in another column, that "trade goes on prosperously, and on a firm footing," "that barbarian merchants have been roused to gratitude for the reduction of duty," and that "*if the custom house officers take more than the reduced tariff permits, they will be reported to the Emperor, that they may serve as a warning.*" The force of lying can go no further.

We despair of being able to convey to our readers at a distance an idea of the iniquity of the system pursued here by the local officers and their underlings, to the manifest injury of the commerce of the port, and in direct violation of all enactments. The instances are so gross, that we much doubt if they would be believed by any who have not become, from residence in the country, personally acquainted with the subject.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

A document sent up to the Emperor, on the 16th of March, contains a recapitulation of all that has been, and of all that can be said, upon the subject of foreign ships going on coasting expeditions. This report is drawn up by the joint labor of the Governor, Foo-yuen, Te tuh and Hoppo, who (as well as old Governor *Le*) have examined the matter, and given their opinion accordingly. It was called forth by the statement of *Na-urh-king ih*, Foo-yuen of *Shan-tung* province, made to the Emperor in consequence of the *Lord Amherst* having been in his jurisdiction, and endeavoured to trade. There is nothing new in it:—we have heard the substance, in the same words, over and over again. *Le*, the Te-tuh, considers it as a matter of impossibility to prevent ships from proceeding to the north-east coast, since the ocean is so very wide, and he has found out that vessels may proceed thither direct, without touching in *Canton* province. But he is exercising the utmost vigilance to prevent ships from proceeding, by way of *Canton*, to the northern ports. He sends for that purpose cruisers to keep a sharp look out, both on the coast and open sea, and especially at the frontiers of *Fuh keen* and *Canton* provinces. Yet, at the same time, he acknowledges, that a ship, even when arrested in her course, can again retrace her steps. He therefore orders his officers to pursue and drive any away, and at all events to send immediate notice to all mandarins along the coast, that they may be enabled to arrest her progress, and to send her back to *Canton*. If it is found out, that the vessel comes by way of *Canton*, the naval officers are responsible, and their neglect of duty will be reported to the Emperor.

The Hoppo has examined in the matter of trade. He finds that the Hong-merchants are just in their dealings, according to their own statement; that the reduction of the port duties, three years ago, has roused the barbarian merchants to gratitude, for the favor bestowed by the Great Emperor who shews compassion towards distant foreigners. In consequence of these regulations, there came more than twenty English vessels two years ago. Up to the 17th of Jan. of this year there had been already twenty six ships. The Company's trade had been carried on as customary; the duties paid; and every thing was going on prosperously, and upon a firm footing. Country and other barbarian ships participated in the trade, and had nothing to complain of. He considers therefore the pretence of transferring the trade to other ports, on account of the injustice done to foreign merchants, as quite futile; and as a mere cloak to open a trade with other provinces, where the commodities yield a greater profit. But, in case the Hong-merchants acted unjustly, the barbarian merchants were at liberty to petition government, which would take due care to investigate the matter. They have therefore no reason to creep like rats into the seas of *Che-keang* and *Shan-tung*. According to the established regulations of the Celestial Empire, their trade is restricted solely to *Canton*, and they are not allowed to go to other provinces, from whence they will return, after having toiled to no purpose, and involved themselves in guilt.

To take away all grounds of complaint, which might give rise to similar expeditions, in opposition to the ancient laws of the Celestial Empire, all the above named officers will bestow their utmost care in scrutinizing, whether the naval officers commit the least negligence in the performance of their duty—whether the Hong-merchants, or any other merchants commit the slightest act of injustice in their commercial dealings; or whether the custom house officers take more than the reduced tariff permits; they will, if found out, be reported to the Emperor, that they may serve as a warning. The barbarian merchants may thus look up with composure to "the Holy Lord," who cherishes the utmost compassion towards foreigners.

We published, some time since, a reply sent to the Emperor, early in February, much the same in substance as this now before us. The Emperor was then, as now, gravely informed, that the Hong-merchants say that they act with equity and justice, and that the *Consu fund* (which we know to be now a mere pretence for taking a large annual sum from the

foreign trade, inasmuch as the object for which it was instituted,—the providing a fund to make up any deficit from bankruptcy of individual Hong-merchants—is not available to foreigners) is as it should be. By the way, the affixing the names of the Hong-merchants to any document can be made to prove but little; as they would not dare to refuse to sign any paper of the kind set before them by the government officers. It is not long since we knew of a paper to which the names of all the Co-hong were affixed, and which, on enquiry, it turned out they had objected to and refused to sign on the request of one of their own body who was interested in the affair to which it related. The folly of taking the opinion of the Hoppo, as to his own conduct and that of his underlings, is so gross that we are somewhat surprised at finding it brought forward as a serious argument. The assertion that, in case of unjust dealings, foreigners are "at liberty to petition government" is true; but as to "the due care which government would take to investigate the matter" we need but call on any of those who have made use of this liberty to state which, experience proves such an application is likely to meet with—attention and investigation; or neglect and insult. The plain truth is that no good can be done till it is in the power of foreigners to appeal to the Emperor direct, and it is with the view of preventing the possibility of this that we are so constantly belied and misrepresented by the local government here.

The interesting information as to the East Coast, which is now in course of publication in our columns, will be found to prove plainly the real state of things in this singular country. The violent proclamations, disregarded by even those who issue them; the want of will or power to repel the visits of foreigners; the general wish for trade; the all but incredible weakness of the government; the tyranny and rapacity of the mandarins present a picture which could not be rivaled by any other country in the world. It is only required that it should be so willed by foreigners; and, in a few years, either with or without the direct consent of the government at Peking, the valuable trade along the whole eastern coast of China will be open to them.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued from our last.)

After our misfortunes in *Manchoo Tartary*, we were very anxious to get further down to the south. Our crew was, notwithstanding the milder weather we had near the *Shan-tung* promontory and opposite the yellow river, very much dispirited. Disease preyed upon them, many were frost-bitten, others coughed day and night, and several had severe attacks of the colic. In the dead of the night we often heard the piercing cries of the sufferers; when morning dawned, our ears were greeted by the dismal noise in the forecastle. Discontent reigned amongst all; instead of alleviating their sufferings by mutual assistance, they aggravated them by constant quarrels. Some of them slept upon the rafters of the fire place; others put their benumbed toes and fingers into the hot ashes. Amputation was the immediate consequence of this imprudence.

In this state we arrived near the islet *Sha-wei shan*, (called by the expedition in the "Lord Amherst" Marjoribanks' islet,) the northernmost of the *Chu-san* group, a land mark for which all the junks coming from the north, steer in order to enter the *Woo-sung* river. It was already late in the evening of December 11th, we had shoaled to six and a half fathoms, and knowing that there were large and dangerous banks in the neighbourhood, we came to an anchor. The following day was gloomy, the weather boisterous, and the swell considerable, so that the vessel rolled a great deal. Several *Shang-hae* junks tried to come under the lee of *Sha-wei shan* to an anchor, but thereby benefited their situation very little. Another day equally as dismal elapsed, and the night was as boisterous as ever. On the 13th the weather cleared up again, we saw the lovely face of the sun, a glorious sight, and pursued our voyage to *Shang-hae*. Not far from us we espied a junk without masts, apparently floating on the surface of the sea. We at first hesitated, whether we should bear down to her, for several other junks in the neighbourhood seemed to have taken notice of her forlorn situation. A *Ning-po* vessel approached so near as to hail her, and one of the crew jumped on board; but when the captain saw that a great deal of her cargo was already damaged by the water, he did not think it worth the trouble of coming to an anchor, but ran down, with all sails set, towards the south, leaving the mariners to their fate. There was now a fair opportunity for christian retaliation,—and what can be more satisfactory, than to requite good for evil?—When we were on the *Kae choo* bank, many a *Shang-hae* junk had passed without noticing us, though they could not be ignorant of our dangerous situation. Here we saw a junk forsaken by their own countrymen; and we could save her crew, though it was with considerable loss of time and risk. The jolly boat being manned went along side. They had hoisted the signal of distress, a white flag hanging down to the sea, and stretched forth their hands to implore our help. There was still a considerable swell on, and we had enough to do, to keep the boat from being swamped. The first thing they handed to us was their idol, but we hurled it into the sea. By keeping close under the lee of the stern we got five men into the boat; the remainder, seven in number, would also have jumped into her, and thus sunk the boat, if we had not immediately hastened back to the ship, which had laid to. As soon as the captain came on board, he wished to shew his gratitude by genuflexions and knocking head:—from this however he was prevented. The people were thickly dressed, and seemed also to be well fed. From them we learnt the following:—

"The vessel belongs to *Shang-hae*, she is the 841 in the register, her name is *Chow chang-fa*, she comes from *Tae koo-shan* in *Manchoo Tartary*, and has a cargo of pease and other *Manchoo* articles on board. The crew are natives of *Tsung-ming* island. She had previously suffered severely from stress of weather, but the preceding night she parted her anchor; the motion was very great: we threw a part of the cargo over board, cut away all the masts, except the fore-mast, freed her from the remaining anchor, and scuttled the boat. Notwithstanding these precautions, the weather gained upon her, we saw ourselves on the brink of destruction. A *Ning-po* vessel saved one of our number, when you appeared to our assistance."

After repeated trips we saved them all. The wind now became light, the sea subsided, and we tried to save a part of her cargo, which consisted principally of provisions. None of the sailors took it into their head to save even their clothing: we had to do every thing for them. As soon as they had got their warm bedding, they went so far as to beseech us to save nothing more. Such useless men are they, when any real danger is at hand. Towards evening, when she was nearly going down, we set fire to the craft, and left her.

The men seemed to be entirely indifferent, or rather stupified. All our efforts to cheer them up proved fruitless, they stared us in the face, and scarcely uttered a sigh. The pilot might have been of service to us in such an intricate passage as that to *Shang-hae*, but he either could or would not lend us a helping hand. When they saw the flame arising from the vessel, which one of our sailors had purposely set in fire, they exclaimed:—"Oh! we see now *Amah* (the goddess of the sea, *Ma-tsoo-poo*) has kindled this fire, and takes now her flight to heaven!"

There was something mysterious in their whole behaviour. They had scuttled their boat and the water tank and could not account for it. According to the general calculation, we found it rather strange, that twelve men could be sufficient to manage so large a junk. To all this they could give us no explanation, and therefore we concluded, seeing the many articles of clothing, which were owned by none of the men saved, that a mutiny must have taken place; but we could never ascertain the fact, and their papers, which specified the number of the crew, agreed with their own statement. When we, during our progress, came near a *Shang-hae* junk at an anchor, they wanted to go on board, but we chose rather to deliver them over to the government, to shew the rulers of China, that we were actuated by better principles than they themselves. When we therefore arrived in the *Woo-sung* river, (December 20th), we handed the following memorial to Admiral *Kwang*, the military commander at this station:—

"The English supercargo *Lo* (Mr. R.'s surname) respectfully informs his honor, the chief magistrate of *Shang-*

hae district, *Wan*, that he saw, on the 24th of the 10th moon, a merchant vessel, bearing the name of *Chun-chang-fu*, No. 841, belonging to your honorable nation, from *Keang-nan* province, without mast or anchors, floating on the surface of the sea, and having hoisted the signal of distress. Observing a *Ning-po* vessel passing her, and only saving one man, we thought it our duty, as Englishmen, and professors of the christian religion, which commands us to succour those who are in distress and trouble, and exerted ourselves to save the lives of twelve inhabitants of the middle kingdom. This is according to the principles of our nation, for we cannot see people on the brink of destruction without upholding and rescuing them; we also imitated the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards foreigners. We now present these people before your honor, and wish you peace, prosperity and happiness, whilst we hope that all these people may enjoy an equal share. This is all, that we have to communicate.

12th year of Taou kwang, 10th moon, 28th day."

The supercargo was shortly afterwards sent on shore to undergo an examination, for, notwithstanding the clearest proof, the mandarins harboured suspicion. They thought these people had leagued with us, and therefore sent a clerk on board to take down their depositions separately.

Before we sent them all on shore, Mr. R. very generously offered them some money, for they had lost every thing, and were a good distance from their homes. Who would have believed that they grumbled at our giving them too little? They left us with a promise of returning, but we never saw them again, nor did the mandarin *Wan* give us any answer to our letter. Only, when he was very hard pressed, and had cried down the deceitful barbarians in a chop, he changed his language and stuck up a large paper in front of the building where we resided, wherein he told the people, that our humanity in saving the poor wretches was really praiseworthy; but he had already thanked us for it. We do not doubt but that these people have been restored to their homes, though we never heard any thing more about them.

It was our earnest wish to avoid all intercourse with the mandarins, and if necessity brought us in contact with them, to try all means to conciliate their good will. We hoped to awaken their interest in our behalf by presenting them with twelve Chinamen, whom we had saved from the brink of destruction. Wishing to trade according to the established laws of the Empire, we were anxious to enter the river, and to try what we could do.

The weather had been before very dark and gloomy, and therefore nobody on shore could perceive the approach of the ship. When we, finally, on the morning of the 20th December, came in sight of the two forts at the entrance of the *Woo-sung* river, our friends the mandarins were roused from their lethargy. They had despatched in all haste several boats to meet us. The ship having got under weigh, was rapidly carried away with the tide; this increased their anxiety to stop us outside. Several of our inmates having been recognized, they were commanded with threats to desist from proceeding further, because they wanted first to consult with us. After having told them, that the proper place for consultation was *Shang-hae*, they shewed by the most frightful gesticulation, and by making use of offensive language, that they were determined to prevent our entrance. Meanwhile the ship had gained upon them as to leave them far behind, so that they were unable to board us. Seeing us resolute, they changed their tone, became friendly and polite, and begged us only to steer clear of the bank towards the northern shore, where the *Amherst*, whilst burthened by the mandarins, had got aground. When entering the river, the batteries from both the forts were opened upon us. As we had run foul of a junk, we were obliged to come to an anchor below *Woo-sung*. Here we hoisted our flag, which bore the following inscription in large Chinese characters:

"An Indian merchant man. May the middle kingdom greatly prosper, and all the nations enjoy tranquillity. Wherever virtue, benevolence, and justice reigns, all the merchants wish to come to the market of such a country."

On our boat flag was written:

"An Indian merchant man. Friendly intercourse between all nations. All men within the four seas are brethren. Is it not a matter of joy, when a friend arrives from a distant country?"

Most of these inscriptions is taken from Confucius, and is, in the original language, more forcible than in the translation. Hundreds of natives had collected near *Woo-sung*, and greeted us with joyful exclamations. They were exceedingly delighted with our classical flag, and pointed to it continually.

Mr. R. and the writer went shortly afterwards in the jolly boat on shore, to deliver the memorial, and ship's report, to Admiral *Kwang*, the military commander of this station. When the people saw us stepping on shore, they received us most kindly, and a hundred voices asked, where is Captain *Hoo hea-me?* (Mr. L.) *Kwang* was on board of his junk, which, with his whole squadron, was laid up in the *Woo-sung* canal. Some officers shewed us into his presence. He was in a mean, dirty cabin, and rose as soon as he saw us enter, greatly agitated. We addressed him in a friendly manner; the wrinkles of his forehead vanished, and his frown was exchanged for a smile. Where is Captain *Hoo-hea-me?* What has he done with the papers he received here? When can we expect him back? Have you any despatches from your nation? Do your countrymen and King insist upon demanding an opening of the trade? &c. were among his first questions, which he asked very rapidly. Having satisfied his curiosity upon the first points, we replied, that we sincerely hoped, that they would give us permission to trade, before we demanded it. He asked with great anxiety: "have you not been to *Peking* to urge the affair?" We said, "no;" but he could not believe us: "at all events," he said; "you should first arrange the matter with our sovereign." From the whole tenor of this conversation, it appeared, that the grandees of *Keang-nan* believed, that such a determined nation as the English would not stoop to give up this point, whilst they themselves had neither the physical power nor reason on their side, to refuse what had been demanded. They could not persuade themselves, that we should slight the *Keang nan* trade, after having ourselves witnessed its vast importance. Yet we could tell them nothing about the measures which were in future to be adopted, and were rather downhearted, when we thought that even the first attempt had been disapproved of. We were however anxious to bring our own affairs to notice. "You cannot trade, according to the laws," was his answer, upon an application we made to this purpose. "Then" we said, "imitate the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, and connive at it. At the same time we shall proceed further up the river, till you have sent us a favorable answer." He answered, "well, we will see." Tea was now served up, we talked familiarly, and left him in very good humour. This is the same Admiral, who was upbraided by the Emperor for having driven the *Amherst* to the north instead of driving her to the south;—a mere nautical error. He appears to be a man of no talent, but does not harbour that inveterate enmity against foreigners, which is so apparent in some of his colleagues.

The ship proceeded, shortly afterwards, further up the river. "There is a deep channel with 7 to 8 fathoms on the northern shore, till you have arrived at the first turn, where you ought to stretch over to the opposite shore. The bottom is soft mud—there are no dangers which may not be avoided by a little management, though the channel in some places is narrow. A vessel not drawing more than two fathoms, may safely proceed up to *Shang-hae* city, which is about fourteen miles from *Woo-sung*.

A few writers had been sent on board to examine into the case of the people, whom we had saved. To satisfy all their inquiries, the Captain of the junk went on shore. The martial appearance of our vessel made a deep impression upon our visiters. Nobody disturbed us in our further progress up the river; they had even not requested us to abstain from proceeding further.

(To be continued.)

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JUNE 1st, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₰ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	
" very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel nut		3½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35	
" Mauritius		20 a 23	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350	
" ungarbled		220 a 230	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
" at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21	
" Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65	
Cotton Bombay		———	
" Bengal		———	
" Madras		———	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾	
" " blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38	
" " 20 a 30		44	Pecul
" " 30 a 36			
" " 36 a 60		48	
Cow Bezoar		30	₰ Catty
Cudbear	*(no demand)*		
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	
" Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "		80	
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "		70	
" " cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55	
" clarified		55 a 60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	
" rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3	
" scrap		1.50 a 1.75	
Lead pig		4	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	
Opium, Patna *old* 755 *new*		655 a 650	
" Benares " 700 "		660	Chest
" Bombay }		660 a 665	
" Damaun }			
" Turkey *nominal*		800	₰ Pecul
Pepper Malay		7¾ a 8	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		58	
Rattans		2¾ a 4	
Rice		2. 80	
Rose Maloes		38	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
" Lintin		9½ a 10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13	
" Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
" " very fine		28 a 40	
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	₰ 100
" Seal		2. a 2.50	
" Sea Otter		40 a 45	
" Land "		4 a 7	each
" Beaver		4 a 5	
" Fox	cents	70 a 90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₰ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₰ Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5	₰ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4½	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates		8	₰ Box
Tin, Banca		16½ a 17	
" Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22	
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "		28 a 30	Piece
" " broad, 45 by 32 "			
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2. here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25	
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
" oil of		1.50	₰ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		25	
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 "		12	
" buds		12 a 13	
China root		3¾	
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		3½	
Gamboge		75 a 85	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
" red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20	
Musk		70 a 110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	
" " 2d. 1st sort		52	
" " " 2nd "		47 a 48	
" " 3d.		38 a 40	100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none	
" large (10½ " 13 ")		85 a 90	
" Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1½	₰ Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320	
" " Tsatlee		340 a 305	
" Canton N°. 1	Taels	260	
" " 2		240	
" " 3		205 a 210	
" " 4			
" " 1		———	
" " 5 2		———	
" " 3		———	
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd		5.4 a 5.6	
" Pingfa		7.6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		———	
" " Canton, 1st sort,		8.	
" " " 2d. "		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
" Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28	
" Campoy	none		Pecul
" Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35	
" Peko		38 a 60	
" Ankoi Souchong	none		
" Hyson		55 a 70	
" " skin		26 a 35	
" " young		45 a 50	
" Gunpowder		64 a 66	
" Twankay	none		
" Orange Peko	none		
" Caper		18 a 20	
Tortoise shell		none	
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		88	₰ Box
Whangbees		22 a 25	₰ 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22¾ a 23	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		½ a 1	₱ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₱ Sp. Dr.	6 months	sight.	*s.* 4*d.*
Bengal Co's.	207 Sa. Rs.	₱ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight
Private bills	209 a 210	„	„	„
Bombay	„ 216	By. Rs.	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The dealings amongst the Chinese at this period are, in consequence of the daily expected arrivals from Bombay, confined to their temporary wants; but prices have advanced very considerably, and we understand that proposals have been made for one of the expected Bombay cargoes, at more than a tael per picul advance on last year prices.

STOCK OF COTTON ON THE 1st OF JUNE.

In the Hong-merchants ware-houses:

BOMBAY,	6740	bales
BENGAL,	10190	„
MADRAS,	540	„
In the hands of outside merchants, BOMBAY,	1000	„
Total	18470	„

OPIUM.—PATNA has continued declining since our last publication, and has to-day been sold as low as Sp. Drs. 650 per chest, cash. BENARES has lately advanced from Sp. Drs. 650 a 660 per chest; the stock on hand being small; the demand for cash purchases is very limited, but numerous enquiries have been made, and some sales effected, at 1, 2, and 3 months.

MALWA has suddenly risen to Sp. Drs. 660 to 665 per chest; Sp. Drs. 670 even has been obtained, but few sales have been made, the purchasers being in daily expectation of the new drug.

TURKEY is very dull of sale, and it is difficult to quote a price.

The demand for RICE is now very brisk, owing to the scarcity prevailing in one of the neighbouring provinces; and Sp. Drs. 3:30 per picul has been it is said, paid, for a cargo lately arrived from Java, deliverable at Lintin. Similar RICE would we understand bring about Sp. Drs. 2:75 at Whampoa; the purchaser paying the customary charges.

The higher numbers of COTTON YARN, from 60 to 80, have lately come into request, and have been sold at Sp. Drs. 50 a 52 per picul; but as this description of quality is merely wanted for a particular purpose of manufacture, for which the Chinese now have orders, no reliance can be placed upon a continuance of demand. The demand for Nos. 36 a 60 is equally uncertain.

The orders received, from the northward, for SANDALWOOD, having lately been very trifling, the price has declined to our quotations.

In STRAITS' PRODUCE no alteration.

The demand for LONG CLOTHS has revived within these few days past.

Republican Dollars have, we hear, been received into the Company's Treasury, at par.

BENGAL OPIUM, OF SEASON 1833, IMPORTED INTO CHINA.

	PATNA.	BENARES.	TOTAL.
RED ROVER	890	80	970
WATER WITCH	865	126	991
FALCON	232	66	298
MERCURY	152	35	187
FORTH	819	297	1116
ISABELLA ROBERTSON	532	45	577
NOVO DOURADO, not ascertained, but estimated at	20		20
	3510	649	4159

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MAY		ARRIVED	FROM
16	Span. brig	Cometh, Martinez,	Manila, April 27,
17	„ „	Brillante, Pozueta,	„ „ 30,
18	Port. ship	Novo Dourado, Bastos,	Calcutta, March 7,
„	Amer. „	Peruvian, Watson,	Cowes, Nov. 3, Cadiz, Dec. 17,
24	Neth. „	Thetis, Limon,	Samarang, April 7,
29	Brit. barque	John Biggar, McKay,	East Coast.

PASSENGER

Per THETIS.—T. Collings, Esq.

MAY		SAILED	FOR
28	Brit. barque	Sylph, Wallace,	Calcutta,
„	Neth. ship	Jessy, Kemish,	Sourabaya,
„	Span. brig	Rosario, Cordero,	Manila,
*—	Amer. brig	Bogota, Taylor,	New York,
*—	Brit. ship	Legam, Cleland,	Manila and London.

PASSENGERS

Per SYLPH.—Alexander Robertson, Esq.
BOGOTA.—J. Smith, Esq.

The "Forth," for Calcutta, is announced for despatch on the 2nd June. The "Brillante," for Manila, and the "Griffin," for the Sandwich Islands, in a few days.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Calcutta, the "Red Rover." From Java, the "Pleiades," "Atlas," "L'Esperance," and "Nederlander." From Bombay, the "Charlotte," "Bombay Castle," and "Golconda." From Sydney, the "Agnes."

The "Peruvian" reports having seen, on the 3rd April, off Lucepara, two large ships, in company, which showed British colors; supposed to be H. C. S. "Sir David Scott," and H. C. C. S. "Moffatt."

* These vessels were appointed to sail about the 28th or 29th; we have not, however, as yet, heard of their actual departure.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co.'s, and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA,

FROM THE 1st OF APRIL TO THE 31st OF MAY, 1833.

		PATNA. Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value.	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
APRIL	old	142	765	108,630	*35	720	25,200	375	650	243,750	1089	730,000
	new	437	660	288,420	100	640	64,000					
MAY	old	56	755	42,280	19	700	13,300	442½	640	283,200	1431½	947,165
	new	633	660	417,780	281	655	190,605					
Consumption to 1st June.		1268		857,110	435		293,105	817½		526,950	2520½	1,677,165
Stock at Lintin	old	334			80			95½			2445½	
	new	1676			261							

* In our last Table of Estimate, &c. this was by mistake printed 33.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 17th JUNE, 1833. NO. 9.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. Zoebl, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND Co.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

Tuck-qua, who, under the name of *Tuck-shing*, has conducted his business in ivory, tortoise-shell ware, &c. for 40 years, at No. 4, Old China Street; begs to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 10, *Puan-khe-qua* (New China) Street, and that he has no further connexion with the old shop.

Canton, June, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON have removed from No 1, Poushong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

OR JAVA DIRECT—AN FREIGHT MAY OFFER.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June, 12th 1833.

CANTON.

FOREIGN.—The alarm, felt for a day or two, in consequence of the news of the capture of Antwerp, brought via Java, has been quite dispelled by the arrival of the Bombay ships, with intelligence from Europe to the 2nd of February, announcing the cessation of hostilities, at least as far as Great Britain is concerned.

FAMINE.—The districts of *Chin-chew*, *Kaen-choo*, *Wei-chow*, *Hoi-fung*, and others, in this and the two adjoining provinces of *Keang-si* and *Fo-kien* have been visited with this dreadful scourge. Numbers are stated to have perished, and many driven to robbery as the only way of supporting existence. Ladrone boats are said to be unusually numerous and daring, but, being pirates only from necessity, they content themselves with plundering the boats and junks, offering no violence to the crews. Mandarin junks are stationed on all parts of the coast, but they seldom venture to attack where resistance is probable.

A considerable number of men have, within the last few days, made their appearance in the neighbourhood of the foreign factories, exhibiting a chop, stating them to be natives of *Keang-si*, who have come over the Meilin mountain into this province in consequence of being unable to procure food in their own country, which had been lain waste by floods. In some instances they were clamorous in their demands at the houses of foreigners, where they mustered in a body of two or three hundred. The Viceroy sent an officer to them, who took them into the city and gave them food. We hear that they are to be sent to *Sanshwuy*, in the neighbourhood of the *Leen-chow* hills, on the N. W. boundary of the province.

FORMOSA.—The rebellion rages as fiercely as ever, and with the most determined resolution. The substance of our information is as follows:—

"After the supposed tranquility, the colonists from *Canton* province enlisted as soldiers, to revenge themselves on the *Fo-kien* men, and were on that account supported by the mandarins. At first they proved successful, and cut off many thousand heads, after having been joined by the garrisons; but the *Fo-kien* men, all at once, enraged at the loss of so many of their friends, retaliated upon the aggressors, and killed many thousands. The carnage is going on without cessation, but is confined to the interior. The *Fo-kien* men have resolved to fight to the last, till they have revenged the blood of their countrymen."

The supply of grain for *Fo-kien* province is thus still checked; the consequences to that province in case of failure of the crops this year, may be dreadful.

FIRE AT TEEN-TSIN.—On the 28th day of the second moon, (April 17th, 1833,) a fire broke out, according to the *Peking Gazette*, at *Teen-tsin*, and destroyed more than one thousand houses. The principal buildings of this city are mud houses, so closely built together, that in case of conflagration all must be in a flame within a short time. Though the houses in themselves are little worth, the property hoarded up in the principal streets amounts to millions. We hope that these have been spared; the *Gazette* enters into no details.

MANILA.—We find, by recent letters, that, in consequence of the rains having this year set in unusually early in the interior of the island, the danger mentioned in our last, as likely to result from the fetid state of the water of the river, had been fortunately warded off. The heat, during the last month, is described as excessive; the thermometer seldom falling below 90°.

The news of the change of ministry in Spain had been officially received, but no change is likely to result in the islands. It is needless to say, how much it is to be hoped, that a liberal and enlightened policy may yet be adopted with regard to these valuable possessions, or of how much good it would be productive to them and to the mother country.

SEIZURE OF A SMUGGLING BOAT.—In consequence of the arrival of a new officer, to take command of the naval force in the neighbourhood of Canton, some greater show of vigilance than usual has been exhibited. A proclamation has been issued, ordering the total destruction of all "fast crab", "fast shoe", and other boats, wherever they may be found; and, a few nights since, a squadron of five imperial armed boats, summoned up courage to attack a smuggling boat on her way up the river, about half a mile below the foreign factories. After a running fight of about

a mile, the boat was hemmed in, and one man being killed, the rest leaped overboard, and saved themselves by swimming. One or two men of the crews of the mandarin boats and an equal number of the smugglers are said to have been wounded, in an action which lasted for half an hour, and in which not less than 300 men were engaged. Two chests of opium were the reward of the victors, and a book was found, in which the names of all persons for whom "cargo" had been brought up, and the various articles, as opium, saltpetre, camlets, &c. were enumerated at length. This, the discovery of which might have caused serious trouble to the parties concerned, was brought back within an hour or two on payment of a "consideration" to the imperial officers. A flaming account of the battle will, no doubt, be sent to Peking, and promotion be decreed to the officers of the squadron, after which things will revert to their old established footing. The arrival of a new officer is generally the signal for some act of this nature, but the smugglers can afford to pay so well for protection, that it would be impossible to find a China-man to resist their arguments.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

We lay before our readers the following, as an approximation to the British trade *with the port* for the past year.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Cotton, Bombay, ... piculs	331,054	Coral Beads, ... Sp. Drs.	50,000
,, Bengal, ... ,,	85,695	Pearls & Diamonds, ,,	350,000
,, Madras, ... ,,	10,739	Cornelians, ... ,,	40,000
Broad Cloth, ...pieces	47,000		
Camblets, ... ,,	7,300		
Long Ells, ... ,,	151,000	Nankin Silk, ...piculs	4,400
Cotton Piece Goods, ... ,,	54,000	Canton ditto, ... ,,	2,200
,, Yarn, ...piculs	3,100	Nankin Cloth, ...pieces	121,000
Iron, ... ,,	31,500	Cotton Twist, ...piculs	1,275
Lead, ... ,,	26,500	Sugar Candy, ... ,,	14,000
Tin, ... ,,	6,000	Soft Sugar, ... ,,	13,500
Steel, ... ,,	1,000	Cassia lignea, ... ,,	14,000
Pepper, ... ,,	17,500	,, buds, ... ,,	350
Rattans, ... ,,	15,000	Camphor, ... ,,	5,500
Betel Nut, ... ,,	47,000	Alum, ... ,,	6,000
Cutch, ... ,,	800	Rhubarb, ... ,,	1,400
Putchuck, ... ,,	3,300	Cochineal, ... ,,	100
Sandalwood, ... ,,	2,300	South Amer. Copper, ,,	10,700
Olibanum, ... ,,	4,600	Tin, ... ,,	1,100
Cochineal, ... ,,	46	Mother o' Pearl Shells, ,,	350
Ivory, ... ,,	380	Vermillion, ...boxes	1,500
Rice, ... ,,	79,000		
Saltpetre, ... ,,	1,800	Bullion, to London, Sp. Drs.	2,122,936
Tin-plates, ...boxes	760	,, Calcutta, ,,	1,074,553
Skins, ...pieces	10,000	,, Bombay, ,,	1,479,250
Sharks' fins and Fishmaws, in value ..... Sp. Drs.	175,000	,, sundry places, ,,	149,016
Printed Cottons, Muslins, & Fancy Goods, Sp. Drs.	106,000	Sp. Drs.	4.525.755

DUTIES ON FOREIGN RICE.

The following is an admirable specimen of Chinese legislation, and of the sophistication which seems so peculiarly to appertain to this curious people. At the time when this proclamation is issued, the Hong-merchants, by command of the Governor, are endeavouring to compel foreigners to bring their rice to Whampoa, where they offer very low prices; and intimidating all other dealers from purchasing. A large quantity is wanted for the districts in which famine has appeared, and the Governor wishes to make the foreign merchants surrender their cargoes, that he may get credit from the Emperor for his "virtue" and "good management", somewhat on the principle of Dean Swift's generous magistrate, who

"Out of his great bounty
Built a bridge at the expense of the county."

The affectation of kindness for the poor "barbarians" and the expectation indulged in that they may "*jump for joy, and keep incessantly going backwards and forwards*" are peculiarly Chinese and very rich.

Loo, the Governor, Choo, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Chung, the Hoppo, enjoin the Hong-merchants and the others, that they make themselves acquainted with the following:—

The population of Canton province is dense, the merchants are numerous; there reigned formerly abundance; but now the shore and great ocean are ploughed by numerous fishermen and peasants (verbally by threefold fishing and sevenfold occupation—cultivation) and the grain is not sufficient for the annual consumption. Heretofore, we have supplied the wants from the western provinces. But if there happened to be a year of scarcity and dearth, when nothing could be imported, the price of food would rise considerably, and we would also stand in want of rice from foreign countries.

We find, upon examination, that, during the reigns of Keen-lung and Kea-king, all foreign rice ships had to pay no duties upon their cargoes, in order to shew compassion, and to invite them hither. Our predecessors, the Governor Yuen, the Lieutenant-Governor Chin, and the Hoppo Ta, renewed this privilege during 4th year of the reign of Taou-kwang. But the foreign rice vessels, which hitherto entered the port, to dispose of their rice cargo, avoided only the enter-port fees; but were not allowed, after they had accomplished their sales and were returning to their country, to export any cargo. Those barbarian merchants had on their return no goods to ballast the ship, and it was difficult for them to stand against winds and waves; moreover, they could make very little profit.

The local government, therefore, which cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, has implored the holy favour (imperial favour) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice, to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the enter-port duties. Let the Hong-merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market price. After having disposed of it, allow these ships to take in an export cargo, and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefited.

We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject; the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly backwards and forwards. But the number of barbarian rice vessels, which repaired this year to the port of Canton, are not very considerable, and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which came from the west.

We fear, that the custom house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue boats, exercise extortions under some pretence, beyond the legal duties which are to be levied, and thus prevent the barbarians from trading.

It is found, upon examination, that the port clearance fees upon the exports, the fees for opening the bar, the direct duties, the fees for making up the difference in scales, and the Leang-taou's fees, (grain department officer) are levied upon rice ships, according to a fixed rate. Every ship has to pay for opening the bar, and direct duties, 480 taels, 4 m., 2 c.; for the scale business 32 taels, 4 m., 2 cand. 8 cash; as the fees of the grain department 116 taels, 4 m., 2 cand. 4 cash. The duty levied upon every ship will thus amount altogether to no more than 620 and odd taels. Besides this, those in office ought not to levy any fees. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Hoppo have however found out that the rice ships are subject to extortions, made in different ways, and under sundry names, beyond the expenses incurred for the payment of the above mentioned duties. Now, these are the sordid fees of the men belonging to the custom house, which they take to themselves.

It is plain, that the barbarian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton, according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundant compassion towards distant foreigners:—How can you exhort under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be levied upon rice ships; all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the port, they have not to pay very much. As soon as they have arrived here, they can dispose of their cargo, and quickly come back, and those barbarian merchants will make a very great profit. But what regards the inhabitants, who hoard up the rice, and the shop-keepers:—they know, that the foreign rice, on account of having suffered the moisture of the sea and winds, easily rots and spoils, and cannot be kept long. Those shop-keepers only run after gain:—how can they then hoard it up, let the rice spoil, and suffer loss? Thus, those barbarian merchants will have no trouble in bringing it on, and the large dealers in disposing of it. Henceforth, the Hong-merchants, who receive the rice, and the rice shop-keeper next, ought to give a chop that the value is paid at a stated time, and thus afford the barbarian ships an opportunity of disposing soon of their cargo, and returning without interruption repeatedly. As soon as the rice has been taken out, it ought to be generally made known in all quarters, and the shop-keepers ought to sell it by retail, and dispose of it in small quantities, so as it shall be most convenient for the people. It is not confined to one place, nor can any monopoly be carried on in it. The shop-keepers ought solely to vend it in and outside the city: they cannot export it out of the province. As often as the Hong-merchants receive rice, they ought to send in a chop, stating the quantity, to the local officers, and the Governor's, Lieutenant-Governor's and Hoppo's officers, who will examine it, and duly communicate it to the Haou-ko, that he may hand it in to the said officers (the Hoppo's clerks) that they are not to make money by extortions; but if they are found out, they will be reprimanded and degraded. Thus, there will be no longer any necessity for making new regulations against the growth of vile practices.

We command at the same time the local officers, and the whole body of Hong-merchants, to obey, whilst we add to this our explicit orders addressed to all the military belonging to the metropolis, and to all the soldiers and servants who guard the entrance, and to all the linguists of barbarian merchants of different nations—that they may duly acquaint themselves that, from the moment of this publication, every rice ship ought to pay the export duties and customs according to the established imperial tariff. The soldiers and servants of the custom house, and the compradore, cannot by any means, or under any name, charge them by extra extortions. Yet, if they dare to disobey, they will be punished, prosecuted, and all banished.

When the rice has entered the harbour, and passed the custom house, let it be entirely disposed of, and let the Hong-merchants and shop-keepers give notice of it, to the advantage of the people. But every shop-keeper, who retails it, and sells it in small quantities, ought to confine himself to this province, to dispose of it:—the exportation is not permitted. Every body ought to obey this implicitly, and not slight this special proclamation.

We have moreover issued explicit orders in addition to these, addressed to those merchants, that they immediately communicate these commands to all the chiefs and barbarian principals of every nation, and to all the barbarian ships, that they jointly obey this. Don't oppose! A special order!

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 4th moon, 4th day. (22nd May, 1833.)

THE CHIN-CHOO MEN.

No Chinese tribe is so widely spread on the coast of China and Man-choo Tartary, as that of the *Chin-choo* men, as we call them. They designate themselves by *Fo-kïen-läng*—*Ho-kïen* men—because they are natives of that province. The principal districts, from whence they come are *Chang-choo-foo*, *Tung-gan-heïn*, *Tseun-chow-foo* and *Hing-hwa-foo*, all situated in the south eastern part of *Fuh-keën* province, between 24° and 26° of N. latitude. As the inhabitants of the east coast of *Canton* province differ very little, both in language and manners, from those *Fo-kïen-läng*, we generally comprise them under the name of *Chin-choo* men. Almost all the emigrants to the Indian archipelago, *Cochin China* and *Siam*, &c. belong to one or other of these races; the latter are the more numerous, the former the wealthier part of the community. Both *Formosa* and *Hae-nan* have been colonised by them, even the barren *Piscadores* or *Pëny-hoo* islands number thousands of inhabitants belonging to their tribe. We may judge of the prolific extent of this race, when we trace their settlements all along the coast of *Chë-keang* up to *Ning-po*. All the sea-ports of the Empire swarm with *Fo-kïen-läng*, who are the soul of every trade and enterprise. But not content with making the coast and harbours tributary to their industry, they lay the yellow sea and *Formosa* channel under contribution, and go from one end of the gulph of *Pe-che-le* and *Leaou-tung* to the other, in search of fish. Their fishing craft is their home; for though they occasionally return to their families, and live for a few days on shore, they launch very soon forth, and spend the greater part of the year in this perilous undertaking, exposed to the utmost want and wretchedness.

They are a haughty, stubborn race, often cruel and violent, yet there is a great deal of generosity and sense of honor in their breast. As such they are shunned by their northern countrymen, whom they despise and not unfrequently insult. The poorest amongst them thinks himself ennobled by the title of *Ho-kïen-läng*, and is offended when ever another name is applied to him. They are superstitious and given to idolatry; hundreds of temples, dedicated to the queen of heaven, their country woman; and numerous high towering pagodas, are erected by their subscription; and thousands of lazy Budhu priests are maintained by their hard earnings. At the same time they present a great contrast, when christianity is preached to them; and frankly confess, that all their foolish idolatrous rites are mere nonsense, in which their hearts do not participate; but it is the custom of their forefathers, and therefore they follow it up, regardless of reason and sound sense. We have seen them run through a charcoal fire, forty feet in breadth, on the birth-day of *Laou-keun*, and burn themselves half to death, whilst the surrounding multitude of *Ho-kïen-läng* both wondered and laughed at the folly of their own countrymen, whom they had paid for this job.

It is needless to dwell upon their skill in navigation; if they were disciplined after the European manner, and had ships like our own, they would very soon sail round the Cape of Good Hope, or go in search of the dollar country. We have been a passenger on board a brig, of which a *Ho-kïen-läng* was the commander, who could take the sun, and was by no means a bad sailor. If government would grant them permission, they would doubtless improve upon their vessels, yet they are strictly confined to the model of a shoe; and woe unto him who changes the fashion. If, by mischance, the vessels built in *Siam*, and in other parts, deviate a little from this form, they have to pay a very high duty as soon as they make their appearance in any Chinese port, and would be prohibited from entering the northern ones.

We wish now to speak about their immense commerce, and the capital they employ. Every *Ho-kïen-läng* is by nature a merchant, and he trades, from as soon as he can lisp, till he sinks into the grave. It is curious to see a poor fellow sitting at a stall, where he retails betel nut and sundries, the whole stock amounting perhaps to four mace in value, whilst his countrymen in a neighbouring hong has command over thousands of dollars. He is proud that this merchant is also a *Ho-kïen-läng*, to whom he may be related in the hundredth degree, and forgets his wretchedness as long as he has access to his apartments. These all mingle and discuss at their meals the gain of a candareen, and of ten thousand dollars. The writer would not mention such scenes, if he had not been frequently a witness of these repasts, where all are equal, and enjoy the fruits of their industry alike.

Though they are superior to all their countrymen in navigation, they are extremely deficient in mechanical arts; even in their own districts a great part of the mechanics are emigrants from other provinces. Neither do they much excel in agriculture. Their native districts are barren and stony; to raise the supplies for a moderate family is a very arduous undertaking, and therefore they leave just as many hands as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of the ground, and betake themselves to the sea and to other countries, in order to supply their wants. It is a notorious fact, that they kill more female children, immediately after their birth, than the Chinese in other provinces. They pretend to do this, in order to raise the value of the surviving part, for otherwise their education would be disadvantageous, as long as the male population emigrates in such great number.—What a horrible practise amongst men, who are not destitute of good sense! Are they void of paternal feelings?

Many instances of their valour have occurred. They resisted the invasion of the *Tartar* to the last; the name of their countrymen Coxing *(Kok-sing)* is emblazoned in the annals of heroes. As pirates, they have withstood the whole imperial fleet:—as rebels, they have preferred death to submission. The Chinese government therefore dreads their prowess, and has enlisted thousands in the imperial navy and army.

Their partiality for intercourse with strangers, gives us hope that they will be the means of promoting our commercial interests with the northern ports. If the unanimous voice of the *Ho-kïen* merchants could prevail upon the Chinese government to open the most important ports for English enterprise, it would greatly facilitate our operations. But their voice is stifled, and their fondness for strangers stigmatized with the name of treachery. Notwithstanding this discouragement, our possessions in the Indian Archipelago are the frequent topic of their conversation. They admire such a liberal government, which grants them so many privileges in its own dominions, that are utterly denied to the English nation in *Fo-kïen* province. The large sums of money annually remitted by the *Fo-kïen-läng* in our settlements to their families and friends at home, speak volumes in favour of our administration and nation.

A few remarks upon their language will not be amiss. Some have considered it as a patois jargon, or local dialect. We may here observe, that it is at least spoken by twenty millions of people, though with some variations, but intelligible to all parties. They have their own national dictionary, which is a very well digested work, and though not large, very explicit. Their language varies considerably from the mandarin, nor is it easy for *Fo-kïen-läng* to speak that tongue flently. The sounds are harsh, but more distinguishable to an European ear. The system of intonation is carried to the greatest nicety; the practised tongue of a *Ho-kïen-läng* will never blunder in this point, nor can he understand a foreigner, who does not pay attention to it. It has several initials, which the mandarin does not possess, and a greater number of final consonants. They read the character in a different way, and they express the idea which it conveys by different words. *Fin* is man in the reading, and *Läng* in the language of conversation. In the spoken language there is a great poverty of particles; even the most necessary conjunctions and prepositions are often left out. By talking loudly they endeavour to lay stress upon the tones. In common conversation they are boisterous, and seem always as if they were engaged in altercation; this appears very repugnant to our ear. With all its faults, the language is

very expressive and grammatically regulated. Medhurst's Dictionary of the *Fo-kien* dialect, which is now publishing at Macao, under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, will give us a fuller view of this tongue, and attract more Europeans than hitherto to study it. It is the *lingua franca* of the northern emporiums, and as such it may claim the attention of our countrymen at Canton.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued from our last.)

An apartment had already been prepared for our reception. We received a formal invitation to a dinner, and were very well served. To facilitate our business we requested the presence of the *Che-hëen-wan* and the *Tsotsing-sing* in a private apartment. We asked the former, "can we trade?" His reply was: "not according to the law." "How then?" "By connivance," was the answer. "I have, said the *Che-hëen*, deputed my friend *Sing* and a merchant to arrange matters under my sanction. You know we cannot labour for nothing, and you will settle a certain percentage upon your sales!" A merchant had been introduced to us, who had to strike the bargain, and to pay down the bargain money. A mutual agreement was drawn up and ratified by the *Che-hëen*, who had left us. We promised to go outside *Woo-sang* as soon as the bargain money was paid down, but in cause of defalcation to bring the ship up to the city. Having received their full assurance of the fulfilment of the engagement, we departed immediately. The next morning, *Sing* and the merchant come on board, took the musters of piece goods, and ascertained the prices. They then hastened to *Woo-sung*, to communicate with the mandarins there, and promised to make a final settlement within a day on their return.

On the 22nd, we set out in our long boat for *Shang-hae*, in order to arrange our affairs. We had now an European boats' crew, a very imposing sight for our friends the mandarins. The junks which daily entered were very numerous, from forty to sixty per day, but they were nothing when compared to the hundreds which were moored in the river. An immense forest of masts covered the greater part of the city from our view. We think there were about 1,300 native craft; the southern junks having already left the place. In no province is trade carried on to so great an extent as in *Keang-nan*, the heart of the Empire.

The large place in front of the *Teën-how* temple was lined with mandarins both civil and military, in their full state robes, and surrounded by hundreds of their myrmidons, ready to receive us. There was no end to the compliments and enquiries after *Hoo-hea-me*. Whilst dissatisfaction was painted upon the countenance of our friends, they tried to smile and to assure us that they felt extremely happy to see their friends again, and anticipated the enjoyment they would have in our company. Our flag was then waving in the wind, and communicated to the thousand spectators our classical taste. From the professions of friendship made by the mandarins, one would have believed, that they delighted in the demonstration of the general popular joy, but they threw many an angry look upon the good natured populace, who cared however very little about their disapprobation. Yet before we entered the temple, they were determined to wreak their vengeance. A poor fellow had rather too eagerly hastened forward to get a look at us, he was apprehended, flogged, and afterwards put, with the cangue on, in the pillory. Our bony and strong sailors made upon them a deep impression; they looked frequently with astonishment at them, and became pensive.

We waited six days, but nobody came near us. The cold was rigorous, and our poor lascars, who had not yet recovered from the *Manchoo* disaster, suffered again intensely. Yet their situation was nothing, when compared with that of the poor soldiers, who had to watch us in tents on shore. We really pitied their wretchedness, and applied repeatedly to their superiors to withdraw them, but to no purpose. However, the war junks, which had entered at some little distance from us, went away when we asked them to do so.

When we again came to the city to inquire the reason for their having broken their engagement, we learnt, to our great astonishment, that both *Sing* and *Wän* denied having had any thing to do with us. To plead entire ignorance of an agreement, which they had promised so solemnly to fulfil, was more than we could bear. We upbraided them with an utter want of trust, and felt ourselves now justified in bringing up the ship. Upon our intimating this to them, they ordered the junks in front of the temple away, that we might moor the ship. Notwithstanding all their blustering remonstrance, they shewed a great deal of fear, if this event was to take place, and had appointed sentinels to observe the motions of the ship, which was only a few miles distant.

The *Che-hëen*, confident that his stratagem would succeed, had, shortly after our first visit issued a chop, wherein he painted the "barbarians" in the darkest colors, and assumed to himself the merit of having driven them away beyond *Woo-sung*. But now we stood before him, the ship was near the city, and the "barbarians" were in this transaction at least more honest than he himself. We therefore pointed out these falsehoods to him: he was really ashamed, and, in order to again make friends, hoisted this placard down, and stuck up a large edict, written upon red paper, wherein he praised our conduct for having saved twelve Chinamen. This was done during the night:—to make the matter still more imposing, he placed two large lanterns near it, and thus attracted the attention of a numerous crowd.

It was only on account of our having only ten effective men on board, that we did not bring the ship up to the city, which might have changed the whole affair; for remonstances were of no avail. During our stay at *Shang-hae*, we had perfect liberty to buy every thing we liked. In one of our excursions we met Admiral *Paou*, who has the command of the neighbouring rivers and channels. He got, as soon as he saw us, out of his chair, made a deep bow, congratulated us upon our safe arrival, and permitted us to buy and sell whatever we liked. We were then on our way to the city, and requested his permission to enter it. "By all means," was his reply, and turning towards an officer, he enjoined him to go with us, and to show us every thing. In the meanwhile, he ordered the gates to be shut, made a bow, and hurried away. Scarcely could we believe our eyes, when we saw the gates shut before us. Such is mandarin faith.

The inhabitants continued to be friendly, to the great annoyance of the mandarins. We had free intercourse with them. To frighten the people from having any thing to do with us, or even to greet us with a friendly look, they seized upon another poor lad, and beat him severely. After this they put him in the gate of our abode on the pillory, with the cangue, whereupon they had written: "For having had communication with the barbarians, and transgressed the laws." This we could not stand, we demanded from the *Che-hëen* that he should set him free, and we succeeded.

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed MERCATOR. The object with which it was written we do not pretend to understand:—if he fancies that the "*craft*", of which he calls himself the owner, would be benefited by the publication of such a narrative of the late attempt on the Company's Cutter, as he wishes us to publish, we shall content ourselves with differing from him; but we decline to make our pages the vehicle of any so highly colored account of the business; the danger attendant on which we, after all, believe to have been magnified by useless fears, and still more so by inconsiderate remarks, such as those which we decline to publish.

PROVIDUS's letter in our next.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. JUNE 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 ₰	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a	15	Pecul
„ very superior	36 a	50	
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3½		
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	32 a	35	
„ Mauritius	20 a	2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a	350	
„ ungarbled	250 a	280	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a	21	
„ Japan	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay			
„ Bengal			
„ Madras			
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a	4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a	6½	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2⅔	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a	1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a	2⅔	
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a	1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38		
„ „ 20 a 30	44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
Cow Bezoar	30	₰	Catty
Cudbear (*no demand*)			
Cutch Pegue	4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a	5	
„ Ceylon	2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a	70	
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	50 a	55	
„ clarified	55 a	60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a	2	
„ rod, ½ inch & under	2.75 a	3	
„ scrap	1.50 a	1.75	
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna *old* 750 *new*	640		
„ Benares „ 700 „	660		Chest
„ Bombay } „	580		
„ Damaun }			
„ Turkey *nominal*		₰	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a	8	
Putchuck	13 a	14	
Quicksilver	55 a	56	
Rattans	2¾ a	4	
Rice	2.50 a	3	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	13	
„ Sandwich island	1½ a	7	
Sapanwood	1. 80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	23 a	24	
„ „ very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	48 a	50	₰ 100
„ Seal	2. a	2.50	
„ Sea Otter	40 a	45	
„ Land „	4 a	7	each
„ Beaver	4 a	5	
„ Fox	cents 70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	₰ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4½	₰	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	5	₰	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	32 a	35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates	8	₰	Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a	16	
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a	1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a	22	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	28 a	30	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „	7½ a	7¾	
Long-ells,	80 a	90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a	11	
„ oil of	1.50	₰	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 „	12		
„ buds	12 a	13	
China root	3¾		
Cubebs none			
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	3½		
Gamboge	75 a	85	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a	110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a	74	
„ „ 2d, 1st sort	52		
„ „ „ 2nd „	47 a	48	
„ „ 3d.	38 a	40	100
„ small none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a	90	
„ Canton	62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia	1¼	₰	Catty
Rhubarb none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a	320	
„ „ Tsatlee	350 a	355	
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	260		
„ „ 2	240 a	245	
„ „ 3	215 a	220	
„ „ 4			
„ „ 5 { 1			
„ „ 5 { 2			
„ „ 5 { 3			
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd	5.4 a	5.6	
„ Pingfa	7.6		
Sugar Candy Chinchew			
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a	15	
„ Congo, (*little remaining*)	20 a	28	
„ Campoy none			Pecul
„ Souchong, (*common kind*)	17 a	19	
„ Peko	38 a	60	
„ Ankoi Souchong none			
„ Hyson	40 a	42	
„ „ skin	23 a	24	
„ „ young	40 a	42	
„ Gunpowder	50 a	52	
„ Twankay none			
„ Orange Peko none			
„ Caper	18 a	20	
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick Sp. Drs.	5 a	5½	
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	83	₰	Box
Whangkees	22 a	25	₰ 1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 22¾ a 23 ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin ..... 1 ₰ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire ..... 1 a 3 ,, ,,
Republican ..... 1 ₰ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight. *s1. d4.*
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 216 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—In consequence of the small stock remaining of the last years' supply, the dealers are very anxious to make purchases out of the recent arrivals from Bombay, and only wait the ships coming to Whampoa, to ascertain the qualities. The market is expected to open favorably; Ts. 10:4 a 10:5 per picul being spoken of as a fair price for a cargo consisting of old Surat, Jambooshire and Broach Cottons.—No sales have yet been effected. The following are the importations

	COTTON	MALWA OPIUM.
Per GOLCONDA.....	3,950 bales	.... 231 chests
CHARLOTTE..	3,761 ,,	.... 575 ,,
BOMBAY CASTLE.....	3,146 ,,	.... 532½ ,,
	10,857	1,338½

OPIUM.—In PATNA and BENARES few transactions has taken place since the date of our last publication; a few chests of the former have been sold at Sp. Drs. 640 per chest, while the latter maintains it's previous price. The market for new MALWA opeped at Sp. Drs. 600 per chest, but soon declined, and is now to be purchased at Sp. Drs. 580 per chest. The dealers, who were in the first instance anxious to purchase at Sp. Drs. 600, finding no firmness among the holders, ceased buying, and are waiting a further fall.

TURKEY remains still very dull of sale.

The deliveries to this day are—

PATNA,	old 29 / new 267	}	296
BENARES,	old 11 / new 118	}	129
MALWA,.....			172
	Total		597

Of GINSENG there is very little in the market, and nothing doing in the article.

There is at present a large quantity of QUICKSILVER in the hands of the Chinese, and our quotations are merely nominal.

The demand for the finer qualities of COTTON YARN has ceased, and the numbers 16 to 36 are alone saleable.

BANCA TIN is readily purchased at our quotations, and is in some request.

Several cargoes of JANA RICE have lately arrived just at the moment of the Hong-merchants having received orders from the Viceroy to purchase 20 or 30,000 piculs for the supply of one of the neighbouring districts; which, we understand, has induced the Cohong to use their influence to intimidate the outside merchants from purchasing, with a view of depressing the price—they themselves having offered very low rates. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Very little of last years' NANKIN RAW SILK now remains.

There has been a good deal of enquiry for CANTON RAW SILK, since the arrival of the Bombay ships; which has advanced the prices for the produce of the second crop, expected to be brought to market in about a fortnight.

It will be perceived, by our quotations, that GREEN TEAS have considerably declined in price, in consequence of the departure of most of the American ships, but the stock on hand is not extensive.

For LONG CLOTHS, WOOLLENS and CAMBLETS there is a demand; but CHINTZES and HANDKERCHIEFS (with the exception of a few of a particular description) are not saleable, but at prices that expose the shippers to a considerable loss.

No variation in the price of SUGAR or SUGAR CANDY.

By advices from Manila, of date 24th ultimo, we find that the exportation of RICE was still prohibited: prices of middling qualities varied from rials 11 to 11½ per cavan;—paddy, rials 4½ to 4½. SUGAR, of common shipping quality, at Sp. Drs. 5¼ to Sp. Drs. 5½, out scarce. HEMP, at Sp. Drs, 6¼ per picul, loose. All the INDIGO had been bought up at prices which since January had advanced 50 per cent: Sp. Drs. 60 per 100 lbs. was the price of fair middling quality. Trade in general by no means brisk.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

OR JAVA DIRECT—AS FREIGHT MAY OFFER.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

JUNE			FROM
5 Amer. ship	Rome,	Remnond,	Sourabaya, April 14,
,, ,, ,,	Gaspar,	Pearson,	Batavia, ,, 29,
6 Neth. ,,	Pleiades,	Ross,	Samarang, May 16,
,, Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	Manila, June, 2,
,, Span. brig	Constante,	Tayag,	,, May 26,
8 Port. barque	Angelica,	Almeida,	Calcutta, April 4,
,, Span. ,,	Atala,	Rabago,	Pangasinang,
9 Brit. ship	Golconda,	Bell,	Bombay, April 1,
,, ,, ,,	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss,	,, ,, 10,
,, ,, ,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	,, ,, 14,
11 Span. brig	Na Sa del Carmen,	Da Costa,	Manila,
,, Brit. barque	Guardian,	Sinclair,	Batavia, May 15,
,, ,, ,,	Frances	lotte, Smith,	Singapore, ,, 29,
,, Neth. ship	At	Symons,	Samarang, ,, 19.

PASSENGERS

Per PLEIADES.—J. Greig,
BOMBAY CASTLE.—M myss, and J. R. Morrison, Esq.
CHARLOTTE.—P. P. J ilva Loureiro, Esq.
GOLCONDA.—Nanabhoy jee.

SAILED

JUNE			FOR
1 Span. brig	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,
3 Amer. ,,	Bogota,	Taylor,	New York,
,, Brit. ship	Leguan,	Cleland,	Manila,
4 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,
8 Brit. ship	Forth,	Robinson,	Calcutta,
13 Amer. ,,	Pearl,	Engle,	Valparaiso.

PASSENGERS

Per BOGOTA.—M. Smith, Esq.
BRILLANTE.—H. Lawrence, Esq.

VESSELS TO SAIL.—The American brig "Ivanhoe", for New York, on the 18th; and the American ship "Ninus", for Cowes, from Macao, on the 20th Inst.

The "Mermaid", was at Anjer, the 25th March: exchanged signals with the "Moffat", on the 23d.

The "Cambridge", Barber, sailed from Singapore on the 28th May.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

NOTICE.

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The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4 French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

NOTICE.

TUCK-QUA, who, under the name of TUCK-SHING, has conducted his business in Ivory, tortoise-shell ware, &c. for 40 years, at No. 4, Old China Street; begs to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 10, Puan-khe-qua (New China) Street, and that he has no further connexion with the old shop.

Canton, June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co., and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 1st, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior		36 a 50		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		3a		
Birds' nests		26 a 40		Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 35		
Cloves Molucca		32 a 33		
„ Mauritius		20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350		
„ ungarbled		250 a 280		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*, 11 a 11.8				
„ Bengal				
„ Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		
„ „ 20 a 30		44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36				
Cow Bezoar		30	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		76		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55		
„ clarified		55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*		630		
„ Benares „ 690 „		655 a 660		Chest
„ Bombay } *nominal*.. „		630		
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey *nominal*		700	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7¾ a 8		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		55 a 56		
Rattans		2¾ a 3¼		
Rice		1.80 a 2.20		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45		
„ Land „		4 a 7		each
„ Beaver		4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	℔	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		38 a 40	℔	Catty
Tin-plates		8	℔	Box
Tin, Banca		17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth		1.50 a 1.70	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here	Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	℔	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 „		12		
„ buds		12 a 13		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d, 1st sort		52		
„ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9½ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		11	℔	Catty
Rhubarb		none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		320 a 330		
„ „ Tsatlee		350 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels		270		
„ „ 2 „		245 a 250		
„ „ 3 „		225 a 235		
„ „ 4 „		160		
„ „ 5 { 1				
„ „ { 2				
„ „ { 3				
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd		5.4 a 5.6		
„ Pingfa		7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
„ Campoy none				Pecul
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*		17 a 19		
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong none				
„ „ Hyson		40 a 42		
„ „ skin		23 a 24		
„ „ young		40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder		50 a 52		
„ Twankay none				
„ Orange Peko none				
„ Caper		18 a 20		
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		33	℔	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch ..	$ 22⅔ a 23	₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1 ₰ cent. prem.	
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3 „ „	
Republican		1 ₰ Ct. Disct.	

EXCHANGES.

London	₰ Sp.	Dr. 6 months sight.	s4.	d4.	
Bengal Co's.	207 Sa. Rs.	₰ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight		
Private bills	209 a 210,,	„	„	„	
Bombay	„ 216 By. Rs.	„	„	„	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—We have now four Bombay Cotton ships at Whampoa, and as many more on their way up, but these arrivals have had no unfavorable effect on the market, which has rather improved than retrograded.

The first sales of the new COTTON were made at 12:9 a 13 taels per picul, China price; the next at taels 13:1, but both these parcels having been resold at one and two mace per picul profit, subsequent sales have been made on a larger scale, at taels 13:4 per picul, while the old staple has been sold at various prices, from 11 a 12 taels per picul, according to quality; and some very inferior at taels 10:5 per picul, China price.

PER BOMBAY SHIPS.

	COTTON	MALWA OPIUM.
Per Fort William,	7,400	
Hannah,	1,615	952
Good Success,	2,585	156
Cornwallis,	3,051	451
Sulimany,	4,148	
John Bannerman,	4,307	202
Charles Forbes,	4,986	189
Glenelg,	5,000	80
Carron,	2,260	386
In ships previously arrived	10,857	1,340
Total Bales	46,309	Chests 3756

OPIUM.—A few time sales have constituted the principal transactions in PATNA during the last fortnight.

Little has been done in BENARES.

MALWA has been at a nominal advance on our last quotations, but few sales of importance have been made above Sp. Drs. 600 per chest; and the dealers are now urging the circumstance of our recent arrivals for a reduction in price.

TURKEY is only saleable in single piculs, and the price declining daily.

BENGAL OPIUM, 3RD SALE.

PATNA, 1,417 chests—highest 1,190—lowest 1,160—average 1,171:12:11.
BENARES, 483 „ „ 1,145 „ 1,140 „ 1,143: 7:11.

4TH SALE.

PATNA, 1,500 chests—highest 1,155—lowest 1,135—average 1,139: 7: 9.
BENARES, 500 „ „ 1,105 „ 1,100 „ 1,101: 7: 2.

BENGAL OPIUM, IMPORTED

Per Red Rover..... Patna 652 .... Benares 35.

The second crop of CANTON RAW SILK proving short of it's usual quantity has, combined with a demand for the article, tended to advance prices.

RICE has fallen considerably, but, the Chinese even acknowledging that the present crop yields only 70 per cent of its expected production, the decrease in price is suspected to be influenced by a combination of the Hong-merchants.

We have had no recent arrivals of Straits' articles to cause any alteration in price.

In other branches of our trade no variation.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail before the 10th of July. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

JUNE				FROM	
19	Brit. barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta,	April 28,
21	„ ship	Fort William,	Neish,	Bombay,	„ 27.
„	Amer. „	Providence,	Martin,	Batavia,	May 26,
22	Brit. „	Hannah,	Jackson,	Bombay,	„ 5,
24	„ „	Good Success,	Durant,	„	„ 15,
29	„ „	Cornwallis,	Key,	„	„ 24,
30	„ „	Glenelg,	R. Lungley,	„	„ 25,
„	„ „	Carron,	Wilson,	„	„ 16,
„	„ „	Charles Forbes,	Wills,	„	„ 24,
„	„ „	Sulimany,	McFarlane,	„	„ 26,
„	„ „	John Bannerman,	Watt,	„	„ 22,

PASSENGERS

Per RED ROVER.—Mrs. Clifton and family; G. F. Vrignon, Esq.
FORT WILLIAM.—Mrs. Neish and child; Thomas Fox, Esq.
HANNAH.—Mrs. Jackson.
GOOD SUCCESS.—Mrs. Durant.
CHARLES FORBES.—Wm. Dallas, Esq.

SAILED

JUNE			FOR
18	Amer. brig Ivanhoe,	Snow,	New York,
19	Span. „ Na Sa del Carmen,	Da Costa,	Manila,
25	Amer. ship Ninus,	Gregson,	Cowes, &c.
26	Brit. barque Red Rover,	Marshall,	Calcutta,
27	Span. brig Atala,	Rabago,	Manila.

PASSENGER Per RED ROVER.—G. F. Vrignon, Esq.

VESSELS to SAIL.—The "Peruvian," for New York, in two or three days. The "Providence," for do. in a fortnight. The "Good Success," "Charlotte," and "Golconda," for Bombay, about the middle of this month. The "Bombay Castle," for Calcutta, in all July. The "Thetis," "Pleiades," "Rome," and "Atlas," for Java. The "Griffin," for the Sandwich Islands.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, the "Water Witch," and "Jamesina". From Java, the "Reform," "Georgiana," "Camden," and "Susan". From Bombay, the "Victory," and others. From Damaun the "Aurelia".

The "Cornwallis," in lat. 13. 31. N. long. 112 31' E. spoke the "Forth," on the 24th ulto.

The H. C. S. "Duke of Sussex" and "Marquis of Huntley," arrived at Bombay, on the 15th, and the "Thames," on the 23rd of May.

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NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

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KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FREIGHT TO JAVA.

The ship ATLAS will sail with all despatch; to load at Whampoa.

Apply to M. J. S. VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st July, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 30th OF JUNE, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
JUNE	old	55	740	40,700	15	690	10,350	1211	585	708,435	1824	1,109,525
	new	417	640	266,880	126	660	83,160					
2 previous months.	old	198		857,110	54		293,105	817½		526,950	2520½	1,677,165
	new	1070			381							
Consumption to 1st July.		1740		1,164690	576		386,615	2028½		1,235385	4344½	2,786,690
Stock at Lintin ..	old	292			65							
	new	1829			100			2804½			5160	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 15th JULY, 1833. NO. 10.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
MONTHLY PERIODICAL,
In the Chinese Language.

While civilization is making rapid progress over ignorance and error in almost all other portions of the Globe,—even the bigotted Hindoos having commenced the publication of several periodicals in their own language,—the Chinese alone remain stationary, as they have been for ages past. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with them, they still profess to be first among the nations of the earth, and regard all others as "Barbarians." This empty conceit has greatly affected the interests of the foreign residents at Canton, and their intercourse with the Chinese.

The monthly periodical which is now offered for the patronage of the foreign community of Canton and Macao, is published with a view to counteract these high and exclusive notions, by making the Chinese acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exasperate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. There is a more excellent way to show that we are not indeed "Barbarians"; and the Editor prefers the method of exhibiting facts, to convince the Chinese that they have still very much to learn. Aware, also, of the relation in which foreigners stand to the native authorities, the Editor has endeavoured to conciliate their friendship, and hopes ultimately to prove successful.

As all the members of the foreign community here have a common interest in the successful prosecution of such a work, the Editor hopes to find among them a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expenses;—the more so, as the Chinese themselves must, at least for some months, be incapable of appreciating a publication of this nature; and consequently little support can immediately be looked for from them.

The subscription will be for six months, being at least one dollar per month, for which sum seven copies will be delivered. The numbers will be issued regularly:—each number will contain upwards of twenty pages, and will be embellished by maps and plates, illustrative of geographical and astronomical subjects, &c. Should the work meet with the support and approbation of the community, it will be considerably extended by much additional matter.

Advertisements will be inserted, if desired, at moderate charges.

References may be made to the Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, June 23rd, 1833. CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

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KIERULF AND CO.

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The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th 1833.

CANTON.

BRITISH SHIPS.—We understand on good authority that the Hong-merchants have been directed (or requested) by the Select Committee of the Hon. E. I. Company, at Macao, to refrain from securing (as it is termed) any country ship under the British flag arriving at Whampoa until their so doing is sanctioned by them.

All British ships are ordered this season to give up their licences to the Select Committee, immediately on arrival outside.

FLOODS.—The regular routine of business in Canton has been lately broken in upon by the occurrence of floods in the Canton river produced by heavy rains in the northern and north western provinces. The low country has been inundated, and great loss of life and property ensued. In many places the embankments being suddenly broken down, the whole of the low lying lands principally laid out as rice grounds, have been completely swept by the torrent. Dead bodies in considerable numbers, and fields of unripe paddy, and other vegetable matter were daily seen passing down the river. Many accidents are reported from the upsetting of boats, &c. Three passenger boats capsized not far from Canton, and the greater part of the people perished. The Chinese say, that many men who were residing in Canton, on business, received accounts of the total loss of family and property at once by the inbreaking of the waters. In some places the water is said to have stood ten or twelve feet deep. All inter-communication between the residents in the foreign factories was for several days impracticable; and as the current ran unceasingly down the river, at the rate of four or five miles an hour, the conveyance of goods from the shipping at Whampoa was suspended. The extent of the damage done cannot as yet be ascertained; but it is supposed that great part of the rice crop has been spoiled or destroyed, and the Chinese add, that the Canton silk is totally so, the mulberry trees having been reached by the water and the worms killed.

The large manufacturing village of *Fae-shan* about twelve miles above Canton, has been severely injured; numbers of lives are lost, and a great amount of property destroyed.

Rumor states that the province of *Che-keang* is now suffering from want of grain; and at *Peking* the failure of the usual rains has produced like distress. If all these reports be true, joined with the state of things in *Formosa*, the Celestial empire will be found to possess it's full share of sublunary troubles. The constant, unseen, but powerful and increasing influence of the secret societies must be much enlarged by these events, as all the calamities which visit the empire, are charitably ascribed by the Chinese to the want of virtue in the "one man".

MACAO.—In consequence, we understand, of a representation from the vicar general at Macao, that the feelings of himself or the community were shocked by the title assumed for the new religious publication noticed by us in one of our last Nos. the "*Evangelist*" has been suppressed after having reached it's fourth number. We do not pretend to be sufficient casuists to decide upon the point of conscience involved, but it does seem strange that, in this "pagan" country, any publication having for it's object the

enlightment and instruction of the people should be put a stop to by foreigners professing the same doctrines of christianity. We do not enquire as to the power possessed by the Portuguese over other foreigners; though such is by many denied; but if, instead of opposing each other for trifles, and inventing excuses for opposition and annoyance, foreigners in China would join cordially for the acquisition of any object, whether religious conversion or commercial advantage, we should, ere long, cease to look upon the amelioration of the condition of foreigners in this country as unattainable. This however is a state of things that can scarcely even be hoped for.

The new Governor of Macao, Capt. *Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia*, arrived from Goa, on the 9th Inst., and landed with the usual honors. He is said to be a liberal minded man; and for the sake of the place, which has been ruined by folloy and arbitrary enactments, we hope that it may be so.

ACCIDENT AT MACAO.—We are sorry to announce the upset of a boat of the British ship *Guardian*, on Sunday evening, the 7th Inst. in Macao roads, by which a lad named *Charles Orgai* was drowned; the rest were saved by swimming, and the prompt assistance of three *tanca* boats; the accident is said to have arisen entirely from carelessness—the night being quiet and fine. One of the crew carried on his shoulders, when swimming, the lad who perished, for many hundred yards, and only gave him up from mere exhaustion.

The surviving half drowned crew, five in number, were cherished and hospitably taken care of through the intervention of Mr. *Lindsay*, Honorable Company's Secretary.

Next morning the body of the drowned seaman was recovered: when carried to the Tavern (kept by the Chinese) a most outrageous and disgraceful scene took place, they refusing it shelter, and threatening to kick the dead body out on the open beach. So far for Chinese feelings!

Permission for burial in the Protestant consecrated ground belonging to the Company having been refused, the young lad's body was decently interred outside the city wall; service was read by the Rev. Mr. *Wimberley*: the body carried by six of the crew of the ship, and attended by several English gentlemen.

CUM-SING-MOON.—This anchorage has been selected by part of the "outside fleet" as the place where the months in which storms prevail in the China sea are to be passed. It is, we hear, very safe and convenient for communication with Macao, as also with ships upward and outward bound. It lies due west from the anchorage at Lintin.

BRITISH TRADE.—The following has been stuck up on a board in front of the Company's Factory in Canton. As the withdrawal of the Licenses from British ships in this country is pregnant with danger to the commercial interests connected with China and India in general, we give this a place in our columns.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship *Hercules* is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government, or by any of the Presidencies of India is hereby REVOKED.

By order of the Select Committee,
(Signed) H. H. LINDSAY, Secretary.
Macao, 11th July, 1833.

SMUGGLING OF CORNELIANS.—A gross case of fraud has recently been discovered in an attempt to bring up to Canton from on board the *Fort William*, at Whampoa, a quantity of cornelians hidden in pickle bottles, dirty clothes bundles, and sundry other ways. The risk of discovery by the custom-house people was great, and the consequences of such to the ship owners, consignees, or Hong-merchants would have been serious, as a demand equally heavy with that last year made on the *Ann* would have been most probably insisted on from the *Fort William*. A sentry at the ship's gangway, when handing the baggage of a Parsee passenger over the side, hearing something rattle in a bottle of mangoes, reported it to an officer, who had it opened, and thus discovered the trick. The villainy of this attempt, endangering the property on board a large ship for the saving of some inconsiderable amount of duties is so flagrant, that we hope that the account which we heard, of the attempt belonging only to the servants, is the true one. We are not very strait laced in our code of morality as to smuggling *in itself*, at least as practised in China, but it is, in honesty, required, that none but those who are parties to such a transaction should incur any risk, and we therefore advise that all goods on which heavy duties are levyable be left *outside*, as it is termed:—the ways and means of getting them up thence to Canton are sufficiently numerous without endangering the property of others. We recommend the above to the consideration of our Bombay readers, as the risk is greatest on them. Could they not require all native passengers to give a bond or security that no such frauds shall be practised by themselves or servants? This seems the readiest and the only way of putting a stop to the system.

DUTIES ON RICE SHIPS.—Notwithstanding the strict prohibitory order (a translation of which appeared in our last) against fees claimed and exacted by the custom-house people and others at Whampoa, under the excuse of their being compradore's and linguist's fees, &c &c. the Hoppo's people have insisted on the payment of these extortions as before; and, by dint of withholding chop boats, coolies for working, and by other annoyances, at length induced the consignee of an American ship discharging rice to submit to the demand, rather than have her detained for an indefinite time. The low officers at Whampoa, well knowing that in these attempts they will be indirectly sanctioned, and protected in case of complaint, by the Hoppo, who, there is no doubt, receives a large share of all these spoils, continue them as long as they can; generally long enough to compel foreigners to submit. The sum thus illegally exacted amounts on each rice ship to about 470 dollars. The arrival of a British vessel with rice at Whampoa was the signal for similar annoyances; the Whampoa custom-house man declaring that he did not value the order of the head government officers, and that, *coute qui coute*, he would have his fees. A petition, stating the circumstances, and calling on the Governor of the province to act up to the tenor of his own proclamation, was sent in by the ship's agent. The answer to this we subjoin. Immediately on it's being issued, the ship's compradore, who had previously been withheld, was sent on board to say that no further obstacles would be offered, and that the claim for the fees was relinquished. These will, no doubt, still be demanded from each ship arriving at Whampoa, but not insisted on in case of exhibition of firmness on the part of the foreign agent. It is not unlikely that the occurrence of floods at the time, rendering it probable that great destruction of the crops in the ground must ensue, in some degree tended to induce the governor to remove as far as possible all cause of complaint as to the importation of an article of such importance to the populace. The Hoppo, in obedience to the order of the Governor, enquired of the ship's linguist as to the truth of the representations made, and as to the individual who had thrown obstacles in the way of the ships' unloading: the latter, in strict accordance with the usual system of falsehood, opposition to foreigners, and dread of coming in contract with the higher powers, so natural, as it would appear, to the Chinese, returned an answer, which he had previously prepared in anticipation of the question, that no obstacles were offered, and that no officer was in fault.

"Loo, Governor of Canton, &c. &c. to the senior Hong-merchants, &c. It is authenticated that the following petition has been received:

[Here follows the address of July 3rd.]

"This coming before me, the Governor, and being authenticated, I have examined, and find, that foreign ships trading in rice, when they enter the port, are remitted the measurement charges, and when they leave the port, are only charged the regular (or Imperial) dues. The men superintending the custom-house stations are not permitted to make any demands beyond the laws. I, the Governor, conjointly with the Foo-yuen and the Hoppo, have already issued a proclamation, forbidding (such extortions); which was for the purpose of manifesting compassion and giving encouragement. Now, it is authenticated, that the said foreign merchant has petitioned, stating, that

the said custom-house domestic still continues to extort. If this be indeed true, it really is most daring effrontery. Besides writing to the Hoppo to examine into the subject, and issue a severe prohibitory order, I also, uniting the above circumstances, issue this order. When it reaches the said senior merchants, let them immediately, in obedience hereto, enjoin it on the said foreign merchant, that he may know it. Oppose not. These are the orders.

"Taou-kwang, 13th year, 5th moon, 18th day." (July 5th 1833.)

LOCAL.—Some days ago, a passage boat was proceeding from *Canton* to *Shaou-king-foo*, a distance of one hundred miles, when it was whispered among the custom-house people that she contained smuggled opium.—A Hoppo boat accordingly set off in pursuit of her, and overtook her late in the evening. She was hailed and ordered to stop till searched; but the master refused, (being supported by a late order of government, that boats shall be searched only at the custom-house stations), and threatened to fire on the Hoppo-boat, if she attempted to search her there. The attempt was made, and the threat fulfilled; and the Hoppo-boat returned to Canton, with four men killed and twelve wounded, to lay a complaint before the Governor. Meanwhile the passage boat pursued her way, the master reporting at the first custom-house station he reached, as as well as at the end of his passage, the circumstances of the affray; and stating that when the Hoppo-boat insisted on stopping him, contrary to the regulations of government, he could not tell whether she was really what she appeared, or a pirate in disguise. On his return to Canton, he made the same report, to which the Governor replied that his orders had already been issued on the subject of searching boats, in the middle of their passage between two stations, and therefore that no blame could attach to the master of the passage boat. At this time four other of the wounded men had died.

EXECUTION.—On the 27th of June, a young woman, seventeen years of age, received sentence of death, and was immediately carried out, and executed, for the crime of poisoning her uncle.

DEATH OF NA-YEN-CHING.—This old minister, who has long served in high offices, under the reigns of *Keen-lung*, *Kea-king*, and the present monarch, was, about two years ago, disgraced for mismanagement in *Turkestan* and *Soungaria*. His son was, at a later period, condemned to death for cowardice; but his sentence was commuted to transportation and hard labour. The old man, having now died, His Majesty, mindful of his ancient services, drops a tear of sorrow to his memory, and restores all his honours. The cowardly son is permitted to return from his place of banishment, to mourn for his father; but is required to be confined within closed doors, and left to "think over his errors".

A Canton man-of-war, cruizing in February last, off *Hainan*, in company with the Admiral, was overtaken by a storm, and driven to the coast of Cochin China. The officers and crew have just returned, escorted by a Cochin Chinese junk, and reported well of the treatment they had received from his Cochin Chinese Majesty, to whom the Governor therefore intends to write a *Pe*, or official reply. He has directed the Cochin Chinese who have come, to be lodged, in the mean time, at the temple on the opposite side of the river, commonly called the *Ho-nam* Jos-house.

By the way, speaking of Jos house, we would ask, when will foreigners in China cease to use those absurd terms, owned by no language in existence, which are here so commonly used, not only in the broken dialect spoken in intercourse with the natives,—but even in mutual conversation? We refer to such words as *Jos*, for idol; *Chop*, for more things than we can now enumerate; *Hoppo*, for every lazy custom-house officer, or hanger-on; *Mandarin*, for any Chinese, who has the power to extort from natives or foreigners; and many more words of the same class. A writer, whom some have praised much, we mean *Peter Dobell*, says that "*grand jos*" is the chief deity in the Chinese system of polytheism!

SCARCITY.—There appear, in the *Peking Gazette*, complaints of scarcity from nearly all the populous provinces of the empire, as well as from the Mohammedan colonies of *Turkestan*, and the Mogul tribes near the great wall, which have hitherto been able to support themselves. The two latter classes have lost many of their cattle, in consequence of the intense cold with which the winter set in. The Emperor commands the government stores to be opened,—and dispenses money to a considerable amount; but while large sums are embezzled continually, by those officers who are entrusted with the distributien of food, His Majesty's liberality can be of little advantage to the starving people. In the adjoining province of *Fuh-kien*, the scarcity is increased by the rebellion in *Formosa*, which island usually supplies that province with rice. In *Keang-se*, also, the famine is very great. Yet, while this continues to be the case, the introduction of foreign supplies from Java is discouraged, by the remissness of the superior, and avaricious extortions of the inferior officers.

PEKING.—By the *Gazette*, of the 27th March, we learn that another son has been born to the Emperor, who is to be named *Yih-hin*, "great and continued joy".

There is a report abroad of the death of the Emperor's mother, but we have not heard the particulars.

BENGAL OPIUM.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—A few days since, business led me on board an opium receiving ship, at Lintin, and it so happened that the days I passed there were those of brisk delivery, chiefly of the Bengal drug. I saw much Patna of the season opened, and many chests rejected by the Chinese, but not one chest of Benares refused; and, on looking into the chests of Patna the reason of the sudden rise in price of Benares over Patna was apparent:—you know, Mr. Editor, these two drugs have changed places with a difference of full $ 50 of relative value. The least unequal pressure on an opium ball, bursts the skin, the liquid opium pours out, and some of what comes out is entirely lost, and much is spoilt; already the Patna chests have lost five catties of their weight.

It may be necessary for your distant readers to know the architecture of a Bengal opium chest: it consists of two stories, in each of which there are twenty pigeon holes, lined off with thin lath, and in each a ball of opium:—betwixt the stories is a very thin slip of wood, (too thin, in my opinion, as the upper story often falls down on the under):—in the Patna opium, the ball is put into these cells without any packing or dunnage whatever; in the Benares there is a good stuffing of the dried leaves of the poppy—*mark the result!*—in this season, or last, it would puzzle the most accurate observer to detect a single broken or damaged ball of Benares, whereas a good deal of damage occurred in last years' Patna, and has, thus early in the season already risen to such a height, as to make Patna *difficult of sale to the Chinese; to lessen it's relative price*; and, if next shipments are as much damaged as the last, the loss will be enormous, and may end in a well got up and just claim of compensation against the Hon'ble Company. Be this as it may, if this paper meets the Patna agents' eye, in time, it may get a few leaves of poppy put into the cells of the chests of next season, and so avoid future evil.

Your's

PROVIDUS.

Canton, 14th June, 1833.

MANILA.—The arrival of the American ship *Dorothea*, at Manila, from London, has, we understand put our friends at that place in possession of news to the 16th of February.

Our foreign news brought out by the Company's ships to Bombay, comes up to the 23rd of that month. The arrival of the direct ships, which may be looked for in all this month, will, we doubt not, bring us full accounts of the amicable arrangements of all then existing differences.

The exportation of rice from Manila still continues prohibited, and will, it is supposed, so remain for months. The Governor has been induced to grant a license to a new Spanish vessel, just off the stocks, to proceed to Pangas-

inan to bring over a cargo as a sort of premium on ship building; but, with this and another exception, the rule has, we believe, been strictly acted up to. The reason of the prohibition is understood to be some fear as to the quantity of the coming crop.

CENTRAL CHINA.

We live in an age, in which the march of intellect respects no more the boundaries which bigotry and barbarism drew, nor even deems it worth while to contend with it's most inveterate enemies, but leaves them to die of shame and disappointment. It would be in vain to try to arrest it's progress, it's strides are those of a giant who, after having been fettered for ages, regains his liberty and pursues his course with youthful vigour. Every thing seems to co-operate to demolish the barriers of national separation. Our steam packets and stage coaches go with eagle swiftness; every year brings forth a new invention to facilitate intercourse, and to blend nation with nation.

The mysterious Niger has at length been forced to betray the secrets, so long kept, to the world. The immediate consequence has been an expedition sent from Liverpool to explore the interior of Africa, and to open, if practicable, a communication between the Atlantic and the Red or Indian sea.

As we, however, live in Eastern Asia, our attention is principally directed to the largest nation of the world. We have not assuredly to boast of an enterprising spirit, striving to enlarge the boundaries of our knowledge and relations, and to explore the unknown coast of this large empire. We are sorry to say, that we have not kept pace with our contemporaries in other parts of the world, and have been awed by the majesty of the Celestial Empire, which "rules over the four seas and keeps all nations in subjection," and commands petty barbarians to keep in their proper bounds and confine themselves solely to Canton. There we must live under the smiles of imperial compassion, but ought not, on any account, to loiter about in other provinces and seas, and create new laws in opposition to old regulations. Though this is not exactly the case, for we detect undue innovations as well as our Celestial friends, and wish only to retrace the steps of our ancestors, who were by an invariable law of *Kang-he* permitted to trade to all ports of the coast, yet we would obey, if the local mandarins and the natives did not jointly utter a dissentient voice upon so important a point. Allowing a due share to His Imperial Majesty, whose will is the sole law, although it is only imperfectly obeyed, and even slighted in most cases, where it is at variance with the self-interest of the executors;—we cannot concede, that the wish of so many millions, which coincides with that of the local rulers, should be entirely overlooked. With the laws of China we have no right to interfere, and no honest man can ever dare to obtrude himself as a legislator on a nation, who pride themselves on the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom, and wish that all barbarians might experience the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire. Notwithstanding, we heartily wish that the march of intellect may dispel the clouds of ignorance, which hang over China, and prevent the penetration of the enlightening beams of intellect.

It is a matter of joy to hear that Russia intends to open a communication between *Moscow* and *Kiackta* on the Chinese frontier by means of diligences, which will open a connection between civilized Europe, and at least the borders of the Celestial Empire. Yet, to travel through those icy regions is not practicable at every season and for every body. We ought to be desirous to open communications with the whole of central Asia, and to traverse it from east to west. Such a plan would be attended with less difficulties than our expeditions to the interior of Africa.

To accomplish an object of such magnitude, it would be desirable, that we embarked at the mouth of the *Yang-tsze-keang*. There are neither savages to oppose the travellers, nor a pestilential climate to destroy them, before they have reached their destination. It is a majestic river, which is connected with the most distant parts of the empire, by means of canals. The country around is richly cultivated; the natives are kind-hearted and polite, and would be very anxious to promote the design. This river would bring us through the *Keang-nan*, *Hoo-kwang* and *Se-chuen* provinces. After having arrived on the frontiers of China, we enter the territory of Chinese vassal states, *Tibet* or the country immediately south of the desert of *Cobi*. This is not so very wild and inhospitable a country and seems to be kept in very good order by the Chinese government. As soon as we have crossed the territory of the Chinese dependant states, generally called litile *Tibet*, we may either enter *Lahore* or pursue our journey by way of *Cashmere*.

That this is no utopian plan will be apparent, as soon as the matter is duly considered. Even at the present moment, when it has neither been proposed nor tried, the only difficulty is the jealousy of the Chinese government. But this is by no means so formidable an obstacle, as the annoyance of petty sovereigns in the interior of Africa. We have no doubt, but these matters might be well arranged and the writer himself is confident, that if a party of enterprising men united, they would carry the point. The proposal of such an enterprise is now submitted to the mature consideration of all those interested in such an expedition. In the meanwhile, let us give as much information as we can obtain, and be confident, that the execution of such a project is less difficult than many others, which have been accomplished by perseverance and good management. In importance it would far exceed our African and polar expeditions. Many a real Timbuctoo is situated in central Asia and the situation so well defined, that we may arrive at it, without losing ourselves in jungles and amongst savages. Let posterity not ridicule us far having forgotten the largest field for the enterprise of travellers, which till now remains unexplored!

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	77	86	29:90	Fine weather, most part a moderate breeze..	SE.
2	77	88	29:90	,, ,, ,,	,,
3	76	88	29:95	,, fresh breeze.....SE. a	SW.
4	77	87	30:00	,, first part, middle and latter cloudy, with light showers, fresh breeze.....S. a	SE.
5	74	82	30:00	Cloudy, first part light breeze.....	SE.
				middle and latter rain, fresh breeze.....	N.
6	64	74	30:10	Fine weather first part, moderate breeze..	,,
				middle and latter cloudy, moderate breeze..SE. a	E.
7	67	76	30:10	Fine weather, ,, ,,	SE.
8	72	82	30:05	,, throughout ,,	,,
9	72	82	30:00	,, ,, ,,	,,
10	75	86	29:90	,, ,, ,,	,,
11	68	68	29:90	Rain throughout, light breeze.....	N.
12	68	74	29:90	First and middle part rain, fight breeze.....	,,
				latter cloudy.....	SE.
13	72	82	29:95	Fine weather, light breeze.....	,,
14	70	80	30:00	,, ,,	,,
15	68	78	30:05	,, first and middle, latter cloudy light breeze.....	,,
16	70	80	30:05	First and middle cloudy, latter showery.....E. a	SE.
17	73	77	30:00	Cloudy most part, middle and latter frequent rain, moderate breeze.....	E.
18	72	82	29:90	Fine weather, moderate breeze.....E. a	SE.
19	73	77	29:85	First part fine, middle and latter rain, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze.....	SE.
20	75	78	29:80	Most part rain, thunder and lightning, moderate and variable.....SE. a	N.
21	71	76	29:90	Cloudy, with rain throughout, moderate breeze	SE.
22	75	83	29:80	Fine weather first and middle, latter part rain, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze....	SE.
23	76	84	29:75	Cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, latter part thunder and lightning, with a fresh breeze.....	,,
24	76	81	29:60	Cloudy and unsettled, with rain; sultry, moderate breeze.....	,,
25	75	76	29:80	Cloudy, with rain at times, unsettled, most part a moderate breeze.....	N.
26	68	78	29:95	Fine weather first and middle parts, latter cloudy, at times a fresh breeze.....	
27	69	72	30:00	Cloudy throughout, fresh breeze.....	,,
28	67	79	30:00	Most part cloudy, first and middle part fresh breeze.....	,,
				latter light and variable	
29	70	80	29:95	Fine weather, first part light and variable...SE. a	NE.
				middle and latter, light breeze.....	SE.
30	69	82	29:85	Fine weather, most part a light breeze.....	NNW.
31	61	83	29:85	,, moderate breeze.....	SE.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 24th ulto., the lady of ALEX. GRANT, Esq. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. JULY 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	3¾		
Birds' nests	26 a 40		
Camphor Barus	10 a 35		Catty
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*, 11 a 11.8			
„ Bengal	——		
„ Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38		
„ „ 20 a 30	44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „ ——			
Cow Bezoar	30	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...	50 a 55		
„ clarified	55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	2.75 a 3		
„ scrap	1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	635 a 640		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	640		
„ Bombay } *nominal*.. „	635 a 640		Chest
„ Damaun }			
„ Turkey *nominal*	650 a 680	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a 8		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	55 a 56		
Rattans	2½ a 3¾		
Rice	2.20 a 2.70		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	4 a 5		
„ Fox .... cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a 60	℔	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4½	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	5	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	38 a 40	℔	Catty
Tin-plates	8	℔	Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...	1.50 a 1.70	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells, ...	7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a 90	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star	10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of	1.50	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	℔	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 7¾ a 8 „	12		
„ buds ..	12 a 13		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs .... none			
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3¼		
Gamboge	75 a 85		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	12 a 13		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	52		
„ „ „ 2nd „	47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.	38 a 40		100
„ small none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1½	℔	Catty
Rhubarb .. none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	320 a 330		
„ „ Tsatlee	350 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1 .... Taels	270		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	235 a 240		
„ „ 4	160		
„ „ 1 ——			
„ „ 5 2 ——			
„ „ 3 ——			
Sugar raw .. 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd	5.4 a 5.6		
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew....	Sp. Drs. 14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	Taels 8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy .. none			
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a 19		Pecul
„ Peko	38 a 50		
„ Ankoi Souchong none			
„ Hyson	40 a 42		
„ „ skin	23 a 24		
„ „ young	40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder	50 a 52		
„ Twankay .. none			
„ Orange Peko none			
„ Caper	18 a 20		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	℔	Box
Whanghees	22 a 25	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	.. $ 22¾ a 23	₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		½ a 1	₰ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		1	₰ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.	s4.	d4.
Bengal Co's. 207	Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight	
Private bills 209 a 210	„	„	„
Bombay „ 216	By. Rs. „	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Several sales were made soon after the publication of our last number, on terms equally favorable as those quoted; but commerce in all it's branches has been so much impeded by the unusually high tides that have prevailed during the last week, that little enquiry has been made after this or any other article; and the dealers refer to the general distress as a cause sufficient to reduce the price very materially; but a little firmness on the part of the consignees will probably open the market again at former prices.

OPIUM.—The preparation for the departure of a few Junks during the early part of the month, gave some activity to the deliveries, which on the 8th Inst. amounted to

PATNA,	old 164		176
	new 12		
BENARES,	old 18		21
	new 3		
MALWA,			535
		Total	732

MALWA, on the accounts being received of the supply being more moderate than had previously been expected, advanced suddenly to Sp. Drs. 580, Sp. Drs. 600, and Sp. Drs. 660 per chest; but has since declined to Sp. Drs. 640, and is still looking down. Some further time sales of PATNA has been made; but nothing doing in BENARES.

No demand for TURKEY.

IMPORTATIONS

Per PASCOA, BOMBAY COTTON, 4438 bales—OPIUM, none.

Previously imported.....	45509	„
	49947	„

In our last, we stated the importation per "Sulimany", at 4448 instead of 3448.

BENGAL OPIUM IMPORTED

Per WATER WITCH, PATNA,	573	chests—BENARES,	160	chests,	
Previously imported „	4162	„ „	684	„	
	4735	„	844	„	

AURELIA, DAMAUN OPIUM, 652¾ chests.

The RICE grounds have been materially injured by the floods, and prices for this grain have advanced.

Owing to the report of a large quantity of CANTON RAW SILK having been destroyed, there has been a considerable rise in the price of No. 3.;—the execution of many orders have been delayed by the inability of the parties to complete their contracts: the prices quoted may even be considered nominal, as little or none is to be procured.

Some late importations of BETEL-NUT and PEPPER have realized our quotations.

There is a demand for BANCA TIN, the quantity at present here being small.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail before the 18th of July. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED	FROM	
2	Brit. ship	Pascoa,	Morgan,	Bombay, May 28,
3	Port. brig	Aurelia,	Encarnacao,	Damaun, „ „
5	Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta, June 7,
7	Hamb. „	Reform,	Dunken,	Batavia, „ 10,
9	Span. ship	Gertrudis,	Salado,	Pangasinan, „ —
„	Port. brig.	Feliz Vienna,	Pegado,	Goa, —
„	„ „	San Fran. Xavier,	Danenberg,	Siam, —
„	Brit. ship	Georgiana,	Thompson,	Batavia, June 16,
11	Span. brig	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila, „ 27,
„	Dan. „	Maria,	Shaw,	Singapore, „ „
„	Hamb. ship	Flora,	Jacobi,	„ „ „
13	Span. brig	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila, June 29,
14	„ „	Brillante,	Pozueta,	„ July 3.

PASSENGERS

Per FELIZ VIENNA.—His Excellency the Governor of Macao, Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia, Captain R. N.; and His Excellency the Governor of Timor, Joze Maria Marques, 1st Lieutenant R. N.

WATER WITCH.—J. Goddard, Esq.

REFORM.—Mrs. Dunken.

GLENELG.—(Omitted in our last)—Lucas, Esq.

CHARLES FORBES.—Lieut. Affleck, 16th Madras Native Infantry.

JUNE		SAILED		FOR	
30	Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	Lima,	
JULY					
2	„ brig	Griffin,	Little,	Sandwich Is.	
„	„ ship	Peruvian,	Watson,	New York,	
8	Amer. „	Providence,	Martin,	„	

PASSENGER

Per GRIFFIN.—Mr. Edwards.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—The "Victory", "Ann", "Caledonia" and "Earl of Clare", are daily looked for from Bombay. The "Santa Anna", from Damaun. The "Bee" from Singapore. The "Lady Hayes", from Bengal. The "Susana" and "Camden", from Java.

TO SAIL.—The "Good Success", "Golconda", and "Charlotte", for Bombay. The "Bombay Castle", for Bengal. The "Thetis", "Pleiades", and "Atlas", for Java.

MANILA.—Our advices from Manila are to 27th of June, when the rainy season was beginning to set in, and, the provincial buyers having left to return home, the market for piece goods was very dull. No purchases of Sugar having occurred for two months, stocks were accumulating and prices looking down. Sp. Drs. 5 was the price asked, but, unless a demand sprung up, less would most probably be taken. The exportation of RICE still prohibited.

Arrived, the American ship "Dorothea", from London, Feb. 16.

CAPE TOWN.—By letters from the Cape, of date April 9th, we learn that the Danish ship "Sijden", Captain Burd, (from Canton to Hamburgh), had put into that port on the 19th March, in consequence of having suffered severely in a hurricane, in Lat. 24 S, Long. 67 E. which obliged him to throw over-board her guns, and deck lumber, cut away boats, mizen mast, top gallant masts, &c. The ship made a great deal of water; but it was not apprehended that any damage had been done to the cargo. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 20th of April.

The following has been stuck up on a board in front of the Company's Factory in Canton. As the withdrawal of the Licenses from British ships in this country is pregnant with danger to the commercial interests connected with China and India in general, we give this notice a place in our columns.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship "Hercules" is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government or by any of the Presidencies of India is hereby REVOKED.

By order of the Select Committee,

Macao, 11th July, 1833. (Signed) H. H. LINDSAY, Secy.

FREIGHT TO JAVA.

The ship ATLAS will sail with all despatch; to load at Whampoa.

Apply to M. J. S. VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st July, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co., and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 30th JULY, 1833. NO. 11.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
MONTHLY PERIODICAL,
In the Chinese Language.

While civilization is making rapid progress over ignorance and error in almost all other portions of the Globe,—even the bigotted Hindoos having commenced the publication of several periodicals in their own language,—the Chinese alone remain stationary, as they have been for ages past. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with them, they still profess to be first among the nations of the earth, and regard all others as "Barbarians." This empty conceit has greatly affected the interests of the foreign residents at Canton, and their intercourse with the Chinese.

The monthly periodical which is now offered for the patronage of the foreign community of Canton and Macao, is published with a view to counteract these high and exclusive notions, by making the Chinese acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exasperate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. There is a more excellent way to show that we are not indeed "Barbarians"; and the Editor prefers the method of exhibiting facts, to convince the Chinese that they have still very much to learn. Aware, also, of the relation in which foreigners stand to the native authorities, the Editor has endeavoured to conciliate their friendship, and hopes ultimately to prove successful.

As all the members of the foreign community here have a common interest in the successful prosecution of such a work, the Editor hopes to find among them a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expenses;—the more so, as the Chinese themselves must, at least for some months, be incapable of appreciating a publication of this nature; and consequently little support can immediately be looked for from them.

The subscription will be for six months, being at least one dollar per month, for which sum seven copies will be delivered. The numbers will be issued regularly:—each number will contain upwards of twenty pages, and will be embellished by maps and plates, illustrative of geographical and astronomical subjects, &c. Should the work meet with the support and approbation of the community, it will be considerably extended by much additional matter.

Advertisements will be inserted, if desired, at moderate charges.

References may be made to the Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, June 23rd, 1833. CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND Co.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

The new American ship JUBILEE, Captain Luce, 409 tons, daily expected from Java, is open for Charter to Europe, calling at Cowes for orders. Apply to

DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE AND Co.

Canton, 24th July, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th Sept. next, touching at Singapore. Apply to

BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE.

Canton, 2nd August, 1833. *French Hong, No. 7.*

CANTON.

FOREIGN.—"*London Stock Exchange, March 6, 12 o'clock.*—It appears to be the general opinion, among the well-informed parties in the city, that the Dutch and Belgian question is now fast drawing to a conclusion, the last advices from Holland stating, that the king has agreed to an arrangement with the English and French Powers, to give up the disputed forts now in the possession of the Dutch, as a preliminary step; and that he will then again enter into negotiation with the five Powers for the final settlement of the other disputed points.

"This opinion, added to the overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, last night, in favor of the ministers, has tended to produce a considerable improvement in the Money Market, which opened this morning at 88⅜ for the Account, the quotation being now 88⅝; Dutch Stock has also advanced, being quoted at 46⅝."—*Gibraltar Papers.*

We stated in our last, that a report was abroad of the death of the Emperor's mother.—We find that it is the wife, and not the mother of the Emperor, who has gone to "ramble among the genii". The general mourning for this event will last one hundred days.

VERITAS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have seen a letter in the *Singapore* paper, of 4th July, concerning some affairs in Canton, signed VERITAS, this gentleman being one of *us, is known*, and is certainly entitled to more credit under any assumed signature than his real one; yet he poorly supports his *nom de guerre*, unless it is after the old adage *lucus a non lucendo*. VERITAS evidently is informed only of a very small portion of the story he writes on, and even this small portion he does know, he *most grossly mis-represents*. I beg to refer him, his correspondents, *et id genus*, for the full facts, to the Bengal or English press, or to the archives of Leadenhall street:—still, none are so deaf as they who wont hear.

Canton, 22nd July, 1833. AN INCENDIARY.

P. S. VERITAS had little property to lose by a fire, and none by one in Canton, as he and his property were a degree of lat. distant, *viz.* at Macao.

We observed in the *Singapore Chronicle*, the letter alluded to by our correspondent, and agree with him as to the want of truth which characterizes it. The writer of the letter either was not acquainted with the facts; in which case he should not have written on the subject; or else, knowing them, he distorted them with the view of injuring by an anonymous attack (which it would take some months to answer) the person against whom he took up his pen. In either case we do not envy him his feelings. Who *Veritas* may be, we cannot tell; but, judging from his letter, we should be inclined to attribute it to a less pure motive than he claims for it; the attack is too decidedly personal.

Soon after the publication of our last, the notice in front of the Company's factory in Canton, relating to the licenses of the ships trading from India, was replaced by the following, explaining the first as applying only to one ship. As a very considerable proportion of the property "left outside" was on board this ship, a great sensation was, of course, excited among the foreign community; the goods on board appearing liable to instant seizure in case of the arrival of a ship of war.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship "Hercules" is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government or by any of the Presidencies of India TO THE SAID SHIP HERCULES is hereby REVOKED. By order &c.

On the 25th, the above notice was replaced by the following, which has given much satisfaction; as it is now to be hoped that the license will be continued as usual. The

only reason which we have heard assigned for the temporary withdrawal of the license, was that in a private correspondence which passed between the Committee and the Commander of the *Hercules*, in points totally unconnected with the ship or owners, some remarks passed which the Committee interpreted, or understood, as a denial of their authority. The origin of this correspondence was but trifling; being, we believe, in reference to a gunny bag which had been sent on shore at Macao from the *Red Rovoer*; and in which were letters for the Honorable Company's factory, as well as for most individuals in Macao and Canton.

Notice is hereby given that in consideration of the inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the occasion of the immediate suspension of the License by which the ship "Hercules" resorts to China, the President &c. Select Committee have seen fit to postpone the operation of their previous notice of the 11th Inst., which they hereby annul, and to allow the said License to remain in force till the 4th day of September next, when it will cease to be of effect; reserving to themselves the option of allowing any further license to the said ship from and after that date.

By order of the Select Committee,

Macao, 24th July, 1833. (Signed) H. H. LINDSAY. Secy.

MACAO.

We are very sorry to find, that the remark which, on the authority of friends at Macao, we inserted in our last number, as to the refusal to allow the body of the boy of the barque *Guardian*, drowned in the harbour, to be buried in the Company's burying ground, has given rise to much dissension and ill feeling at Macao. Within a few days after the *Register* reached that place, we received a letter from Mr. *Lindsay*, whose conduct in the affair we had felt ourselves called on to commend stating that we had been misinformed on the subject, and that he considered it "a duty owing both to the public and the respectability of our paper that a distinct contradiction of it should appear in our next number", avowing that "were the report true no language of condemnation could be too strong" but assuring us that "it is wholly and entirely false." Having also received some notes which plainly proved that the gentleman acting for the *Guardian* at Macao, and who is charged with having originated this report was, at the time, fully impressed with the truth of what was currently reported, viz. that permission had been so asked and withheld; we were in doubt as to what course to pursue when, fortunately, the following correspondence was forwarded to us for publication. As it seems to embody all that can be brought forward as evidence, we give it to the public without comment leaving each to form his own opinion. Of the tone indulged in towards the conclusion of the correspondence we are so little admirers that, could it be altogether suppressed, we would gladly do it. We repeat that we are most grieved that the publication of any thing in our columns should have given rise to so angry an exhibition; or tended to cause more dissension in foreign society here; of this, unfortunately, there is but little want.

Captain *Sinclair*, of the *Guardian*, in a note to us, requests that we will tender his thanks to all the gentlemen concerned "for their humane and kind attentions to the unfortunate boy". He assures us that, on his arrival at Macao, about ten days after the accident, he was quite satisfied by a conversation with the chief of the factory, that his previous impressions were incorrect, and that all had been done that could be done; referring us, however, to the correspondence, as the best means of forming an opinion.

The conclusion of this most disagreeable business, we are informed of, in a note from Mr. *Barretto*. After having been sent five or six times backwards and forwards between the parties in correspondence, the last letter was taken to the office of Mr *Barretto* by the steward of the Company's Factory, and on being refused acceptance, it was torn up before Mr. *Barretto's* face. We trust that it will be found that so strange and unwarrantable an insult was offered without orders.

We had written the above, and were prepared to leave this unpleasant subject for the public to judge of, thinking that, in so doing, we acted with fairness and impartiality to all concerned, when we received a pamphlet purporting to be a "statement of facts" connected with this unfortunate business, which is we fear yet destined to attract still more attention; and, it may be, create more ill feeling than even before produced. The introduction to this statement which merely purports to be printed at Macao, July 25th, we subjoin:—

"The following correspondence, is placed before the public, in consequence of an unfounded allegation having appeared in the Canton Register, that the body of a boy, drowned near Macao, belonging to the ship Guardian, had been refused burial at the Company's burial ground, in Macao.—It is to be regretted that the authors and abettors of this unjust report, should have so readily given it publicity, without ascertaining it's truth, and as it is generally understood, that a further account will be printed in the Canton Register, in which, judging from the spirit of the former communication of the 15th Instant, some important minutiæ may be omitted which materially affect the whole matter, it is thought that as a measure of justice a FULL and PLAIN statement of the circumstances should appear in the form in which they are now printed."

Why the authors of the above strange introduction should pay the *Register* so ill a compliment as to suppose that any thing "would be omitted which could materially affect the whole matter" we hardly know; and shall not take the trouble to guess at. Our pages have never been prostituted to attacks on individuals in either their public or private capacity; and we believe that the charge of *excessive moderation* on all subjects has been the one most frequently, and perhaps not unjustly, brought against the *Register*. We are therefore somewhat astonished that any necessity should have been seen to cast a slur "on the account which it was generally understood would be printed" or to publish a clumsy pamphlet on the subject: the only difference between which and the correspondence published in the *Chinese Courier*, and now in our columns, being the publication of a private letter from the Captain of the *Guardian* relating to matters of which his information was but hearsay, and including two letters from servants of the factory, addressed to the chief, denying the circumstances which the evidence on the other side would seem to establish:—to these we are willing to give all possible credit, but we cannot, while reading them, but feel that they are letters from servants, themselves interested in the question as represented to have delivered a message on which hinges much of the question in debate.

As the pamphlet presupposes unfairness and partiality in us, and professes to give *all the correspondence*—even the *minutiæ*—it does to us seem wonderful that the letter from Mr. *Barretto* of the 2nd July, in answer to the threat to expose him to the world as a slanderer should have been withheld: this surely does not add to the *full* and *plain* statement, for we can only conceive the strange and unheard of act of sending menials to insult one moving in society in the sphere of a gentleman to have originated in the galled feelings naturally produced by the receipt of such a communication. We think the publication of the pamphlet a most injudicious proceeding: the attack on our truth and impartiality is more than injudicious: it is unjust and unmerited.

We feel that some apology is due to the public for forcing on them such a paltry squabble, but we have been *now* driven, in justice to ourselves, to publish *all* the correspondence; and, having so done, we leave it to be approved of, or condemned, as the public may see fit. The subject to them must appear uninteresting—to us it has become annoying. We have done with it.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—As the correspondence herewith sent, relates to the affairs of a British ship intrusted to my care here, I have reason to expect you will not refuse it insertion in your paper, which is purely British.

It appears due to others as well as myself, that it should meet the public eye, and I only beg to remark that up the reception of the last violent letter from Mr. Plowden, my actings were strictly as a consignee, not connected with temper or party of any description.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Macao, 22nd July, 1833. B. BARRETTO.

[No. 1.]

DEAR SIR.—I have just heard with considerable surprize that a rumour is abroad, of which you have been quoted as the author, that I refused burial in the Company's burial ground to a corpse that had been drowned, belonging to the British barque "Guardian" now in Macao roads.

As you must be well aware, that you never applied to me upon this subject; and no application whatever from any quar-

ter ever was made, I must request you will take every means in your power to contradict such an unfounded statement.

I am, Sir,
Your's faithfully,

Macaó, July 19th, 1833. (Sd.) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

ANSWER.

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, just received I have only to make this plain statement of facts. The Captain of the Company's cutter, who I understand is an authorized officer of the Committee, accompanied by one of the men belonging to the "Guardian" called upon me on the morning of the 8th Inst., and reported that the body of the drowned man had been found, and taken to the tavern, they requested I would order a coffin, stating that the Rev Mr. Wimberley had gone to the chief, for permission for burial in the Company's burial ground, in about an hour afterwards the seaman came again to me, to beg I would order a grave to be opened any where, and to see about the funeral, as the chief would have nothing to do with it.

So informed, I myself was firmly impressed with the belief that a refusal was given to bury the seaman's body in the Protestant ground, I informed Mr. Innes of this fact, and ordered a grave outside the city to be prepared, where Mr. Wimberley attended and read the service.

I shall give every publicity to your letter of to-day.

I have sent off to the ship "Guardian", for the boatswain, whose examination shall be forwarded to you, or wait your leisure for examination.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 13th, 1833. (Sd.) B. BARRETTO.

[No. 2]

SIR,—Since the receipt of your letter this morning, I have seen the Master of the Company's cutter, who denies any recollection of having made use of my name or office in the manner mentioned by you. Nor did the Rev. Mr. Wimberley, or any other person ever apply to me for permission to bury the corpse of the drowned sailor in the Company's burial ground. I cannot but feel very much surprized, that on the slight grounds you have adduced, you should have made such a statement to Mr. Innes; and the more so, as, from your long acquaintance with me, you might have known that such a proceeding as that of denying burial to a British subject in the Honorable Company's cemetery was foreign to my disposition. I beg to decline receiving the examination of the boatswain of the "Guardian", or any other communications on this subject.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

Macaó, July 13th, 1823. (Sd.) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

[No. 3.]

SIR,—I perceive it is stated in the *Canton Register*, of the 15th July, received only this morning, that interment in the Company's burial ground was refused to the body of the seaman, unfortunately drowned at Macaó, belonging to the British barque "Guardian"; I have therefore to request, as *the report originated with you*, that you will *distinctly* inform me whether you ever applied to me either in writing or by word of mouth on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 20th, 1833. (Sd.) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

ANSWER.

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date, upon a subject on which to my great surprise you declined all further communication. I have only to beg reference to mine of the 13th Inst., which contains a plain and full statement of facts, as they occured, and to which I shall only add the evidence, per copy, of the steward (not the boatswain as I supposed him to be) of the "Guardian"; which but for your refusal of receiving it should have been sent you sooner, and even sworn to before you by the deponent if required.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 20th, 1833. (Sd.) B. BARRETTO.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM BARROW.

William Barrow, steward of the Guardian, *declares that on the morning of the 8th Inst., the Captain of the Company's cutter and the steward deposited the body of the drowned* Charles Orgai *in the tavern; the deponent then proceeded to Mr.* B. Barretto's, *in company with the Captain of the cutter, where some conversation took place respecting the funeral, about providing the coffin, so forth; Mr.* Barretto *declaring that he could give no instructions whether the body was to be buried in the Company's burial ground or not. The deponent, and the Captain of the Company's cutter, walked down to the Praya, where they met with the Company's steward, where a conversation took place betwixt the Captain of the cutter, and the Company's steward, in which the steward said, that he had had some conversation with the head of the British Factory, and that the young man could not be buried in the Company's burial ground, and the "chief would have nothing to do with it;" nor would he allow any of his servants to interfere with it. On this the deponent went and reported the state of affairs to Mr.* B. Barretto, *who in consequence ordered a grave to be dug without the the city wall, considering a positive refusal having been given by the chief.*

his
WILLIAM ✕ BARROW.
mark

Witness (Sd.) GEORGE SINCLAIR,
Comdr. of the Barque Guardian.

Macaó, the 18th day of July, 1833.

[No. 4.]

SIR,—I am sorry to perceive by your letter of yesterday's date, that you still decline answering the simple query I put to you as to your ever having made any application to me on the subject of the burial of the drowned sailor of the "Guardian". The deposition of William Barrow has been read by the Company's steward and the Master of the Company's cutter, who both deny that it was ever said "the young man could not be buried in the Company's burial ground," and that "the chief would have nothing further to do with it, nor would he allow any of his servants to interfere with it." All that was said by the Company's steward, when he was accosted by the other two upon the subject was, "Mr. Barretto is acting as agent for the ship, if any wish is expressed to bury the body in the Company's ground, he will of course make the necessary application to the chief," and he then added, that "he had received no orders on the subject."

You will thus see, that this account differs essentially from the statement of Wm. Barrow, and before acting upon his representation, it would have been but proper to have ascertained it's truth, by applying, if not to me, at all events to the other parties just quoted. The fact is, that no refusal to inter the body in the Company's ground was ever given; the parties whose account you have taken, and acted upon, were wholly unauthorized to make such an assertion; and as a report has thus been circulated, that is totally unfounded, I trust you will not hesitate to contradict it by putting your name to the accompanying letter for publication in the next *Register*.

I am, Sir, &c.
Your humble Servant,

Macaó, July 21st, 1833. (Sd) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—Having observed it is asserted in your paper of the 15th July, that interment in the Company's burial ground was refused to the body of the seaman unfortunately drowned from the "Guardian"; I have to request, as that report originated in the statement given to me by parties who it is proved on enquiry were wholly unauthorized to make such an assertion, that you will publicly contradict it in your next paper.

From information which I have received from the chief of the Honorable Company's Factory, it appears no application whatever was made to that gentleman, or to the Rev. Mr. Wimberley for permission to bury the deceased in the Company's cemetery, and as none was ever preferred by me on this subject, I have only to regret, that by a too implicit reliance in the erroneous information I received from others, I should have been the means of giving circulation to a report, which it appears is totally devoid of foundation.

ANSWER.

W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

SIR,—It is with regret I cannot sign the copy of the letter you send, to be sent in my name to the *Canton Register*.

It contains admissions, I am not prepared to assent to. You have my perfect acquiescence in publishing all the letters which passed on this subject betwixt us, provided they with the steward of the "Guardian's" evidence are given at length.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 21st, 1833. (Sd) B. BARRETTO.

[No. 5]

SIR,—Since, after receiving my note of this day's date,

you have neither the candor or openness to answer my query, as to your ever having applied to me respecting the burial of the drowned sailor of the "Guardian", or to admit that the report on this subject originated in the erroneous information you received from parties who were wholly unauthorized to make such an assertion; it only remains for me to inform you that I shall take every opportunity of publicly stating that you have disseminated a malicious report, and although informed of your error, you have refused to correct it.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

Macao, July 21st, 1833. (Sd) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

ANSWER.

W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

Sir,—I have now to reply to your letter of yesterday, the 21st Inst.

The very unusual tone assumed in that letter must be my excuse for the strong tenor of mine.

My transactions with respect to the burial of Charles Orgai, were purely those of a man of business, consignee of the ship "Guardian", and in the course of my duty as consignee, facts came before me which convinced me, that right of burial in your Protestant ground was refused to that lad's body; and I am now as fully convinced, as I then was, that official! or demi-official! refusal was so given either by those you act with, *or* by those you allow to surround you; so situated, I buried the body where I did, and stated so to my employers strictly in the way of business.

You called on me to contradict this truth, and I reply by sending you the facts and the evidence on my side; with power reserved to you to re-examine such evidence, *this you decline*; and I have seen no public disavowment (on examination) by your confidential servants, whose conduct my evidence implicates as being in contact with you.

After this peremptory declination, on your part, you find it necessary *from public opinion*, once more to resume a correspondence dropt by your own request, and I from a desire to do you every justice agree thereto; when a *document prepared and ready written out by you* is produced, addressed to the Editor of the *Canton Register*, and a demand is made for my signature. I inform you that this document *I cannot sign*, because it is not consistent with by-gone facts, which produces the violent letter from you I am about to answer.

I have every wish to answer *directly* any questions with regard to the above affair, but I desire that such anwer should *be my* answer, *not yours!* I hope you will allow this *to be candid!*

And I beg to inform you, that *as often*, in private or in public, as you aver that I am capable of "disseminating a malicious report" *so often*, you are guilty of a deliberate falsehood; I hope you will acknowledge that *this is open!*

I now on *my part decline* any further correspondence in this matter, having other avocations which occupy my time, and I will return unread any future letters.

It is my intention to lay the letters before the public thro' the press.

Your most obedient Servant,

Monday, 22nd July, 1833. (Sd.) B. BARRETTO.

True copies B. BARRETTO.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—By the insertion made in your *Register* of the 15th July, I beg leave to observe you have been misinformed respecting the body of the seaman, (who was drowned from the barque *Guardian*), having been refused to be buried in the Company's grouud; as I can assure you, no application was ever made to the chief for permission to do so. Neither was I requested by any person to *apply for* such permission.

On the evening of the 7th Inst. the 2nd officer of the *Guardian* (who was upset in the boat) came to the Company's Factory; and immediately on hearing the accident that occured to the *Guardian's* boat, I waited on the chief of the Factory, and informed him of it. He immediately gave me orders to proceed with three China boats in search of the sufferers. I was about two hours employed in an unsuccessful search for the lad *Charles Orgai*; but the other part of the crew (being three in number instead of five) having survived, they was taken to the Company's Factory, where they was freely supplyed with dry clothes from the butler's wardrobe, and was provided with every comfort and necessary during the night by order of the chief, who desired me to send out China boats again early in the morning for the discovery of the drowned sailor; and to direct the master of the Company's cutter to proceed to the *Guardian* early in the morning, to apprize the commanding officer of the accident. These orders was duly carried into effect; and on the morning of the 8th the corpse of *Charles Orgai* having been found, was landed, and brought to the tavern at Macao. I waited on the chief early in the morning by his orders, to relate the circumstance; informing him at the same time, that the Master of the cutter had returned from the *Guardian*, with the steward of that ship, and had proceeded to Mr. *Barretto*, who I was told (and I informed the chief) was acting as agent for the *Guardian*; Mr. *Plowden* then observed, if such is the case, Mr. *Barretto* will, of course, do all that is requisite in the business, and make application if he wishes it about the burial. In my way from the chief's house, I met the Master of the cutter, and the steward of the *Guardian*, returning from Mr. *Barretto's*, they put some questions to me respecting the funeral, to which I replyed (addressing myself to the master of the Company's cutter), Mr. *Barretto* is acting as agent for the ship, if any wish is expressed to bury the body in the Company's ground, he will of course make application to the chief. I have received no orders about it, and cannot interfere, therefore, the steward had better return to Mr. *Barretto* for all further instructions.

I deny ever having said "the young man could not be buried in the Company's ground". I never said a word about refusal to inter the corpse in the Company's ground, or made use of the expressions attributed to me by the steward of the *Guardian*.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
H. SKINNER,
Macao, 25th July, 1833. *Company's Steward.*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—A report having been circulated at Macao, and found it's way into your paper, of the 15th of July, asserting that permission for burial in the Company's burying ground had been refused, to the body of *Charles Orgai*, drowned near this place, and my name having been most improperly quoted by Mr. *B. Barretto*, as having made assertions relative to the interment, which I most solemnly declare, was never uttered by me, I request you will insert in your next paper, my positive denial of ever having made such assertions, or in any way implied, that the chief of the British Factory refused burial in the Company's ground, to the body of the deceased; I firmly believe, that no application on this subject was ever made to that gentleman, whose humane anxiety to assist, and save the people upset in the *Guardian's* boat, and to apprize the commanding officer of the accident, has been the means of most unjustly involving me in a report as scandalous as it is untrue. Never having seen the chief of the Factory until the 13th of July, six days after the accident of the *Guardian's* boat, and being wholly unauthorized to speak about the funeral, I do deny, that I ever said, as stated by Mr. *B. Barretto*, that the Rev. Mr. *Wimberley* had gone to the chief for permission, for burial in the Company's burial ground, or that I ever made use at all of the chief's name or office in any way.

And, in regard to the statement made by the steward of the *Guardian*, I have only to say, that it is wholly incorrect as regards the words, stated to have been uttered by the Company's steward, it was never said that the "young man could not be buried in the Company's burying ground, and that the chief would have nothing to do with it, nor allow him to interfere with it"; all that the Company's steward did say, when the steward of the *Guardian* and myself met him, was: "Mr. *Barretto* is acting as agent for the ship, if any wish is expressed to bury the body in the Company's ground, he will, of course, apply for permission to the chief; I have received no orders about it, and cannot interfere, the steward had better return to Mr. *Barretto* for all instructions."

By publishing the above statement in your next *Register*, you will much oblige

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN JAMES.
Macao, July 25th, 1833. *Master of the H. C. Cutter.*

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. AUGUST 1st, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₱	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		
" very superior		36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		3½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40		
Camphor Barus		10 a 35		Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a 33		
" Mauritius		20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350		
" ungarbled		250 a 280		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
" at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21		
" Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*, 11 a 11.8				
" Bengal				
" Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1½		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2½		
" " blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		
" " 20 a 30		44		Pecul
" " 30 a 36				
Cow Bezoar		30	₱	Catty
Cubear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
" Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55		
" clarified		55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
" rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
" scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*		655 a 660		
" Benares " 690 *nominal* "		655		Chest
" Bombay } *nominal*.. "		720 a 725		
" Damaun }				
" Turkey *nominal*		620 a 650	₱	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7½ a 8		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		54		
Rattans		2½ a 3½		
Rice		2. a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
" Lintin		9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13		
" Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
" " very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	₱	100
" Seal		2. a 2.50		
" Sea Otter		40 a 45		
" Land "		4 a 7		each
" Beaver		4 a 5		
" Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₱	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₱	Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5	₱	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		38 a 40	₱	Catty
Tin-plates		8	₱	Box
Tin, Banca		17		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₱	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22		
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "		28 a 30		Piece
" " broad, 40 by 33 "				
Long-ells,		7½ a 7½		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₱	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
" oil of		1.50	₱	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₱	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₱	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ "		12		
" buds		12 a 13		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		6 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₱	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
" " 2d. 1st sort		52		
" " " 2nd "		47 a 48		
" " 3d.		38 a 40		100
" small	none			
" blue Nankin, small (9½ yds. 12ins)		none		
" large (10½ " 13 ")		85 a 90		
" Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₱	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		320 a 330		
" " Tsatlee		350 a 355		
" Canton N°. 1 Taels		270		
" " 2		250 a 260		
" " 3		235 a 240		
" " 4		160		
" " 5 { 1				
" " { 2				
" " { 3				
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.				
" Pingfa		7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew....	Sp. Drs.	14		
" " Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8 a 8.2		
" " 2d. "		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
" Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
" Campoy	none			
" Souchong, *(common kind)*		17 a 19		Pecul
" Peko		38 a 60		
" Ankoi Souchong	none			
" Hyson		40 a 42		
" " skin		23 a 24		
" " young		40 a 42		
" Gunpowder		50 a 52		
" Twankay	none			
" Orange Peko	none			
" Caper		18 a 20		
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		33	₱	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₱	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 23½	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1½ a 2	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		1	₱ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₱	Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.	*s4. d4.*		
Bengal Co's.	207	Sa. Rs.	₱ 100	Sp. Drs.	30 days sight
Private bills	209 a 210	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bombay ,,	216	By. Rs.	,,	,,	,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market has been brisk of late, and previous quotations realized, particularly for the superior qualities, which have been sold at 13:4, 13:2 and 13 taels per picul; the inferior qualities do not go off so readily, particularly the new DHOLERA, and other descriptions of slender staple, for which 11:6, 11:8, and 12 taels are offered, while some of the superior lots of old yield 11:8 and 12 taels per picul, readily, China prices. Many sales have been effected, but generally for single marks; no offer has yet been made for a whole cargo, as on former occasions.

OPIUM.—The leading interest in our market lately has been excited by the fluctuations, attributed chiefly to some of the Parsees, and a few speculative brokers, who by making sales amongst themselves, suddenly advanced the price to Sp. Drs. 750 per chest, nominally; none of the regular dealers appear to have been purchasers, except in a few instances at Sp. Drs. 690 a 700, and as there was no basis for an advance in price, it soon fell to Sp. Drs. 690 a 670, with no demand.

A few days since, however, a repetition of this traffic was attempted, and both PATNA and MALWA, received a temporary improvement: the former has declined to our quotations, while the latter is nominally at Sp. Drs. 720 a 725.

The sales of PATNA have been principally on time; BENARES is still a little demand, either for cash or on time.

TURKEY continues in very slight demand, Sp. Drs. 640 a 650 being the price for single piculs; but for a larger parcel Sp. Drs. 620 can, with difficulty, be obtained.

QUICKSILVER is likely to be effected in price by a recent arrival from Gibraltar.

LONG CLOTHS, and COTTON YARN continue in demand, without any variation in price; most other cotton manufactures are very dull of sale.

The third crop of CANTON RAW SILK, owing to the injury sustained by the late weather, it is supposed will yield but a very small quantity. It is reported, however, that the fourth crop is likely to be very abundant.

SUGAR has advanced, in consequence of the damage the canes received by the late inundations.

BETEL-NUT has already been influenced by importation; and a parcel of new NUT, we are informed, recently arrived, has only realized Sp. Drs. 3:35 per picul. Our present quotation is nominal.

Other Straits' produce remain steady.

RICE has lately declined a little in Canton; but there is some demand at Lintin, for the Coast, where prices have lately advanced.

SYCEE SILVER is at present very scarce.

Our market generally presents few variations.

The recent regulations and operations regarding the ship's licences adopted by the Select Committee, are likely to interrupt the regularity of our commercial system, they leading to the delay of ships being secured.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY	ARRIVED		FROM
16 Port. brig	Santa Anna,	Oliveira,	Bombay & Damaun,
,, Amer. ,,	Nabob,	Putnam,	Batavia, June 30,
,, Brit. ,,	Bee,	Warden,	Singapore, June 30,
,, Port barque	Saõ Fr. De Paula,	Senna,	Damaun,
18 Port. ,,	Susannah,	Lemos,	Lombock & Singapore,
,, Brit. brig	Cecilia,	Roy,	Pinang, June 28,
19 ,, ship	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay, May 28,
,, ,, ,,	Caledonia,	Lyon,	,, ,, ,,
21 ,, ,,	Victory,	Biden,	,, ,, 11,
,, ,, ,,	Allulevie,	Andree,	,,
24 ,, brig	Haidee,	Taylor,	Singapore, July 2,
27 Port. brig	Temerario,	Borja,	Bombay,
28 Amer. ship	Eliza,	Dubbs,	Gibraltar, March 27,
29 Port. brig	Cacador,	Da Silva,	Bombay & Damaun,
,, Span. ,,	Maria,	Pena,	Pangasinan,
30 Brit. ship	Hope,	MacCullum,	Singapore, July 12,
31 Amer. ,,	Liberty,	Davis,	Gibraltar, March 19.

PASSENGERS

Per SUSANNAH.—T. C. Beale, Esq.
VICTORY.—Mrs. Leffler and child; and P. Stuart, Esq.
ELIZA.— — Rawles, Esq.

*** The "Jubilee", from Java, and "Don Manoel", from Damaun, are reported in.

JULY	SAILED		FOR
22 Amer. ship	Gaspar,	Pearson,	Batavia,
24 Neth. ,,	Thetis,	Limon,	,,
,, Brit. ,,	Good Success,	Durant,	Bombay,
27 Amer. ,,	Rome,	Remnond,	Batavia,
30 ,, ,,	Golconda,	Bell,	Bombay,
,, Neth. ,,	Pleiades,	Ross,	Batavia,
,, Brit. ,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	Bombay,
31 ,, brig	Frances Charlotte,	Smith,	Manila & Batavia,
,, Neth. ship	Atlas,	Symons,	Batavia.

PASSENGERS

Per GOOD SUCCESS.—Mrs. Durant; — Cooledge, Esq.
PLEIADES.—J. Greig, Esq.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail forthwith. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

The new American ship JUBILEE, Captain Luce, 409 tons, daily expected from JAVA, is open for Charter to Europe, calling at Cowes for orders.

Apply to DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE & Co.

Canton, 24th July, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th September next, touching at Singapore. For freight

Apply to BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 1st August, 1833. French Hong, No. 7.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 31st OF JULY, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
JULY	old	43	735	31,605	14	690	9,660					
	new	530	650	344,500	79	655	51,745	1659½	660	1,095270	2325½	1,532,780
3 previous months.	old	253			69							
	new	1487		1,161690	507		386,615	2028½		1,235385	4344½	2,786,690
Consumption to 1st Aug.		2313		1,540795	669		448,020	3688		2,330655	6670	4,319,470
Stock at Lintin	old	238			51							
	new	1954			173			2626			5042	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 5th AUGUST, 1833. NO. 12.

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BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 2nd August, 1833. *French Hong, No. 7.*

CANTON.

THE HONG-MERCHANTS.—We have to announce the repetition of an attempt made last year by the Hoppo to prevent the three new hongs of 1831 from securing ships. This attempt, which is generally ascribed to a wish to extort a considerable sum of money, was last year resisted by the Select Committee, who succeeded in preventing the demand being persevered in. As all these exactions must, if attained, eventually come on the foreign trade, we trust that the attempt will this year be met by similar opposition and defeat.

SMUGGLING AT WHAMPOA.—We perceive, that the remarks in one of our last on the attempt to smuggle cornelians from the *Fort William*, at Whampoa, has given rise to a letter from A MERCHANT in the pages of the *Chinese Courier*. Our remarks were not made invidiously against Parsees in particular, although it is notorious, that they play at least their full part in the smuggling going on at Whampoa; it was with the view of preventing the recurrence of these dangerous attempts, and at the request of the commander of the *Fort William*, that we remonstraled. As to the case of the *Edmonstone* last year, we have some reason to suspect that A MERCHANT knew more than he was willing to admit. In that business *no European* was interested; it was entirely confined to a Chinese shop-keeper, and he suffered the penalty consequent on discovery—the forfeiture of a good round sum to the mandarins—the rest of the *squeeze* being paid by the custom-house man, who allowed the goods to pass on payment of a smaller duty than should have been taken; the smuggling in this case, being an "arrangement" between the mandarin and the shop-keeper, and totally unconnected with the proprietor of the goods. We see no reason to retract our advice to Bombay shipowners, and hope that they will act on it:—it will be for their interest to do so.

Since the above was in type, we find that a similar discovery to that in the *Fort William*, has been made on board the *Caledonia*, in which we are authorized to state that Parsee servants were again the culprits; a large quantity of cornelians being found concealed in their baggage.

We are sorry to perceive that misrepresentation is still at work with regard to the late unfortunate affair at Macao. The last number of the *Chinese Courier* contains the following paragraph, which we feel ourselves called on to notice:—

"We are authorised to state that the same letter which contained the MATERIEL of the offensive paragraph in the Canton Register also contained a memorandum of Mr. Plowden's distinct denial of having refused burial to the body of the drowned sailor in the Company's ground."

The Editor has evidently been misled for some purpose or other. The letter alluded to is now before us—it is a private one—and having carefully perused it from one end to the other, we state distinctly, that the accusation is wholly and entirely *false*:—that it is *malicious* we need not add.

The object of the following Chop, we strongly suspect to be the establishment of the right of search on foreign ships at Whampoa. Were this once conceded, the consequences would be most severely felt in many shape by both foreigners and natives; the systematic dishonesty and falsehood of the officers of government prompting them to invent charges where they really may not exist. We trust that this attempt will be resisted by all foreigners.

Order from the Governor *Loo* on the subject of vessels importing other goods together with part cargoes of rice, &c. confirming the Hoppo's order of the 28th July. Dated 1st, received 4th August, 1833.

Loo, Governor of *Kwang-tung* and *Kwang-se*, &c. &c. to the Hong-merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents thereof.

On the 12th of the 6th moon, (July 28th), I received the following communication from the Hoppo *Chung*:—

It appears on record, that in the 4th year of Tau-kwang (1824), in the 1st month, the then Governor Yuen, and Foo-yuen Chin, conjointly with the the then Hoppo Ta, made a memorial, requesting that foreign ships of every nation, when bringing rice to Canton—not importing with it any other kind of goods whatever—should be remitted the measurement dues on entering the port; at the same time paying all the duties on goods exported in the same vessels, equally with other foreign vessels. To this the Imperial sanction was received, as is on record.

Afterwards on the 7th day of the 6th moon (in the same year), the Poochin-sze, after examination, came to this decision:—"that foreigners being very avaricious of gain, they will probably bring in (in rice ships) a variety of miscellaneous articles schemiog to avoid the measurement duty: that, if there be no regulation to limit them, then the vessels will be of various sizes, and their cargoes of rice will differ much in quantity, while the law for the remission of duties is the same to all, which will occasion much embarrassment:—that, therefore, vessels bringing rice only, uncompanied by any other goods whatever, shall all, whether large or small vessels, be required to bring a fixed quantity, amounting to 4,500 piculs; and that if able to bring the full amount, they shall be allowed to have the measurement duty remitted; but if not able to come up to this amount, then they must continue to pay the regulated measurement duty." This decision being clearly stated, the then Governor Yuen replied by proclamation, ordering it to be obeyed.

Thereafter, in the 2nd month of the 5th year of Taou-kwang, (1825), the Governor Yuen made the following official communication (to my predecessor):—"The Nanhae and Pwan-yu-heen magistrates have presented a joint petition, stating, that the foreign merchants of every nation have very few large vessels, and comparatively many small ones; and therefore request-

ing, that, for the middling and small vessels, which cannot carry the fixed amount, the rule be that, whether they carry much or little, they shall, if fully laden, be allowed to bring rice to Canton, having the measurement duty remitted, equally with others. It is unnecessary to have any fixed amount; it is only requested to examine and see that they have no other goods on board, and that they have come to Canton fully laden with rice; and in that case, to allow to all vessels, whether large or small, the remission of the measurement duty". Both the above documents are on record.

Thus on examination it appears, that in the remission of the measurement duty, on foreign ships bringing rice only to Canton, it was at first required that each ship should bring the fixed quantity of 4,500 piculs; and afterwards, on account of small vessels not being able to bring that quantity, it was made a rule, that they should be remitted the duty if coming with full cargoes; both which regulations are calculated to multiply the people's food, and to prevent at the same time clandestine importations under a false name.

But now I find on enquiry, that while very many ships are importing rice, the price of rice does not fall to a fair level. I find also, that of the foreign ships which import rice, many are not fully laden, and some bring with the rice other goods. The foreigners are by nature crafty and artful; and gain is their sole object: it is therefore hard to secure that they do not hoard up dutyable goods on board the "ware-house ships" anchored at Lintin and other offings, and then clandestinely buy native rice at the neighbouring places along the coast, and bring it into port, fraudulently smuggling under the shadow thereof. Thus a hundred illegalities grow up freely. This is indeed advantageous neither to the national duties, nor to the supply of food for the people. It very much demands a strict and earnest investigation.

(This communication is the same as the Hoppo's order of the same date, until he comes to speak of searching rice vessels, when he continues thus):—

"I, the Hoppo, have given to the Hong-merchants orders, to be enjoined on the foreign merchants of every nation: that they must not clandestinely buy native rice and import it, scheming to secure themselves from the measurment duty; and that their vessels, whether large or small, are required to come fully laden with foreign rice to Canton, in which case, if on examination they are found to have brought no other goods, they may have the measurment duty remitted: also, that when the sale of the rice is finished, a *Wei-yuen* (deputed officer) of the grand custom-house, should, in company with an officer appointed by your Excellency, and the Whampoa custom-house officer, attended also by the security-merchant and linguist of the vessel, proceed to examine that the hold is clear; after which goods may be shipped—the duties being paid according to law, the port clearance may be given, and the vessel may be sent out.

"Besides giving these directions, it is incumbent on me to communicate with your Excellency, in the hope that on examination, you will immediately issue orders to the Hong-merchants on these several points, that they may obey and act accordingly, and likewise that you will command the civil and military officers along the coast to preserve a strict and close examination. I likewise pray you to let me hear from you in reply."

I, the Governor, having received this, have examined andfind, that because the Canton native rice is not sufficient to supply the people with food: therefore the former Governor and Foo-yuen, conjointly with the former Hoppo, presented a memorial, and received the sacred and gracious (reply of the Emperor), that if foreign merchants bring rice to Canton, they may be remitted the measurement duty, in order to manifest compassion and give encouragement. Again, in the spring of the present year, the price of rice having risen very high, I the Governor, fearing that it was attributable to foreigners importing little, issued an order, conjointly with the Foo-yuen and Hoppo, prohibiting the officers and people of the custom-houses from extorting any illegal fees. This was done in the hope of affording encouragement to come.—Now, it appears on examination, that although the districts of *Nan-hae* and *San shwuy* have suffered from inundation, yet the price of rice has not risen; this certainly cannot be owing to any other cause, than that the foreign merchants have hurried hither on hearing the report thereof.—As to native rice, it is dearer than foreign rice: if native rice be clandestinely purchased and imported, it surely cannot be owing to any profit to be sought from it.—If in length of days, illegalities arise, it cannot be certainly determined that the importation of other goods together with rice will not be among such illegalities.

The far coming foreigners certainly ought to be treated with tenderness, and at the same time illegalities ought to be prohibited. Hereafter, then, foreign vessels bringing rice are required to be examined that they bring no other goods; if on examination they be found to have brought no other goods, it need not be inquired how much rice they have brought, but the duty must be at once remitted, according to the regulation. But if they be really found to have brought other goods, they must of course be tried according to law. As to having the ships examined, after the sale of the rice is finished, by the said merchants, attended by the security-merchant and linguist, and then, if if the holds are found to be clear, permitting them to ship goods—paying the duties according to law, to have their port-clearance given, and to be sent:—by this mode of acting, it may be expected, that, in searching, numerous vexatious annoyances will not be entailed; and, at the same time, that foreign ships will be prevented from committing illegalities under specious appearances.

Besides replying to the Hoppo, I unite the above circumstances and issue this order, to be known. When this order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin it on the chiefs of every nation, that they may direct the foreign merchants to obey accordingly. Hereafter, when importing foreign rice, they are not allowed to import with it other goods, if they wish to receive permission to have the measurement duty remitted. And when the foreign rice is entirely sold off, search is to be made, to see that the hold is clear, by the said merchants, attended by the security-merchant and linguist, previous to goods being shipped—(the duties being paid according to law), and previous to the granting of a port clearance for the ship to be sent out.

Tremble hereat! Be attentive hereto! Oppose not! A special order.

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 6th moon, 16th day, (August 1st, 1333.

CHINESE COMPASSION.

We are very frequently directed to "look up to the Imperial compassion". Every officer of government, from the viceroy down to the meanest clerk, is professedly an imitator of this august pattern, and extends his compassion in his narrow sphere. As however, the "barbarians" are very slow to comprehend the boundless virtue of the Great Emperor and his officers, and have even lately dared to affirm, that the Imperial compassion never reaches them at Canton, which is so very far from *Peking*, though they know, that it's limits extend over the four seas; it is high time to give some instances of Imperial compassion.

In the Chinese statistical work, the *Ta-tsing-hwuy-teën*, under the section: "Acts of benevolence", we find the following remarks, which ought to be considered as a permanent regulation:—

"Whenever outside barbarians, who are engaged in trade on the ocean, meet with stress of weather, and, their vessel having lost the use of the rudder, are so happy to get to the shore; the principal officers are commanded to order the mandarins under them, to exert themselves to console the barbarians, and to give them provisions. As soon as they have repaired their vessel and rudder, they ought to forbid the people, who live along the shore, to profit by the cargo. The cargo which they brought ought to be bartered (or bought) by merchants, according to an equitable market price. They are then to be sent back to their native country, in order to promulgate the mercy and grace, which compassionates foreigners."

OF BARBAROI.

There has been a great deal of debate about rendering the word *E*, under which denomination the Chinese comprehend all foreigners. Our readers will be aware, that according to the Chinese notion, the Celestial Empire is the "middle kingdom", surrounded either by deserts, or by paltry islands, which are the habitation of "barbarians". According to this principle the foreigners of the south are called *Man*; of the north *Teih*, of the west *Keang*, of the east *E*; and all them are often denominated by the collective term of *Sze-e* or *four E*.

Of the Chinese national pride, we are all aware; in this they even surpass the ancient Greeks and Romans, who had perhaps a greater claim to mental superiority than

the Chinese of the present day.—Yet both parties agreed to call all the other nations "barbarians" *barbaroi* or *E*, to denote their inferiority in the scale of civilization. It is very doubtful, whether the Grecians and Romans would have continued to apply this hateful term to any nation as far advanced in civilization as the modern Europeans are at this moment. The Chinese, however, though partly aware of their own inferiority, when compared with the civilized nations of the west, stick to the appellative of *E*. If this word only expressed "foreigner", it would be injustice to blame them for their bigotry, but in the mouth of a true Chinese it signifies *barbarian*. It has often been translated in the public documents "foreigner"; some have even asserted, that it signifies nothing else; and charity might constrain us to translate it thus, if there were no serious objections.

In the Imperial edicts, when the far-extending compassion of the autocrat is quoted—it is never said, that the Emperor cherishes compassion towards the *E*, but always towards "distant foreigners";—a different expression is here used in the Chinese language.

No native, when speaking in his own language with an European, will even mention *E* as applicable to the western foreigners. Even a proud mandarin would blush to address a foreigner by *E*, or to speak of his nation under this term, when in the presence of a European. Amongst the natives themselves, who have not yet been taught to look down upon Europeans with contempt, this word scarcely ever occurs. We have seen an instance that some natives pointed out in a public document, issued against "barbarians", the impropriety of such a term as *E*.

From these observations, made by the writer himself, we might conclude, that *E* signifies "barbarian", though it is exclusively used to denominate foreigners. But even waiving these remarks, we wish that the Chinese may tell their own tale, and furnish us with the proper signification of the word *E*. *Soo-tung-po*, a very celebrated Chinese poet and prose writer, has the following passage:—

"The *E* and *Tseih* cannot be governed in the same way as the middle kingdom is ruled. They are like brutes, and therefore to apply to them the great principles of government, must be productive of great anarchy. The former kings knew this, and therefore they ruled over them by misrule. To govern them by misrule, is the way of ruling them completely."

So far *Soo-tung-po*. We only regret, that his theory has been so often reduced to practice, and though we might be willing to bear the name of *E*, we should rather wish to be exempted from the application of the ignominy which it implies. But let us hope for better days, when the Chinese will be able to appreciate duly our arts and sciences, and look up to instead of looking down upon foreigners.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued.)

Being short of provisions, we indented upon them very largely. The only condition they made was, that we should receive the whole gratis. We made no objection to this, though we offered payment in money or kind. When we had passed *Woo-sung*, we received the whole on board. Yet they kept strictly to the letter of an imperial edict, which prohibited them from giving us any rice or water. The latter we needed not to receive from them, for there was plenty in the river, and we stood not in want of the former. They provided us with a great quantity of live stock, flour, &c. neither of which was *rice*.

A junk had carried away one of our quarter galleries. The mandarins made them pay the damage, brought off planks and nails, and charged likewise a part of the provisions upon their account. We remonstrated, and were promised that they should not pay this unjust demand, but nevertheless, these poor men were not set free, before they paid every cash.

One of the military mandarins in charge of the entrance, had tendered his button, the badge of rank, to Mr. L., when the *Amherst* was there, on account of his approaching degradation, for not having expelled the ship. He, as well as a brother officer, accompanied this surrender of honor, with tears of affectation, and genuflexions, insisting upon his receiving, what was of no more value to him. The same man, a few days afterwards, took the credit upon himself of having driven us away. He was not only not degraded, but then on his tour to *Peking*, to receive higher rank for his military merit. The rank of all those who were degraded for having suffered the *Amherst* to loiter about on the coast, has been restored, and nobody has suffered on our account, except some poor wretches, upon whom the relentless mandarins fell.

On January 3rd, we took our final leave from Admiral *Paou*, who had come down to *Woo-sung*. He had redoubled his politeness, but gave us another instance of his versatility. *Kwang* did not want to see us, and we were not over anxious to visit him a second time. The military had been drawn out along the shore, and to give us an instance of their military skill, they were ordered to fire. This went off in so paltry a manner, that the officers became ashamed, and the soldiers laughed at their own expense. Some hundred well dressed men were drawn out at the forts, and many a shot was fired from the guns. A broadside fired by our ship, when we entered, made such a report, that they almost despaired of even entering into competition with us. To get us at all events to the south, we were repeatedly told, that two of our countrymen, who had been there a few months ago, were staying at *Ning-po*, and that we ought to take them on board, and go thither on purpose.

All the mandarins agreed upon one point. "You have," they said, "perfect liberty to trade outside, and we neither can, nor will prevent you from doing so." To obstruct us in our future visits, they drew, after our departure, a chain across the river;—but this we know only from hearsay. To the Emperor they reported, that we had been there to buy planks and nails!

During our stay we were treated far more respectfully than when in the *Amherst*. The *Che-hëen* has received a very severe reprimand for his boisterous behaviour.

It is to be hoped, that this important emporium *Shang-hae* will not be overlooked, and that it will be, ere long, open to British enterprise.

We had left *Shang-hae* with the firm determination of avoiding all intercourse with the mandarins. It was a fine day, when we lay at anchor near the entrance. From thence we might view a part of the entrance of the majestic *Yang-tsze-keang*. The country to the north of the *Woo-sung* is thickly inhabited; but neither the villages or cities near the coast have any thing remarkable, or beyond the common appearance of Chinese places.

The cloudy and dreary weather very soon returned. By not keeping in mid-channel, we got into three fathoms water; but when we perceived our error it was too late, either to recede or to go on, for the water fell to fourteen feet.

On the next day we were favored by a good breeze, and got very soon clear of all dangers. The tide runs westward to the northern *Chu-san* group, very rapidly, and the rise and fall is more than twenty feet. The water shoals on a sudden: one may have at the first cast twenty fathoms, at the second, six fathoms, and at the third two fathoms. The soundings on the coast of *Keang-nan* are on the contrary very regular, and the water shoals so gradually, that dangers may easily be avoided, even when it blows very hard. The islands here are generally uninhabited, and not very large. Fishermen fix their dwellings upon them during the summer months. There is a good anchorage in the north west monsoon;—(for here it is not north east,) near the island of *Ta-tseih*, which has a conspicuous peak, and is within two the northern-most. *Ma-tseih*, a little further to the south, and larger than the preceding has a tolerable harbour, well sheltered, and an anchorage in three fathoms, mud bottom. It ought to be remarked, that the monsoon is in this latitude by no means steady, and that during the greater part of the year north westerly breezes are prevalent. The sea never runs so

high as in the *Formosa* channel, nor do the gales prove so destructive as on the east coast of *Canton*.

From the frontiers of *Che-keang* provinces, the coast rises gradually, and the plains are interpersed with a few hills. The country itself has a most picturesque appearance, and nature is greatly beautified by the ingenious hand of the natives.

On the 7th of January, we espied an extensive wall running along the coast; it proved to be *Kin-shan*, a large fortress built by the *Ming* dynasty against the inroads of the Japanese. These stupendous works of the ancient Chinese strike every stranger. They are on the coast so numerous, that one begins to imagine, that the whole of China is surrounded by a wall.—From a distance these works appear to be splendid, and bidding defiance to the destructive power of time; but when viewed nearer, they bespeak ancient grandeur and utter decay. We never saw any fortress or fort kept under repair. The greater part of them are entirely without garrison or cannon, and left to crumble down.—Invited by the delightful appearance of the country, we tried to get on shore, but could not even reach it with the jolly boat, for it was low water, and the ebb had left the low swampy land for about half a mile dry.

On the 8th we steered for *Cha-poo (Cha-po)* the emporium of the *Japan* trade. None of us had ever been there, nor were we in the least acquainted with the situation of the harbour. After having rounded the first bold head land, a large trading place gradually opened, and we perceived a great number of junks at an anchor. We could no longer be ignorant of the place of our destination. Opposite to us a large junk was at anchor, we thought her about 10,000 piculs burden. She was one of the Japanese junks, which within three years go generally five times backward and forward. As there is a great scarcity of copper in China, this commodity constitues the staple article for exportation from Japan. China furnishes an abundance of manufactures, and raw produce in exchange. The trade, being an Imperial monopoly, which employs about three junks of the largest description, is very lucrative, so that all those engaged in it, even to the meanest boy, pay a certain sum for being permitted to proceed in those junks. As we knew, that they imported a great many British manufactures into Japan, we intended to go on board, in order to make the necessary enquiries, but the people would not allow us to communicate with them. This is the first and last instance of unfriendliness, which we experienced.

Having anchored at a considerable distance from the harbour, we considered ourselves free from all intrusion of the mandarins; but were very much mistaken; they followed us like our shadow. A boat commanded by a lieutenant-colonel of the navy was sent alongside, and an inferior mandarin, who had seen some of the party at *Ning-po* a few months before, accompanied him to usher his superior into our presence. Upon their request of sending in a report, and giving them a list of provisions, which we wanted, we replied, that according to the laws of the middle kingdom, the report was deliverable to the Hoppo, as soon as the ship had entered the port, or was in her way thither. Since we, however, did not intend to do so, we saw no reason of complying with his demand. We thanked him at the same time for the kind offer of provisions, for we did not stand in want of them. To save all trouble of further communications, we informed the bearer of this despatch, that we had nothing to communicate. *Sin*, the colonel, came finally on board. He was a coarse, stupid man and rather terrified at the warlike appearance of the *Sylph*. After having stammered out some excuses for his intrusion, he retired hastily.

To prevent all further trouble, we resolved not to go ashore, and strictly to abstain from all intercourse with the authorities;—a hint given to us by the *Shang-hae* mandarins.

Sha-po, however, looked too invitingly. The city itself is built at the bottom of a bay. The anchorage is shallow, and the junks lie high and dry at low water. There are many fine shops in the suburb; but the streets are narrow and crowded. The principal part of the city is surrounded by a massive wall, which is now tumbling down, and has considerable breaks. Some of the canals run through the city, others intersect the country in different direction, so as to afford a sufficient quantity of water for the cultivation of rice. Some of them are navigable for boats of considerable burden, and are crowded with vessels engaged in the island navigation. There is much mercantile bustle. Several respectable houses, which trade to a large amount, are here established. When the place is viewed from the slope of the hill, on the sea-side of which a fort, according to the Portugese model, is built, it has a superb appearance. The country around is greatly embellished by the inhabitants, and is in the highest state of cultivation. The whole region around is in fact but one village; even the space allotted for the high road is so narrow as not to admit a common cart, and wherever a barren spot precludes cultivation, it is used as a cemetery. The people seem here to live in affluence. We saw them no where in China, so well contented and provided as in the surrounding villages.

This is the famous silk country, which attracted European merchants at the earliest period of their intercourse with China. Being so commodiously situated for the Japanese trade, and furnishing the principal articles which are in demand at Japan, the Portuguese duly valued this emporium, and established a factory. But all traces of their having been here are now lost; if we except a Budhu temple built on the peak of a hill with a fort beneath it, which looks like a monastery.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	70	68	29:90	Cloudy, rain first and mid. part, mod. breeze	N.
2	69	75	29:90	„ most part, light breeze	SE.
3	70	81	29:90	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze	„
4	70	82	29:90	„ „ fresh breeze E a	SE.
5	70	82	29:90	„ „ most part a fresh breeze	SE.
6	74	83	29:85	„ „ moderate breeze	„
7	75	87	29:60	„ „ most part a mod. breeze	„
8	75	86	29:85	First part cloudy, with showers and unsettled weather, middle fair, latter cloudy and unsettled, with lightning, moderate breeze E a	SE.
9	75	85	29:90	Fine weather first and mid. parts, mod. breeze latter cloudy and unsettled, with light showers and fresh breeze	SE. „
10	73	83	29:95	Most part cloudy and unsettled, showers at times, lightning latter part, fresh breeze E a	SE.
11	74	76	29:80	First and mid. cloudy, with constant rain, latter cloudy, thunder and lightning, with light rain at times, moderate breeze	SE.
12	70	74	29:80	Cloudy throughout, with light rain at time first part fresh breeze, mid. and latter mod. N a	NW.
13	69	74	29:80	Cloudy throughout, first part mod. breeze, with thunder NNW. middle and latter light breeze, with rain E a	SE.
14	68	78	29:80	First and middle part fine, latter cloudy, light breeze	SE.
15	74	84	29:90	Fine weather throughout, sultry, most part moderate breeze	„
16	75	85	29:90	Fine weather first and middle parts, with fresh breeze latter heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, fresh breeze	„ „
17	68	74	29:90	Cloudy, with heavy rain at times, most part a fresh breeze E a	SE.
18	69	72	29:80	Most part rain, fresh breeze	SE.
19	69	76	29:75	First part heavy rain, middle and latter fine, most part a moderate breeze	„
20	73	83	29:75	Fine weather, first and middle parts light and variable airs NW a latter moderate breeze	SE. SE.
21	75	82	29:85	Cloudy, with rain at times, sultry, mod breeze	„
22	75	82	29:80	Cloudy with rain, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze, latter, light breeze	„
23	75	81	29:80	Most part cloudy, with heavy rain at times, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze	„
24	74	84	29:85	Most part unsettled, with heavy rain at times, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze	„
25	74	87	29:80	Fine weather, most part moderate breeze	„
26	76	88	29:80	„ most part light breeze	„
27	76	88	29:85	„ first and middle moderate breeze, latter part fresh breeze	„
28	76	88	29:80	Fine weather, first and middle moderate, latter light breeze	„
29	80	90	29:75	Fine weather first part, middle thunder, lightning and rain, latter cloudy and, unsettled, moderate breeze	„
30	81	89	29:75	Fine weather, latter cloudy, with lightning, moderate breeze throughout SE a	SW.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. JULY 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a	15	Pecul
,, very superior	36 a	50	
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3⅔		
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a	35	
Cloves Molucca	32 a	33	
,, Mauritius	20 a	2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a	350	
,, ungarbled	250 a	280	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
,, at Lintin for exportation	20 a	21	
,, Japan	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*,	11 a	11.8	
,, Bengal			
,, Madras			
Cotton goods British.			
Chintzes 28 yds. .... Sp. Drs.	2½ a	4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a	6½	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1⅓ a	1⅔	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a	2½	
,, ,, blue &c.	1⅓ a	1⅔	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38		
,, ,, 20 a 30	44		Pecul
,, ,, 30 a 36			
Cow Bezoar	30		Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a	5	
,, Ceylon	2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,	80		
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,	70		
,, ,, cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a	70	
Flints .... Cts.	50		
Gambier .... Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...	50 a	55	
,, clarified	55 a	60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a	2	
,, rod, ½ inch & under	2.75 a	3	
,, scrap	1.50 a	1.75	
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	635 a	640	
,, Benares ,, 690 *nominal* ,,	640		Chest
,, Bombay } *nominal*.. ,,	635 a	640	
,, Damaun }			
,, Turkey *nominal*	650 a	680	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a	8	
Putchuck	13 a	14	
Quicksilver	55 a	56	
Rattans	2½ a	3⅔	
Rice	2.20 a	2.70	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
,, Lintin	9⅓ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	18	
,, Sandwich island	1½ a	7	
Sapanwood	1. 80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	23 a	24	
,, ,, very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	48 a	50	100
,, Seal	2. a	2.50	
,, Sea Otter	40 a	45	
,, Land ,, ...	4 a	7	each
,, Beaver	4 a	5	
,, Fox .... cents	70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply) Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul

Steel English .... Sp. Drs.	4½		Pecul
,, Swedish, in kits	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	4¼		
Thread, Gold & Silver	38 a	40	Catty
Tin-plates	8		Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
,, Straits, 1st quality	15½ a	16	
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...	1.50 a	1.70	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a	22	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,	28 a	30	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			
Long-ells, ...	7½ a	7⅔	
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a	11	
,, oil of	1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 7¾ a 8 ,,	12		
,, buds ..	12 a	13	
China root	3½ a	3¾	
Cubebs .... none			
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	3½		
Gamboge	75 a	85	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
,, red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a	74	
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort	52		
,, ,, ,, 2nd ,,	47 a	48	
,, ,, 3d.	38 a	40	100
,, small none			
,, blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
,, large (10½ ,, 13 ,,)	85 a	90	
,, Canton	62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia	1½		Catty
Rhubarb .. none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	320 a	330	
,, ,, Tsatlee	350 a	355	
,, Canton N°. 1 .... Taels	270		
,, ,, 2	250 a	260	
,, ,, 3	235 a	240	
,, ,, 4	160		
,, ,, 5 { 1 2 3			
Sugar raw .. 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd	5.4 a	5.6	
,, Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew.... Sp. Drs.	14		
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8.		
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a	15	
,, Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a	28	
,, Campoy .. none			Pecul
,, Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a	19	
,, Peko	38 a	60	
,, Ankoi Souchong none			
,, Hyson	40 a	42	
,, ,, skin	23 a	24	
,, ,, young	40 a	42	
,, Gunpowder	50 a	52	
,, Twankay .. none			
,, Orange Peko none			
,, Caper	18 a	20	
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick .... Sp. Drs.	5 a	5½	
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33		Box
Whanghees	22 a	25	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	.. $ 22¾ a 23	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		½ a 1	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		1	₩ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₩	Sp. Dr.	6 months	sight.	s4. d4.
Bengal Co's.	207	Sa. Rs.	₩ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight
Private bills	209 a 210	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bombay	,, 216	By. Rs.	,,	,,	,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Several sales were made soon after the publication of our last number, on terms equally favorable as those quoted; but commerce in all it's branches has been so much impeded by the unusually high tides that have prevailed during the last week, that little enquiry has been made after this or any other article; and the dealers refer to the general distress as a cause sufficient to reduce the price very materially; but a little firmness on the part of the consignees will probably open the market again at former prices.

OPIUM.—The preparation for the departure of a few Junks during the early part of the month, gave some activity to the deliveries, which on the 8th Inst. amsunted to

PATNA,	old 164	}	176
	new 12	}	
BENARES,	old 18	}	21
	new 3	}	
MALWA, ...			535
	Total		732

MALWA, on the accounts being received of the supply being more moderate than had previously been expected, advanced suddenly to Sp. Drs. 580, Sp. Drs. 600, and Sp. Drs. 660 per chest; but has since declined to Sp. Drs. 640, and is still looking down. Some further time sales of PATNA has been made; but nothing doing in BENARES.

No demand for TURKEY.

IMPORTATIONS

Per PASCOA, BOMBAY COTTON, 4438 bales—OPIUM, none.
Previously imported ..... 45509 ,,
49947 ,,

In our last, we stated the importation per "Sulimany", at 4446 instead of 3448.

BENGAL OPIUM IMPORTED

Per WATER WITCH, PATNA, 573 chests—BENARES, 160 chests,
Previously imported ,, 4162 ,, ,, 684 ,,
4735 ,, 844 ,,

AURELIA, DAMAUN OPIUM, 652¾ chests.

The RICE grounds have been materially injured by the floods, and prices for this grain have advanced.

Owing to the report of a large quantity of CANTON RAW SILK having been destroyed, there has been a considerable rise in the price of No. 3.;—the execution of many orders have been delayed by the inability of the parties to complete their contracts: the prices quoted may even be considered nominal, as little or none is to be procured.

Some late importations of BETEL-NUT and PEPPER have realized our quotations.

There is a demand for BANCA TIN, the quantity at present here being small.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail before the 18th of July. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED		FROM	
2	Brit. ship	Pascoa,	Morgan,	Bombay,	May 28,
3	Port. brig	Aurelia,	Encarnacao,	Damaun,	,, ,,
5	Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta,	June 7,
7	Hamb. ,,	Reform,	Dunken,	Batavia,	,, 10,
9	Span. ship	Gertrudis,	Salado,	Pangasinan,	,, —
,,	Port. brig.	Feliz Vienna,	Pegado,	Goa,	———
,,	,, ,,	San Fran. Xavier,	Danenberg,	Siam,	———
,,	Brit. ship	Georgiana,	Thompson,	Batavia,	June 16,
11	Span. brig	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,	,, 27,
,,	Dan. ,,	Maria,	Shaw,	Singapore,	,, ,,
,,	Hamb. ship	Flora,	Jacobi,	,,	,, ,,
13	Span. brig	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila,	June 29,
14	,, ,,	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,	July 3.

PASSENGERS

Per FELIZ VIENNA.—His Excellency the Governor of Macao, Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia, Captain R. N.; and His Excellency the Governor of Timor, Joze Maria Marques, 1st Lieutenant R. N.

WATER WITCH.—J. Goddard, Esq.

REFORM.—Mrs. Dunken.

GLENELG.—(Omitted in our last) — Lucas, Esq.

CHARLES FORBES.—Lieut. Affleck, 16th Madras Native Infantry.

JUNE		SAILED		FOR	
30	Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	Lima,	
JULY					
2	,, brig	Griffin,	Little,	Sandwich Is.	
,,	,, ship	Peruvian,	Watson,	New York,	
8	Amer. ,,	Providence,	Martin,	,,	

PASSENGER

Per GRIFFIN.—Mr. Edwards.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—The "Victory", "Ann", "Caledonia", and "Earl of Clare", are daily looked for from Bombay. The "Santa Anna", from Damaun. The "Bee" from Singapore. The "Lady Hayes", from Bengal. The "Susana" and "Camden", from Java.

To SAIL.—The "Good Success", "Golconda", and "Charlotte", for Bombay. The "Bombay Castle", for Bengal. The "Thetis", "Pleiades", and "Atlas", for Java.

MANILA.—Our advices from Manila are to 27th of June, when the rainy season was beginning to set in, and, the provincial buyers having left to return home, the market for piece-goods was very dull. No purchases of Sugar having occurred for two months, stocks were accumulating and prices looking down. Sp. Drs. 5 was the price asked, but, unless a demand sprung up, less would most probably be taken. The exportation of RICE still prohibited.

Arrived, the American ship "Dorothea", from London, Feb. 16.

CAPE TOWN.—By letters from the Cape, of date April 9th, we learn that the Danish ship "Sijden", Captain Burd, (from Canton to Hamburgh), had put into that port on the 19th March, in consequence of having suffered severely in a hurricane, in Lat. 24 S. Long. 67 E. which obliged him to throw over-board her guns, and deck lumber, cut away boats, mizen mast, top gallant masts, &c. The ship made a great deal of water; but it was not apprehended that any damage had been done to the cargo. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 20th of April.

The following has been stuck up on a board in front of the Company's Factory in Canton. As the withdrawal of the Licenses from British ships in this country is pregnant with danger to the commercial interests connected with China and India in general, we give this notice a place in our columns.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship "Hercules" is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government or by any of the Presidencies of India is hereby REVOKED.

By order of the Select Committee,
Macao, 11th July, 1833. (Signed) H. H. LINDSAY. Secy.

FREIGHT TO JAVA.

The ship ATLAS will sail with all despatch; to load at Whampoa.

Apply to M. J. S. VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st July, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co., and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER. 1833. NOS. 13. & 14.

NOTICE.

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The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th Sept. next, touching at Singapore. Apply to

BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 2nd August, 1833. *French Hong, No.* 7.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The Ship CORNWALLIS, P. Key Commander. will leave Whampoa on the 1st. October next, Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and General Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.

ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The brig GERMANIA, Capt. Justi, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY,

TOUCHING AT COLOMBO

The Ship VICTORY, Captain C. Biden, to sail on the 25th of September. Apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton, August 6th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ELIZABETH, Captain Stephens, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 8th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British barque GEORGIANA, J. S. Thompson, Commander, will sail for Singapore direct, on or before the 25th Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 8th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander,

Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, September 14th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON

OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, 338 Tons, Captain Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

CANTON.

The eldest surviving son of the senior security-merchant, commonly known to foreigners as "young *How-qua*," died, after a lingering illness, on the 11th Inst. He was the fourth son; the elder three had previously deceased; and, of the remaining three, two are but boys, and the other in the Emperor's service at Peking. Exertions are being made to induce a consent, hitherto constantly withheld from the unfortunate old man, to retire from the turmoil of public life, and escape the hourly danger and constant annoyance to which, by his position between the government and foreigners, he is exposed; and to be allowed to die in peace. The disgusting tyranny of the Chinese government is strongly exhibited in the case of this man. Old and worn out—stricken by the loss of his sons—the severest loss a China man can endure—he is constrained to continue in the "office" of Hong-merchant, on account of his wealth, part of which may, in case of any cause of complaint arising against him from asserted disturbances with foreigners, or other illegality, real or assumed, be wrested from him. He formerly paid an enormous sum to have the name of his late son put in the books of the local government instead of his own, by which he was saved the trouble of attending at the public offices; and there can be little doubt but that he would not hesitate to give up one half of his riches, if he could thereby obtain permission to retire with the other.

The new Tartar *Tseang-keun* or General-commandant of Canton is a very hard-working soldier, and all for exercise;—which is not over-pleasant to the idle and enervated descendants of the conquerors, who are under his command. General *Ha-fung-ah* will probably require implicit attention to the Imperial edict which has been lately issued against military officers using sedan-chairs, instead of riding on horseback.

Our good Hoppo *Chung* is to be continued in office here for another year. The almost unprecedented length of time which this officer has remained, (for the Hoppo's regular term does not exceed one year) has not failed to have effect on his naturally rapacious temper and habits. He is one of the most sordid individuals that has ever filled

the situation. It is said that the governor intends forwarding a memorial against him; but we very much doubt if *Loo*, notwithstanding his "insignia of the topmost rank" and his noble titles, would like to 'break a lance' with *Chung*,—who must have interest at court, in order to be so long retained in office. A sum of 50,000 Taels is spoken of, as having been forwarded to Peking as the balance of profits of the Hoppo's office during the last year; and this was, it is imagined, accompanied by some hint as to the possible extension of his term for yet another year.

This man has been, from the time of his being "promoted" to Canton, the bitter enemy of foreigners, whose trade he has tried, in every way possible, to hamper; and who, on occasions of appeal or remonstrance, have met with nothing but insolence and abuse, in lieu of redress. He is hated by his own countrymen for his exactions, as also on account of the meanness to which he can condescend when profit is to be attained:—simple pillage being almost, if not totally, inseparable from any office in which such arbitrary powers are invested as those possessed by the Hoppo of Canton. The profits of the office must be enormous; arising partly from the heavy duties paid by the foreign trade, but a portion of which find their way to the Imperial treasury; partly from *squeezes* and fines; and partly from the sale of offices connected with his department. The Chinese guess the united amount of these at from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars annually, part of which is supposed to go Peking in in the shape of offerings to the Emperor, for a renewal of the term, or of presents to influential persons for assistance in procuring this, or protection in case of complaint against him. The remainder of the spoil suffices to render the ex-official a wealthy man; and, at this rate, the present incumbent must be more than usually so, many *bounes bouches*, such as the appointment of new hong-merchants and linguists, having occurred during his time. It is generally supposed that the recent attack on the three new hongs of 1831 was made with the sole view of extorting 5,000 or 10,000 taels from each. We believe and hope that it has failed.

Insurrection in Cochin China.

Information has reached Canton of the breaking out of an insurrection in the southern part of Cochin China, in which both natives and Chinese are concerned. In consequence of a popular magistrate having been disgraced and imprisoned at *Saigun*, through the intrigues of some more courtly colleagues, the people became clamorous and the police was beaten back in an attempt to suppress the public feeling. The wiser ones among the people perceiving that they had gone too far to recede with safety, determined not to allow the military time to collect; and at once formed the resolution of attacking them and killing the officers This they effected, and having released their imprisoned favorite, whom they then placed at their head, they sent immediately to the Siamese for assistance. As these latter have had an army on the Cochin Chinese frontier for several months, it is impossible to form an idea as to what may be the consequences. The insurrection broke out on the 5th of August.

Dreadful Gale.

On the 29th ulto. an Easterly gale commenced, which lasted, with great violence and without intermission, for three days. The Barometers in Canton did not fall below 29.70. and, as the wind continued steadily from between NE. and SE., the gale did not seem to foreigners to merit the designation of a *Tai-foong*, usually applied to the hurricanes of late years unfortunately so frequent in the China sea. The damage done by this storm far surpasses any other of the visitations remembered by foreigners; and, the Chinese say, by any of themselves. The tide, forced back by the gale, and encountered by the water from the hills, on which it rained, as in Canton, incessantly for about twelve days, so encreased the volume of the river as to flood the country for many miles. In Canton city the destruction of life and property, from the combined agency of wind and water, is stated to be immense: for several days the water in the foreign factories stood several feet in depth; and boats passed and repassed through all the streets of the suburbs and even into the city. From the weight of water forced down on the north-east part of the city, the wall at length burst; overpowering and destroying many of the inmates of houses in that quarter, and carrying away not only the slight wooden fabrics of the poorer classes, but also the brick and stone built edifices of the rich. It is calculated that more then one thousand people perished in the city; and that more than ten thousand houses were destroyed; partly by the force of the rush of water, and partly from the saturation of the brick walls: when the water had stood for some days deep in the streets, the dread of still farther destruction induced an order that no boats should be allowed to pass through the streets, or canals as they might now more properly be called. Trade of all kinds was suspended; every one being engaged in looking to his own safety, and the local government found itself compelled to extend assistance to the starving populace. Many thousands were fed by order of the governor; and two officers, of inferior rank, were appointed to attend to the distribution of conjee in the morning, and a small quantity of rice in the afternoon, to more than ten thousand applicants. Most of them, being also houseless, were received into the joss-houses, or into the houses of the rich, as places of temporary refuge; and many of the wealthy Chinese are said to have expended considerable sums in distributing rice, conjee and cakes, in their own immediate neighborhoods. An express was sent to Peking communicating the state of things to the Emperor, and applying for permission to open the government granarives for the relief of the people. After the gale subsided, boats were seen arriving from all parts of the country around the provincial city, containing whole families, old and young, with all the furniture or other property they had been fortunate enough to rescue from the waste of waters; and accounts poured in daily, all bearing the same information of wide and total ruin. On the small hill to the Northward of Canton city the torrent in its course encountering the tumuli or graves, bore them before it, sweeping down the coffins and remains to the river, which was, for several days, running in a continual ebb from five to eight miles per hour. At Whampoa and other places down the river, these remains were seen passing in great numbers. There is no means of even estimating the loss of life consequent on this dreadful calamity, but there can be no doubt of its being enormous.

The foreign vessels have, with few exceptions, escaped without damage. We publish in another column the details of the loss of the "*Bee*"; the Portuguese ship *N. S. Da Luz* was dismasted near the coast, and took refuge at *St. John's*, from which she was towed in by Chinese boats; the Spanish ship *Atala* lost her mizenmast, and the American ship *Cabot* mainyard and top gallant masts; but both arrived without further damage. At Macao some injury was done to the houses on the Praya Grande &c. as also to the godowns, in which rice and other articles were stored, but the loss was not great. In the anchorages of the *Capshuy-moon* and the *Cum-sing-moon* the vessels rode out the gale in safety: the security of the latter anchorage may in consequence be looked on as established. No apprehension is felt as to the safety of any vessels; as the gale does not seem to have extended very far to seaward.

Loss of the "Bee".

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from the late commander of the Bee to the consignees detailing the loss of that vessel.

Messrs. Whiteman & Co.

Canton. Canton, September 14th, 1833.

Dear Sirs,

I am sorry to inform you of the total loss of the brig "Bee" with all her cargo; she having foundered with us on the morning of the 30th of August at 5 AM, about 15 miles off the Island *Hueling* on the south Coast of China, in Lat. about 21° 30 N. and Long 112° 50 E. All the crew were saved, with the exception of one man, upon pieces of the wreck and boxes of tea

which drifted towards the shore, after having been five hours on the wreck, untill we got driven into the surf, from which we swam to the shore.

As I wrote you from *Cap-sing-moon*, we left there on the morning of the 28th of August, at 6 AM, with a fresh breeze from the Eastward. When we got as far as the Lantao passage, it came on to blow very hard from E, ENE, and NE. with thick weather and threatening appearance; I would have bore up and run for the Typa; but, having the wind fair for sea. I thought it most expedient to run out into good sea room as I had a good vessel and light cargo, we would weather it out very well; and besides I might miss the entrance of the Typa with the thick weather, and be obliged to anchor in the Roads, where I knew, with the wind at that quarter, there would be no chance of riding it out altho' we had good cables and anchors.

We therefore ran to sea under the close reefed main topsail and foresail till 6 P. M. steering SSE. wind NE. when I could not carry on any longer, it blowing so very hard and a tremendous sea running; I hove her to, supposing myself to be about forty miles to the South of the Ladrones: we lay to all night very comfortably having made her snug aloft and got every thing secured, the brig making very little water, altho there was an awful sea running and the sea striking us on all sides—Bar. 28° 50. On the morning of the 29th it moderated a little, and the wind hauling round to the SE, I wore ship and made sail to the ENE. under close reefed topsails: at 10 the wind hauled round more to the Southward, when I set the mainsail, and kept her East, going about 6 miles per hour, still making but very little water. Noon observed in Lat. 21° 7 N. and Long. 113° 20 E. At 1 P. M. there came a severe gust of wind from the SW. which laid the brig on her beam ends and shivered the main topsail all to pieces, the other sails we got in and secured, when a dreadful Typhoon came on and a sea which I know not how to describe: it very soon stove in all our bulwarks and cleared the decks of some of our spars, studding sails &c. the brig receiving some very severe shocks from the sea under the counter which shook her very much indeed and I was very much afraid that if this tremendous sea continued that it might start some of the butts abaft or stave her counter in. At 6 P. M. we found that the brig began to make a little water, but nothing to be affrighted at; and, at 10 P. M., she was pumped out dry; the people at this time completely worn out, not having being able to cook from the time we left the *Cap-sing-moon*, from the bad weather and tremendous seas beating over us: at midnight we commenced pumping again when we found that there was a good deal of water in her, but what quantity could not ascertain, as the brig was knocking about so much:—we continued pumping at both pumps till 4 A. M. when we found the water was gaining on us very fast indeed. I immediately made all sail possible to run her back to Macao if possible; or in with the land; as I supposed, from the quantity of water so suddenly getting into the vessel, that she must either have started a butt or been stove in by one of those dreadful seas striking her. We had gone NE. about 5 miles, when the brig came head to wind and fell over and filled with water!—we all fortunately got hold of the weather main rigging, except one man who was, along with the chief mate, cutting the lashings of the boats in case of need, the chief mate fortunately got hold of the rigging, but the other man we never saw more. About 6 A. M. saw the land bearing WNW. of us, about 15 miles off; found the the wind, sea, and current were setting us down fast upon it: after being six hours beat and bruised by parts of the wreck floating about, we got into the surf which, in a short time, broke the vessel all to pieces: some of the men were washed away, and fortunately, by swimming, got on shore. I remained on the poop, lashed with the serang; it had separated from the rest of the vessel and drove farther in, when we took to the water, and swam on shore, and were immediately seized by the natives, for plunder; they lining the beach in hundreds: most fortunately for us we all only escaped with a shirt or frock to the shore, or else they would have murdered us, to get what we had: one man they cut down because he would not willingly give them a handkerchief which he had round his head. In fact, we were obliged to give them that we had to escape with our lives; seven or eight of them almost strangled me to get a piece of blue silk I had round my neck, which I had got from one of the men on shore. In fact, they drove us, from the beach, like a parcel of sheep, to the mountains; when they saw the boxes of tea driving on shore they left us; we travelled, naked as we were, for fifteen miles, to a place called *Choppawa* where a mandarin resides, on the Island of *Hueling:* he gave us some rice to eat, and, by persuasion, got some clothes for my officer and myself:—after detaining us there two nights and one day, he gave us a boat to take us to *Yuenkong* where another mandarin lived: we reached that place the same day, and were detained there five days, for nothing I could suppose, but as a spectacle to the inhabitants, who came in crowds to see us from morning to night: they gave us rice and eggs to eat; and one day a few fowls; we also got a China jacket and trowsers for each of the crew, and a pair of shoes for myself and officer: we were better treated here than at any other part of the country we passed through. On the fifth day we got a boat to carry us to *Yuenshan*, with some provisions, and a soldier to go with us as far as Canton:—we got there in two days and a half: from thence we got two small boats to carry us further up the river, to a place called *Onewang*, where we arrived, in one day and a half, in company with about 15 condemned criminals in chains, and their guards.

From *Onewang*, next morning, we had to travel across the mountains, in a burning hot sun, with nothing to cover us, for 28 miles, to a place called *Houtan*, where we arrived at 4 P. M. completely knocked up and worn out: we there got a boat which came with the stream to a place called *Sing-hing*, and from thence to *Siwang;* from thence to *Samshuy* and, at last, down through *Fashan* to Canton, where we arrived this evening, thank God, in pretty good health, although being nearly starved the latter part of our journey and obliged to go in the fields searching for something to eat; we got some sweet potatoes and cooked them: that and rice congee was the principal part of our food, from the time we left *Yuenkong* to Canton.

I am, dear Sirs,
Your most obed. Servant
(Signed) W. WARDEN.

BOMBAY STEAM SUBSCRIPTION.

We most willingly give a place in our columns to the following letter which has been sent as a Circular to houses of business in Canton. We are glad to observe that this important subject has been duly appreciated throughout India; and we hope that the foreign residents in China, liberal as they are generally and deservedly considered, will lend a helping hand to further an object, by the attainment of which they will be benefited, if not as much as the residents at the Indian presidencies, yet still sufficiently so to induce them to give it their support. If any thing could overcome the reluctance to public meetings (peculiar we believe to this place) it would be doubtless some such object of great and general interest as the giving aid to the establishment of a rapid and certain Steam communication with the Western world. We hope to see this subject taken up by the foreign community here.

To

MESSRS.———— CHINA.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the directions of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the British and Native inhabitants of Bombay held on the 15th ult, for the purpose of establishing a communication by Steam between Europe and India, I beg leave to forward to you the accompanying copy of a report and resolutions read and passed on that occasion, and to express the hope the Committee entertain that their efforts to effect a great national object will receive your patronage and support.

The Committee deem it unnecessary, after the striking results afforded by the trips of the "Hugh Lindsay" Steamer to Suez during the last four years, to dwell much upon the advantages which a rapid Steam communication between Europe and India must afford to all who are interested in the trade of this country in China as well as elsewhere.—They take this opportunity however of observing that news from England was received in Bombay on the 2nd of April last, by the above mentioned Steamer, in the short space of 57 days, and that, with proper arrangements and a better constructed vessel, there is no doubt the communication may be made in ten days less time.

Should the plans of the Committee succeed, it is equally certain that during six months of the year Bombay would become the constant medium of communication between China and Europe.

The Committee therefore, under these circumstances, take the liberty of requesting your assistance in procuring subscriptions in Canton in aid of the proposed undertaking. And when they reflect that their efforts have met with the most cordial assistance both in Madras and Calcutta where the advantages from overland communication with Europe will not be much greater than in China, they trust their present application will meet with a favorable reception.

I beg leave to add that Messrs. Remington and Co. have been appointed agents to the Committee in Bombay and will receive any sums that may be subscribed on account of the Committee.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
G. ASHBURNER.
Secy to the Committee.

Bombay, June 20th, 1833.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

There are but very few documents with which we have any acquaintance, published by the government of this country—whether imperial or provincial—which do not strike us as presenting a degrading picture of the condition to which (by their subserviency, their want of proper and manly spirit, their implicit yielding to oppressive arbitrary and unjust enactments, and the readiness with which they have submitted to indignity and degradation of all kinds in the hope of thereby not hazarding the trade with this country) foreigners are here reduced. From this sweeping clause we except no one nation, for all have appeared willing to run together the race of dishonor; but to our own country, in particular, do we take shame for the establishment of a state of things for which no valid excuse can be offered—it is not more disgraceful than it is unnecessary. Whether in the shape of the annual proclamations (to which we hate to refer but) which, within a few more days— i. e. when the Company's season is supposed to commence—will adorn the walls of the suburbs, not excepting the consu house (Hong-merchants' hall) and particularly distinguishing the British factory—whether in that of some new edict fulminated against the "barbarians", still further "to tame their pride and obstinacy", or of some old and obsolete form still kept up to represent the foreigners as something but slightly elevated in the scale of existence above the rank of brutes—in some one of these shapes, we have constantly, forced upon us the melancholy result of all the submissiveness with which, in despite of reason, of analogy, of experience, and of common sense, foreign nations have blindly insisted on treating the Chinese. The same spirit which prompts passiveness to individual dishonor checks resistance to national disgrace; and the flag displayed at the mast head of the boat containing the British Ambassador on his way to Peking with the designation of "the ambassador of the King of England bearing tribute to the Emperor of China", and which flag was permitted to remain unnoticed and unopposed, was but in keeping with the tenor of the whole conduct of England with China for more than half a century—it was but the crowning point. Verily, we have our reward. Tolerated as a sort of useful nuisance—confined to one place to trade, and that at the extreme point of the empire— condemned to purchase the privilege of residing at this place, by the resignation of all those domestic enjoyments which man prizes, and which man should prize—obnoxious to sanguinary laws from which there is no appeal, and against which there is no protection—represented to the people as an inferior race, whom the mighty potentate of the celestial empire graciously deigns to permit the means of existence to, by benevolently allowing the exchange of the superfluities of luxury, viz: the useful metals, broad cloths, furs, linen goods, dollars, cum multis aliis, for the indispensable requisites of tea, silks, sweetmeats and lacquered ware—our Embassies, with all their pomp and tinsel, sent back with contumely and scorn—treated habitually with insult and injustice—plundered, reviled, belied, and cheated as a matter of course—foreigners in China have certainly not gained quite so much as, meekly patient and greatly enduring, they might have ventured to hope for. Whence, it may be asked, does it arise that such a result has been arrived at? The answer is a simple one. The Chinese have seen foreigners willing to make every sacrifice, to submit to every degradation, if the trade were but allowed them, however shackled or restricted even it might be; and is it to be wondered at that a wary, cunning, politic, keen, and observant race of "semi-civilised and well disciplined barbarians"—as Maltebrun well and happily defines the Chinese—should see the advantages accruing from such a trade, with such a people, who were willing to agree to any terms, to submit to personal indignity, and tacitly to acknowledge national inferiority, in the sole hope of keeping alive a trade, which, had they but reasoned, they must have seen the Chinese were more interested in, and by which they, in every point of view, were the greatest gainers? These advantages have been observed by the Chinese; and well, for themselves, have they acted on the experience of the docility of foreigners, which the history of the trade has afforded such strange and repeated instances of. We have said that foreigners are tolerated here as a sort of nuisance, having however it's advantages—it is not that the Chinese really believe this; for they are too good merchants to allow, for one moment, of a trade from which they did not derive the greatest benefit; but, as things have been allowed to go on, they have reaped the advantages of the foreign trade, affording as it does employment for millions of their people, and yielding the only ready money revenue of the empire; at the same time that their national vanity has been gratified by insulting with impunity the nations of Europe, which have been content to yield, without a struggle, on the absurd supposition that the Chinese either could or would stop the foreign trade. Servility on the one hand has produced insolence on the other; and this has been regarded as the independence of China of foreign commerce—two ill planned, and worse managed embassies have failed, and this has confirmed the delusion. Public attention is now however strongly directed towards this country—pamphlets appear daily on the subject—the London papers, which before never ventured on the unknown ground, fall in with public opinion, and now teem with accounts of China, its trade, and the advantages which may, or may not, accrue from an increased intercourse with this country—so deeply, however, is the fallacy of the disinclination of the Chinese for foreign trade, and its insignificance in the eyes of the government, rooted, that we have always observed the subject approached with great delicacy and doubt, as though the first hour in which foreigners asserted their own dignity was to be the last of their trade. We again repeat, what we have often said before, the Chinese government cannot, even if it would, put a stop to the foreign trade: *it is not in its power so to do; and, even were it so, it would not venture to attempt it. The singular trade established at Lintin; the regularity, ease, and certainty with which it is carried on; the silent assent of the government to it's existence; sufficiently prove that, in China, as in all other parts of the world, trade will find it's level; and a people's wants be supplied; maugre the opposition of a government even far stronger than the efficient weakness by which this empire is ruled. What the Milan and Berlin decrees failed to do for the continent—the power and exclusive possession of Spain for South America—prohibitions and revenue laws for every country in the world—the wretched burlesque of military and naval power in this, can scarcely hope to effect, against the wishes of a whole people, and the interests of the local officers at all points where trade can be carried on. Yet, such is the absurdity which has been received as gospel by the people of England, and which forms the main obstacle to any attempt at amelioration of a system, which, let people disguise their opinions as they may, all must feel and know to be one of the most utter degradation.*

A friend of ours, who has bestowed considerable attention on this subject and whose opinions, on most topics connected with the Chinese, we believe to be as correct as can be formed by a foreigner, some time since pointed out to us the curious and remarkable fact that, from the time when the unfortunate gunner of the "Lady Hughes" was delivered up to the Chinese for slaughter, foreigners have gradually last ground—up to the time of that most unfortunate affair all demands were complied with, sometimes quietly, sometimes after a little trouble; but, in all cases, foreigners had, even when restricted to the one port of Canton, the upper hand, till the acknowledgment of their own weakness was made by the surrender of a British subject for the preservation of the trade. From that hour, the Chinese have claimed and maintained the superiority which they have taken care to show, as often and in as arrogant a manner as practicable; though doubtless astonished at the ease with which all their blusterings and insults were submitted to by nations, of whose power they are as well aware, as of the utter impotence of their own government, were foreigners but to declare their unwillingness any longer to continue the trade on its present footing of degradation. Many well meaning people, misled by partial information as to China, are inclined to oppose the demonstration of decent national spirit on the ground that we should have to compel the Chinese to trade with us; and that an appeal to arms would be necessary. This idea is a general one. It is no less absurd, Who that has ever been acquainted personally with this country but must laugh at the supposition of war with the Chinese—a people who

have scarcely sufficient force to protect themselves from any band of robbers and totally inadequate to the suppression of a petty insurrection. Orders might and probably would issue, prohibiting trade; and they would be obeyed as they are now. To all assertions of unwillingness of the Chinese to trade, or of the power of the government to put a stop to foreign commerce, the existence and magnitude of the Lintin trade is a sufficient answer.

The documents which we subjoin, are among many published, but not meant to be acted upon; and are only worth noticing as they have been the cause of some difference between the Hoppo and the Governor of the province. They however tend to show the feeling of contemptuous superiority constantly assumed by the Chinese in all relations with foreigners; and, as such, we publish them.

The Hoppo Chung, requiring all foreigners to leave Canton, and return home, or go to Macao, as soon as their business is finished.—

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment, Commissioner of customs for the port of Canton, &c. &c. issues this order to the senior Hong-merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

It appears that the foreign merchants of every nation, when their commercial business is finished, should go down and reside at Macao;—they are not suffered to linger about the foreign factories at Canton, thereby creating disturbances.

On examination of the records, it is found, that in the 14th year of Kea-king (A. D. 1809,) the former Governor, *Pih*, who also superintended the customs, in answer to a memorial for regulating the trade and intercourse between natives and foreigners, received the following Imperial edict:—"All foreign merchants, when they have sold off their goods, and obtained a return of their capital, shall be required, at the time, immediately to return home with the ships in which they came:—they must not linger and loiter about. Should there, however, be any hong debts not cleared off, one or two persons only may be chosen to remain over the winter, for the purpose of attending to affairs, and clearing accounts.—The Hong merchants are to be held responsible for giving in to government a list of such persons, their names and surnames, that in the following year they may be required to return home immediately. If any dare to follow their own inclinations and remain for a long period, or if the number of persons be increased,—let enquiry be made, and let such persons be driven away." In respectful obedience to this, an order was at the time issued,—as is on record.

But, in length of days, illegalities arise, and now there have been foreigners of all nations long residing in the foreign factories at Canton; by which means, it comes to pass, that setting themselves at ease, they are enabled to raise prices,—to combine in smuggling, and to commit a hundred illegalities.—This all arises from the Hong-merchants regarding the orders of government as mere formal documents.—Hence comes a careless falling in with existing circumstances,—and that leads to screening and concealment,—to an illegal compliance with other's wishes; so that the foreigners become bold and andacious, making sport of the laws, and acting entirely as they please.

Uniting these circumstances, I issue this order. When the order reaches the said senior merchants, let them, in obedience to it, instantly make faithful and earnest enquiry, on these points, viz:—how many foreign merchants of every nation there are, altogether, at present residing at the provincial capital; in what year, month, and day, and by what ship, such and such a foreigner, of such and such a nation, came to Canton; in what foreign factory he is now lodging; and why he does not obey the regulations, and return home, instead of loitering about.

How is it that the said senior merchants do not pay respectful obedience to the Imperial edict; and with real exertion of their strength put it in practice,—at various intervals making a list of the names and surnames of foreign merchants residing at Canton, and reporting the same?—Whether it be from intentional connivance, or from want of exertion in obeying the laws, they are now commanded immediately to make out a distinct and perspicuous statement of the names and surnames of the foreign merchants,—to detail explicitly the period of their arrival at Canton,—and to present a faithful, clear and distinct report of the same, that I may have evidence whereon to examine thoroughly and act. If there be again any connivance or concealment, any glossing pretexts or delay, I, the Hoppo, will indeed and in truth represent and punish the same. Tremble hereat! Hasten! Hasten! A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 13th year, 5th moon, 14th day.

Note from the Hong-merchants, accompanying the Hoppo's order. Dated August 20th, 1833.

A respectful notification.—Last month we received an order from the Hoppo, to the effect that the foreigners of every nation, as soon as their commercial affairs are concluded, must immediately go down and reside at Macao; they may not linger at the capital, in the foreign factories, to create disturbance and illegalities.—We at the time, copied the order and sent it to you, for examination; we also sent copies to the gentlemen of every nation, for them to obey and act according thereto.

Afterwards Messrs. Jardine and Matheson and Mr. Low, successively wrote in answer, stating: That peace having of late prevailed throughout the world, merchant vessels have been going and coming continually and without cessation. That therefore changes should be made in regulations, conformably to the changes in circumstances. For that, if they can not be allowed to remain at Canton to superintend their affairs, not only their own commerce will be destroyed,—but also the affairs of others, committed to their charge, as consignees, will be ruined.—They therefore requested us to state these circumstances to the Hoppo, on their behalf.

We according made a statement to the Hoppo, to the above effect; and have now received a reply, which we copy and send to you, hoping you will examine and act according.

With Complts. &c.
Signed by Howqua, Junr.
and the other Hong Merchants.

Order from Hoppo Chung, explaining his prior order, that foreign merchants are not to remain at Canton throughout the year.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of Customs at Canton, &c.—in reply officially to the Merchants, who have made a prepared report, stating, that the foreign merchants had written in answer to them, requesting them to implore the favor of being allowed to retain persons (at Canton) to superintend their affairs.—

Reply.—On looking over the said merchant's report of the foreign letters, I find them to state as follows:—"If "it be absolutely required, that we shall not be allowed to "remain at Canton to superintend affairs, this will be "indeed a very great detriment to our business." I find, on examination, that, in answer to the original memorial on this subject, the Imperial Edict was to the following effect:

"All foreign merchants, as soon as they have sold off "their goods, and obtained a return of their capital, shall "be required, immediately, at the time, and in the same "ships in which they came, to return to their country: "they may not stay and loiter about. If they have Hong "debts not paid off, they may then leave only one or two "agents to superintend their affairs;—who may stay over "the winter and clear up accounts. In such case the "Hong-merchants must be held responsible for making out "complete list of the names and surnames of such persons, "and compelling them, in the following year to return to "their country. Should any dare to indulge their wishes "and remain for a long period, or should the number of "persons be increased, they must make inquiry and expel "forcibly." In respectful obedience, the above has been "placed on record.

The heavenly words are in a high degree bright and luminous; shewing, in the midst of tender and compassionate feelings, the purpose to preserve restraint and authority. I the Hoppo, to enforce this, enquired into the state of the case, and issued my former order, for examination to be made; the object of which was to cause the expulsion of such foreigners as, without cause, remain for a long period, and of such as increase the numbers. It was by no means to disallow the said foreigners from remaining for a short time, to clear up accounts, and recover the whole of their capital.

The said merchants must still from time to time make enquiry; and, as soon as the business of the said foreigners is finished, must request them, in accordance with orders, to return home or to go to Macao. They may not indulge their wishes, by remaining long at the provincial city, whereby they will draw on themselves a strict investigation. This business involves an Imperial Edict. The said merchants are placed under an important responsibility, requiring alacrity, and in case of faultiness admitting of no indulgence. Let them be careful not to look on it with negligence. Further, let them enjoin this order on the said chiefs, that they may obey and act according to it.

This is the order.

PEKING. The Gazettes, of late, have become more than usually uninteresting. They are alike barren of incidents and of general political information,—being for the most part occupied with trivial police details and petty appointments.—This renders it difficult to glean from them what is calculated to interest by throwing light on the Chinese character.

For some months past, there have been frequent details respecting the distribution of food to the poor about Peking; as well as more cursory mention of the same thing, in almost all the provinces of the Empire.—During the last year several instances have occurred of messengers bearing memorials to Peking having been plundered and killed. His majesty reprobates very much the remissness of the police, and threatens to involve the governors of provinces in the offence, if any instance should occur of an important and urgent despatch being so retarded. It appears that the official papers have always been left on the persons of the murdered messengers.

The Emperor rebukes very sharply all the governors of the '*Chih sang*',—'provinces from which authority emanates,'—on account of their negligence in attending to the state of the military under their jurisdiction. He makes porticular mention of the prevalent use of opium among the Canton military; and of the misconduct of the Honan troops on their road to Fuhkëen.

His Majesty laments very much the death of General *Yuh-lin*, late commander-in-chief of Soungaria and Turkestan. He died on the road to Peking, having been recalled by his sovereign, to re-occupy an office which he had formerly held about the Imperial person.

A vacancy has lately been occasioned in the Imperial cabinet, on account of the retirement of *Loo-yin-foo*, one of the chief ministers. Governor *Yuen yuen*, being Chinese assistant minister, should, in the ordinary routine, have succeeded; but his majesty puts him aside, as being too much a novice at court, and prefers *Fan-she-ngan*, president of the civil tribunal, before him.

Voyage of the U. S. Ship "Peacock," to Cochinchina and Siam.

This vessel left Lintin, where she had remained for about six weeks previously, on the 29th of December last; being under the command of Captain David Geisinger, and having on board Edmund Roberts, Esq, as Envoy from the President of the United States of America to the courts of Cochinchina and Siam: Her first destination, after leaving China was the Bay of *Turon*, the nearest safe anchorage to *Hué* (or *Shun-fhay*), the capital of the former kingdom. But, after gaining sight of this port, strong northerly winds, accompanied with a cross sea, and rapid southerly currents of about 60 miles a day, drove her so far to leeward, that after three or four days of unsuccessful beating, she bore away for the next safe harbour,—that of *Phuyen*, where she cast anchor on the 5th January 1833.

This fine harbour, though badly delineated on the charts, is well described by Horsburgh. It contains three distinct anchorages, two of which are considered perfectly safe in all seasons. Their names are *Shun-dai*, *Vung-lam*, and *Vung-chao*. The anchorage of *Shun-dai*, near the mouth of the harbour, is very much exposed, and the surrounding shore affords no fit landing place, owing to the surf.—*Vung-lam*, which is two or three miles further in, is the principal anchorage, being easily accessible, and affording complete shelter to the native craft, by which fishing and the coasting trade are carried on. It is opposite to a small fishing town, which contains, together with the houses scattered over the surrounding fields, about 3,000 inhabitants. The third anchorage, that of *Vung-chao*, is six miles to the northward and eastward of *Vung-lam*. It is little frequented by the native craft, because it requires a circuitous sail of two or three hours to reach it, while *Vung-lam* possesses all requisite shelter for small vessels. To ships, however, it would afford a fine anchorage in the northerly monsoon, being entirely surrounded by hills, which renders it perfectly smooth, whereas the anchorage at *Vung-lam* is very uncomfortable, owing to the ground swell that prevails throughout winter, during the greater part of the day. The anchorage at *Vung-lam*, where the Peacock lay during the whole time of her stay, is in lat. 13° 25' 20", and lon. 109° 13'. The entrance to the harbour was rendered conspicuous by the large number of fishing boats which lay opposite to it, with their nets out. They go out before day light, and remain till market time, about four in the afternoon. When leaving the harbour we counted of these fishing boats and the coasting vessels no less than two hundred sail at one time.

Shortly after our arrival, an old man came on board, whom it certainly was not easy to discern to be the chief of the village; his only garb of distinction from the filthy fisherman in whose boat he came off, being a shabby silk dress. The dignity of the old gentleman (accustomed as he was to sit cross-legged on a dirty bamboo settee, no way comparable to the well-scrubbed deck of the man-of-war) was however much hurt, that a chair was not immediately offered him, on the quarter deck. When this was perceived, he was forthwith seated at a table on the gun deck, and the implements of writing being procured, a manuscript conversation took place in Chinese, which language is written in Cochinchina, as in the various provinces of China, though so differently pronounced, as, when spoken, to be perfectly unintelligible. The old man conversed for some time in a lively and communicative manner, not wholly forgetful however of his own dignity. But his day was soon over; he fell into disgrace for having delayed to report the unwonted arrival of a foreign ship of war; and officers of much superior rank coming to the place; when we afterwards saw him, he stood like a menial servant behind the couch on which we sat.

This old man, though in appearance so mean, afforded no bad specimen of the general appearance and dress, not only of the people, but also of the officers of the middling ranks. Of the higher ranks we saw but one specimen, an *An-cha-sze*, or provincial Judge, who paid one or two visits to the ship. The ordinary dress is nearly the same as the Chinese, consisting of loose trowsers and upper dress; over which the officers and gentry, when going from home, or receiving visits, put a longer cloak, or surtout, of silk, which reaches below the knees. Shoes and stockings are not in common use among the people, and even the gentry dislike the use of high-heeled shoes, preferring sandals or slippers. The hair is worn long, and tied in a knot on the back of the head, being kept up by a turban, usually of black crape, among the men; and, so far as our own observation went, of white native cotton among the women. The poorer men, who cannot afford crape, use coloured cotton. No part of the hair is shaven.

We had been two days in port, when deputies arrived from the capital of the province, and the political correspondence with the court then commenced. A delay of some days was occasioned, at the very commencement, by two *important* errors in the first official document, which the officers who forwarded it neglected to point out, although they appeared conspicuously on the outside. These errors were (1.) the application of the title of King, instead of Emperor, to the mighty potentate who sways the sceptre of Cochinchina; and (2.) the use of one of the names by which the country is generally known, in place of a less familiar but more classical one which the reigning family has chosen to adopt! Other deputies came afterwards from *Hué*, which, to an official personage, is five or six days journey from *Phuyen* (or *Foo-yan*), though often travelled by the expresses in three. The common method

of travelling here, among the rich, is in a kind of palanquin, made of net-work or woollen cloth, somewhat resembling a hammock in appearance, which is hung by the two ends to a long stout pole. This is borne by two, four, eight, or more bearers, according to the rank of the owner. The attendants of officers, and the people in general, ride on horseback, there being large numbers of a small-lived breed of ponies in the country. A few elephants follow in the train of official personages, apparently for shew rather than for use. The small parties of military which came to the place as escorts, appeared well disciplined, in comparison with their neighbours the Chinese and the Siamese. They were however very troublesome to us.

The timid jealousy and bigotted national exclusiveness of the court of *Hué*, or some other latent cause, placed numerous hindrances and vexatious delays in the way of the mission's proceeding to the capital, in consequence of which, after about five weeks' stay at *Phuyen*, the negotiations were broken off by the "Peacock's" departure for Siam, without having effected any of the objects of her voyage, in relation to Cochinchina.

These few weeks were spent for the most part in wearisome impatience;—for, in so small a place, with no other commerce than that of a little rice imported in exchange for the vegetable products of the soil and some dried fish,—where the people were afraid to give the most trivial information,—and where our short rambles under a hot sun were curtailed of the little pleasure they might have afforded, by the annoyances of the soldiers, who accompanied us in order to turn us back as soon as they became tired of following;—under all these disadvantages, little indeed was there to amuse or interest.—Novelty quickly wore off; and the disgusting filthiness of the people, (whose clothes, without exaggeration, appeared never to be changed until actually worn out, and the offensiveness of whose persons was consequently perceptible to the smell at a considerable distance) soon wearied us of their presence. Justice must, however, be done to their general hospitality, and their freedom both from the gross rudeness and the abject servility of the Siamese. These were the only prominent good traits that we saw in their character. But it is necessary to consider that, by a visitor in a political capacity, the inhabitants of no country—of the east, at least—can be seen in a true light, or their real character estimated. The extortions of the officers, and the commercial faithlessness and insincerity of the people, are, however, notorious facts.

The remarkable circumstance of women being the only traders is not less publicly known. We had not an opportunity of seeing them engaged in large commercial transactions, or acting the part of a comprador; but we daily witnessed them in the bazaar, assembled to the number of four or five hundred, disposing of their fruits and vegetables, fish, rice, coarse China crockery, tobacco and siri pouches, and a variety of other little articles;—and we often saw the master of a house, when asked the value of any article, turn to his wife for information;—or, if he ventured to mention any sum, receive immediate correction.

Respecting the commerce of Cochinchina in it's more opulent ports, we had no personal opportunity of gaining information. There are large numbers of Chinese scattered over the country, who are the chief workmen. Excepting a few concealed Roman Catholic missionaries, there are no Europeans left in the country who are able to impart knowledge to this ignorant but docile race of men. It is to be hoped this will not long continue to be the case.

Voyage of the Sylph.

(concluded)

Seing that, notwithstanding our precautions to prevent coming in contact with the Mandarins, they were ineffectual, we went up to *Cha-po*. Here awaited us a greater military display than we had hitherto seen. A Tartar General, who had been called hither from the neighbouring capital *Hong-choo*, ordered the soldiers to pitch their tents along the landing place, and to range themselves with burning matches on the pier, to drive us back. These heroes appeared to have exchanged only recently the plough for the matchlock, and behaved rather awkward at this critical juncture. As soon as our sailors had landed, the army retreated with such haste, that the tents were overrun by the dense populace, who had come down to the shore to gape at us.—The General, highly offended at the disobedience of his order, despatched several officers to stop us in our course; yet the more they tried to impede our progress with the greater haste we pressed forward, whilst joyfully arrested by the friendly natives, who had to propose a thousand questions without waiting for an answer. Within a few days the mandarins became convinced, that the best plan to conciliate us, was to give us full liberty for walking about and going into the country. They tired themselves out with petty annoyances and granted us a liberty, which we took ourselves—that of having free intercourse with the natives, who always eagerly thronged about us.

On the same day of our first landing the General invited us to an audience. We only regretted, that we had nothing to communicate, and would have declined this honour, if we had not considered it a matter of common politeness. Expecting to see a magnate of the first rank, related to the Imperial family, we entered the building, where he resided, with solemn steps. How great was however our astonishment, when we were ushered into a dark filthy room, with neither table nor chair, except the one upon which the great personage was seated. The writer was one of the first who entered. The general himself was an old decrepit man dressed in coarse woollens, which from their long wear had lost both colour and hair. Had he not worn a red coral button, we should have taken him for a menial servant of the adjacent temple. As soon as he saw us, he ordered a Tartar soldier to perform genuflexions and prostrations, with the intention of constituting him the master of rites and ceremonies like the Peking tribute bearers in the court ceremonial. However, our ideas were too barbarian to prostrate ourselves upon a dirty ground or to squat down at the feet of this great man. We therefore turned very dryly our faces towards him and said: "we came here to oblige you, under the supposition, that a high officer of the celestial empire understood the common laws of hospitality. As there is even not a chair to sit upon, we cannot expect to meet with the same civility which our nation is wont to exercise towards foreigners, and therefore we retire." The old man was thunderstruck; instead of seeing us stretched down upon the floor in supplicating attitudes, he perceived that we retraced our steps. An aide-de- camp was immediately sent after us to make a hundred apologies and to promise us chairs, if we only would come back. We told all the officers, who insisted upon our return, that we never retracted our word, and hastened towards the boat. Here we were met by the Hoppo, a young Chinese of the most polished manners and of very high rank. He addressed us in the most winning language, talked about the rude Tartars and old warriors, from whom we could not expect any degree of civility; and pledged himself, that he would make up the breach—and he kept his word. From henceforth the authorities became kind and even obliging, the Tartar general was recalled by the Lieutenant Governor, and things went on in a fair train through the cooperation of the Hoppo.

To ascertain our object in coming to this port, the Lieutenant Governor of Chekeang sent his aide-de-camp, a Manshow Mandarin belonging to the imperial household, to investigate our affairs. Few Chinese courtiers can equal this man. He joined to the most elegant manners a volubility of tongue, which would make ten compliments, before one could be returned. Far above his countrymen in the power of observation, he examined minutely every object which struck his fancy, and expatiated upon its qualities like an attorney upon the law. "The superior building of your vessels, their excellent armament, their rigging," he said, "bespeaks great penetration of mind. I was sent here originally to congratulate you on your safe arrival at this port, in the name of the Foo-yuen who is also a Manchow, and now I am quite overpowered by the sight of so many objects of the highest

genius." Then taking a fowling piece with a percussion lock in his hand, he exclaimed: "What a destructive weapon! if you were our enemies, what a dreadful havoc could you make amongst us, and we could not retort it; but now we may call ourselves happy, for you are our friends. Persuaded that you are come for the sole object of trade, I shall state this to my master, and report your affairs as a nation to the Emperor. Believe me, we are ignorant of what you really are, and I can scarcely believe my own eyes. These things ought to be properly explained to the higher authorities, and I pledge myself for this. I saw your last embassy, which was sent back without having gained any point; I am acquainted with the causes, having been myself engaged in the business." As there was no end of praises, we were rather slow in believing what this man told us; but we were sure that he had been educated in diplomatic device and was well versed in the art of flattery.—Nevertheless, we are persuaded, that he sent a true account of what he saw to Peking.

The measures adopted by the local Mandarins here were such as to bring us under great obligations, and we did not belie the trust they put in us. We have to be thankful for the good treatment we received from all the officers of government. Even when the Foo-yuen himself had arrived at *Chapo*, we were not bothered by useless restrictions.—Nowhere did we find the people so much interested in our behalf. They would sit for hours during those cold days and gaze at our ship. When we went on shore, all houses were open for our reception, we received pressing invitations and were treated with the greatest civility. The inquiries made by the natives bespoke a higher intelligence, than that of their neighbours, the Keang-nan people; the little boys even, who followed us every where, shewed themselves superior to their age. Often we enjoyed ourselves by looking down from the hills which line the shore, upon the extensive plains and hundreds of villages, which cover the surface. What a nation would the Chinese be, if they only wished to improve.

A little to the north of *Chapo* is a romantic island, with a large temple upon it. We visited this extensive building with its dark recesses, the haunts of hideous idols and gigantic Budhus. None but priests live among them. Several young boys were under their tuition and read the Budhuistical books in Pale-Chinese, which are even, to the priests, unintelligible. Our sailors could not withhold the horror they felt, when they viewed so large a building erected in honor of a few clay and gilded images.—Surely this is an eternal disgrace to China.

On the 17th of February we anchored at *Kin-tang*, an island, the second in extent of the Chusan group. A squadron of Mandarin junks was here waiting for us. The weather proved stormy and gloomy.—This beautiful island, which had been so much admired by the inmates of the "*Amherst*," was now in deep mourning. The nation seemed to suffer very severely from the cold; hills and plains seemed covered with snow.

Declining all intercourse with the Mandarins, we were nevertheless followed by the whole squadron, when we endeavoured to get out of their way. This was truly very annoying. The Admiral *Chin*, a very sensible man, came on board; we received him with military honors, and succeeded in conciliating his good will. The terror transfused through the whole fleet was so great, that the Mandarins sent their fellow officers in the disguise of merchants to treat with us. They stooped to every act of meanness. People less acquainted with their true character might have mistaken their evasives for a desire to oblige us, and might have relied upon their promises. But, at this time, we were not to be their dupes and kept to the letter of the proposals offered to us. They would have retracted their words, but we had them in writing.

The numerous Chusan group is very little known to European navigators: it exhibits the greatest variety of islands imaginable. They are thickly inhabited, with the exception of a few small islands, where the cultivators only reside occasionally. In point of importance as emporiums, they rank very high, and might become the staple for our trade to central China and Japan, if we ever thought it worth our endeavour to insist upon the opening of ports thereabout. There are many excellent harbours sheltered against all winds. Though our ships traded thither for almost a century, these islands have never been surveyed. On account of the rapid tides which run here, and the sudden overfalls, it would be very necessary to take first a good survey of the principal islands, previous to establishing a permanent trade to these regions. Raw silk, rhubarb and green teas are produced on the opposite main. The islands themselves are inhabited by a very enterprising set of fishermen and small merchants, who own more than 300 boats and junks.

The great *Chusan* called by the natives *Ting-hae-heen* is very hilly, the capital not very large, but the harbour excellent. The ruins of the British factory are still visible, their name is still well remembered; but their trade, which under present circumstances might be more flourishing than that at Macao, has, as is well known, long ago ceased. Instead of extending our relations with China in the same degree as our demand for Chinese produce increased and our manufactures became cheaper; instead of fetching the articles we exported from the spots where they grow;—we have receded, and even gone so far as to applaud our being restricted to the sole port of Canton. Japan excepted, there is perhaps no similar instance in our history of commerce. The natives themselves were rather astonished, that such a commercial nation should give up so many channels for the importation of their manufactures, which formerly were open to them; yet we could give them no satisfactory answers.

We visited the greater part of the Chusan group and staid for some time at *Pooto* an island entirely inhabited by priests. It is worthy of remark, that no placards were stuck up against us, and at *Chapo*, when they had published a short warning to the people not to have any thing to do with the barbarians, the magistrates themselves tore it down from the walls, when we insisted upon it. The mandarins at some place on the main went so far as to offer a pipe to our Lascars.—If we had knocked head before them, they would have treated us with the utmost contempt. Such are these proud rulers invariably.

The weather during our long stay was rather severe. As late as March we had still snow. The poorer classes of the natives seemed to suffer most severely from want. Their principal food consisted of sweet potatoes cut into small bits, and after having been dried, pounded into a sort of pulse.—But the China men are not such a discontented race as our European paupers. If they can only fill their bellies, be the food how coarse soever, they are satisfied. Our stomachs often loathed when we saw the ingredients of their food, of which, notwithstanding, water constituted a half of the quantity to make up the full weight.

At the conclusion of this relation it is worth while to mention a beautiful harbour, or rather a large bason to the south of *Ningpo*, called *Shihpo*, on *Sikpo*. It is easy of access, and so large that a whole fleet can ride in it. The people hereabout are all traders by nature. Their capital, though not very large, is well employed, and they understand thoroughly how to turn the scale to their own advantage.

The writer is fully persuaded, that no country in Asia has so many good harbours as China; and, as for the commercial spirit of the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, it is so great as to render nugatory all the coercive measures of government to prevent the people from having intercourse with foreigners. This, the local Mandarins perfectly know, and the Emperor will become gradually convinced of the great benefit to his subjects arising from a foreign, legal trade all along the coast.

DIED.—At Macao, on the 10th ulto., Captain Johan Jorgen Dunken, of the Hamburgh ship REFORM, aged 38 years.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 8th Inst. the lady of Captain MACONDRAY, of the barque LINTIN, of a son.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. SEPTEMBER 16th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	₱	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior	36 a 50		
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2 a 2½		
Birds' nests	26 a 40		Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 30		
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Ts. 9.7 a 10.4; *new*,	10.5 a 12		
„ Bengal	——		
„ Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
„ „ 20 a 30	46		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „ ——			
Cow Bezoar	30	₱	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	55 a 60		
„ clarified	75 a 85		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
„ rod, ½ inch & under	2.75		
„ scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4¼		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4½ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	670 a 675		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	680		Chest
„ Bombay / Damaun *nominal* „	775 a 780		
„ Turkey *nominal*	700	₱	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8 a 8¼		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	56 a 57		
Rattans	2½ a 3¾		
Rice	2.60 a 2.90		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	₱	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	5 a 6		
„ Fox	cents 70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 50 a 100	₱	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	₱	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	4½	₱	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 48	₱	Catty
Tin-plates	8	₱	Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.70	₱	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,	7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	₱	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a 11		
„ oil of	1.80	₱	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	₱	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	₱	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „	14		
„ buds	12 a 13		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge	75 a 80		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22		
Musk	70 a 110	₱	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	53		
„ „ „ 2nd „	50 a 51		
„ „ 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	₱	Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	240 a 245		
„ „ 4	170		
„ „ 5 1	——		
„ „ 2	——		
„ „ 3	——		
Sugar raw 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. 14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none		
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a 19		Pecul
„ Peko	38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none		
„ Hyson	40 a 42		
„ „ skin	23 a 24		
„ „ young	40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder	50 a 52		
„ Twankay	none		
„ Orange Peko	none		
„ Caper	18 a 20		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	₱	Box
Whanghees	22 a 25	₱	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 23½	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		2 a 2¼	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		1	₩ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months	sight.	s4. d4.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs.	₩ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight
Private bills 208 a 209	„	„	„ „
Bombay „	no drawers.	„	„ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The operations during the past fortnight have been confined to a few small sales by the dealers, at a reduction of one to two mace from the former price—but they are not supposed likely to affect the market, when the trade becomes more generally resumed, after the late stagnation that it has suffered, in consequence of the floods.

The Company's cargo by the DUKE OF SUSSEX has been sold at similar rates with that by the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY; as has the Cotton belonging to the Commander.

OPIUM. Very few sales have lately been made, in any description of the drug. The market is excessively dull and prices falling daily.

Most of the bargains becoming due, have been renewed for another month; and some of them have been sold back to the original holder at a loss of from Sp. Drs. 20 to 40 per. chest, while others have been forfeited on, the bargain money being only Sp. Drs. 50 per chest.

The deliveries from the 1st to the 15th are—

PATNA,	new	172
	old	12
BENARES,	new	18
	old	4
MALWA, ...		418
Total		624

Several lots of TURKEY have been received lately, and prices have declined to Sp. Drs. 665 a Sp. Drs. 650 ppl.—for ten or twenty piculs at once.

Some arrivals of BETEL NUT that have just taken place, combined with the expectation of others soon to follow, have had the effect of reducing the offers to Sp. Drs. 1.80 a Sp. Drs. 2 ppl.—As no sales have been made, our quotation is nominal.

The recent importations of SMALTS have found a very favorable demand, the first sorts having been sold at 80 a 100 Sp. Drs. and the second quality at Sp. Drs. 50 a 60 ppl; the quantity hitherto brought is but moderate—but, should there be any extensive arrivals during the season, these prices, it is supposed, cannot be supported.

It is expected that, in consequence of the injury sustained by the late weather, the fourth crop of CANTON SILK will be very unproductive; and it is feared that the fifth crop with be very small.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th September next, touching at Singapore.

For freight apply to BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 1st August, 1833. French Hong, No. 7.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY,

TOUCHING AT COLOMBO

The Ship VICTORY, Captain C. Biden, to sail on the 25th of September. Apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton, August 6th, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and General Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.

ALEX. BUTCHART.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST		ARRIVED		FROM	
31 Span.	brig.	Constante,	Tayag,	Manila,	
„ „	barq.	Atala,	Rabago,	„	
SEPTEMBER.					
1 „	brig.	Triunfo,	Molhedo,	„	
3 Port.	brig.	Delfin,	Cardozo,	Singapore,	
4 H. C. S.		Minerva,	Ticehurst,	London,	May 1.
„ „ „		Waterloo,	Blakely,	„	„ 19.
„ Brit.	barq.	Lady Hayes,	Hector,	Calcutta,	July 19.
5 Port.	barq.	N. S. Da Luz,	Jesus,	Cochin,	
11 Amer.	ship	Golconda,	Norris,	Madeira,	
13 Brit.	„	Sir Thomas Munro,	Richards,	Pedir Coast, & Singapore	Aug. 24.
„ Span.	„	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,	„ 22.

PASSENGERS

Per LADY HAYES, John Middleton Esqr. and Mr. Ede.
H. C. S. WATERLOO, Mrs. Jackson and child, Miss Blake; Messrs. Jackson, Clark & Astell.
SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Dr. Bennett.

AUGUST		SAILED		FOR
15 Span.	ship	Nuevo Dorado,	Santos,	Manila,
„ Brit.	brig.	Cecilia,	Roy,	Calcutta,
22 Span.	„	Lingaien,	Pena,	Manila,
28 Brit.	barq.	Bee,	Warden,	N. S. Wales,
SEPTEMBER				
4 Amer.	ship	Jubilee,	Luce,	Sourabaya,
11 Port.	barq.	Susana,	Lemos,	Lombock,
14 Brit.	ship	Sulimany,	Mc. Farlane,	Sourabaya.

PASSENGERS

Per BUEN SUCESO, Lt. Col. Murietta, lady & family. } omitted in last No.
CABOT, J. T. Perit & S. P. Sturgis Esqrs. }
SUSANA, T. C. Beale Esq.

*** The "Carron" "Austen" and "Haidee" have sailed for Java or Singapore:—dates of departure unknown.

The "Brillante" left the H. C. S. "Thomas Grenville" at Manila. The H. C. S. "Prince Regent" was, by last advices, in the Straits of Malacca. The H. C. S. "Inglis" "Thames" and "Rose" are daily looked for. The "Sylph," "Falcon" and "Mercury" are expected from Calcutta: the "Sarah," and "Hormasjee Bomanjee" from Bombay: the "Grace" from Java: the "Dania," "Peru," Avoca, and Eleanor from the Straits.

The H. C. S. "Scaleby Castle" will, it is said, be despatched for London or the 16th proxo.

The "N. S. Da Luz", arrived on the 5th, was dismasted in the gale or Tyfoong on the 29th and 30th ulto; and found shelter at St. John's; from which place she was towed in by Chinese boats.

The "Bee" was totally lost in the same gale. One man, a sea cunnie, drowned. She filled with water about 15 miles from St. John's, and drifted in pieces upon the island of Hueling, whence the Captain and crew were sent overland to Canton.

The "Atala" lost her mizen mast; and the "Cabot" top gallant masts and main yard, during the three days gale.

No fears are now entertained for any other vessels.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CORNWALLIS, P. Key Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ELIZABETH, Captain Stephens, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 11th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British barque GEORGIANA, J. S. Thompson Commander, will sail for Singapore direct, on or before the 25th Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander, Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, September 13th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Capt Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The Hamburgh ship GERMANIA, Captain Von Justi, to sail with all dispatch. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 1st, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2¼ a 2⅓		
Birds' nests	26 a 40		
Camphor Barus	10 a 30		Catty
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Ts. 9.7 a 10.4; *new*, 10.5 a 12			
„ Bengal	——		
„ Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds. Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
„ „ 20 a 30	46		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „	——		
Cow Bezoar	30	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints Cts.	50		
Gambier Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	55 a 60		
„ clarified	75 a 85		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
„ rod, ½ inch & under	2.75		
„ scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4½		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4½ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	645 a 650		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	660		
„ Bombay „ Damaun *nominal*.. „	740 a 745		Chest
„ Turkey	645 a 650	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8 a 8½		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	56 a 57		
Rattans	2½ a 3⅔		
Rice	2.60 a 2.90		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		Pecul
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	5 a 6		
„ Fox cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply) Sp. Drs.	50 a 100	℔	Pecul
Steel English Sp. Drs.	4	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	4½	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4¼		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 50	℔	Catty
Tin-plates	8	℔	Box
Tin, Banca	17		
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a 16		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.70	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „			
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „	28 a 30		Piece
Long-ells,	7⅓ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2⅓		
Anniseed star	10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of	1.80	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	℔	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton, 28			
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „	14		
„ buds	12 a 13		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	20 a 22		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge	75 a 80		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22		
Musk	70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	53		
„ „ „ 2nd „	50 a 51		
„ „ 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	℔	Catty
Rhubarb	54		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	240 a 245		
„ „ 4	170		
„ „ 5 1	——		
„ „ 2	——		
„ „ 3	——		
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy none			
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a 19		Pecul
„ Peko	38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong none			
„ Hyson	40 a 42		
„ „ skin	23 a 24		
„ „ young	40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder	50 a 52		
„ Twankay none			
„ Orange Peko none			
„ Caper	18 a 20		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	℔	Box
Whangbees	22 a 25	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 23½	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	....	1 a 1½	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican	.....	at par	

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months *(nominal)*. 4 | 4. a 4 | 5.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 208 a 209,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, *no drawers*

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Few sales have been made since our last, nor has the Committee yet sold any of their Bengal investments. Our last quotations are firmly supported, though the dealers have been making every possible effort to reduce prices. The result of the Nankin crop has not yet been ascertained.

OPIUM. Not many sales have lately been made, the clearances however have been moderate. Many renewals of time sales and forfeitures of bargain money have occurred; but, still, the drug has been daily declining in price, and is difficult of sale at our quotations.

Much inferior and spurious Opium has been found in many of the late consignments from Damaun; and several parcels of the Pass Malwa have been rejected.

Some of the recent importations of BETEL NUT have been sold at 2¾ ppl. and Pepper at 8¼ ppl.

WOOLLENS have declined a little in price, since the arrivals from Europe; but the demand continues.

LONG CLOTHS and COTTON YARN maintain our quotations.

The NANKIN RAW SILK remains firm at our present rates, and many of the best chops have been purchased for the European market.

There is a small quantity of CUBEBS on hand for which 20 a 22 ppl. are demanded.

The new RHUBARB has been brought to market.

In SUGAR no alteration.

The demand for RICE continues. Sales have been made at Macao at Sp. Drs. 2,85 a 3 pr pl. of 100 Catties and we hear of a sale of superior JAVA white RICE at Sp. Drs. 3, 45 pr pl. at Whampoa; the ship paying port charges.

Our Exchange on London is nominally 4 | 4 a 4 | 5 per Sp. Dr. but we have heard of no recent operations.

We understand there is rather a large amount of Bills in the market, but hitherto the demand has been very limited.

Advices from MANILA of the 18th ulto mention grey and white longcloths to be in demand; the importations of which had hitherto been limited.

CAMBRICS dull of sale.

SUGAR had declined to 4½ ppl.

Exportation of RICE still prohibited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM	
19	H. C. S.	Prince Regent,	Aplin,	London via Pinang, April 13.
20	,, ,, ,,	Farquharson,	Cruickshank,	Bombay, July 30.
,,	Amer. ship	Vancouver,	Crocker,	Boston,
21	,, ,,	Thomas Dickason,	Wainwright,	New York, June. 1.
,,	Brit. ,,	Peru,	Graham,	Pinang, Aug. 7.
22	Amer. brig.	Colonel Howard,	Gatchell,	Batavia, Sept. 2.
,,	H. C. S.	Thomas Grenville,	Burnett,	London, via Manila, May 5.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Lady Melville,	Shepherd,	Bombay, July 30.
,,	Span. ship	Singular,	——,	Manila, Sept. 4.
,,	Dan. ,,	Dania,	Matzen,	Pinang, Aug. 7.
,,	H. C. S.	Thames,	Pidding,	Bombay, July 21.
23	Neth. schr	Reliance,	Wallace,	Singapore, Sept. 3.
,,	H. C. S.	Bombay,	Kellaway,	Calcutta, Aug. 5.
,,	Amer. barq.	Brighton,	Rogers,	Philadelphia,
24	H. C. S.	Inglis,	Dudman,	Calcutta, July 11.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Herefordshire,	Foord,	Bombay, July 30.
,,	Span. ship	Diana,	Ramirez,	Manila, Sept. 7.
25	Amer. ,,	Panama,	Griswold,	New York & Java,
26	Brit. ,,	Universe,	Brock,	Manila, Sept. 15.
,,	Amer. ,,	Omega,	Russell,	Boston & Batavia,
27	Brit. barq.	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta, Aug. 22.
29	Port. ,,	Providencia,	Figueredo,	Batavia, Sept. 6.
,,	Amer. ship.	Martha,	Dumaresq,	,,
,,	,, ,, ,,	Neponset,	Hunt,	,,
,,	,, ,, ,,	Merchant,	Lombard,	,, Aug. 30.
30	Brit. ,,	Hormasjee Bomanjee,	Mackenzie,	Bombay, July 31.

PASSENGERS

Per FARQUHARSON, J. H. Whitehead Esq.
LADY MELVILLE, T. Ogilvy &—Leslie Esqrs.
BOMBAY, H. Valthusen & J. Revely Esqrs.
UNIVERSE, Mr. & Mrs. Watt.
HEREFORDSHIRE, Major Crossley.
COLONEL HOWARD, J. Davis Esq.
RELIANCE, James Ilbery Esq.

SEPTEMBER	SAILED			FOR.
20	Brit. ship	Hope,	McCallum,	Batavia,
,,	Hamb. ,,	Flora,	Jacobi,	Singapore,
28	,, ,,	Virginie,	Gottlieb,	,,
30	Mex. brig.	Young Dorothea,	Machado,	California,

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th September next, touching at Singapore.
For freight apply to BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,
Canton, 1st August, 1833. French Hong, No. 7.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The Hamburgh ship GERMANIA, Captain Von Justi, to sail with all dispatch. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, daily expected, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.
Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
Canton, September 16th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Cumsingmoon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her Cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London—rate moderate—no charge at Manila, of any sort.
Apply to MR. INNES.
1 Creek Hong, October 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and general Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.
MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.
ALEX. BUTCHART.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CORNWALLIS, P. Key Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of October next. Apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander,
Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.
Canton, September 13th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Capt Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.
Apply to A. S. KEATING.
Canton, September 15th, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
SEPTEMBER	old	30	730	21,900	5	690	3,450					
	new	452	670	302,840	107	675	72,225	1109	760	8,42840	1703	1,243,255
5 previous months.	old	340			99							
	new	2688		2,032550	691		530,985	4642		3,074775	8460	5,638,310
Consumption to 1st Oct.		3510		2,357290	902		606,660	5751		3,917615	10163	6,881,565
Stock at Lintin ..	old	175			30							
	new	2501			423			3478			6607	

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	℔ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		6 a 12	
„ very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel-nut		2½	
Birds' nests		16 a 32	
Camphor Barus		10 a 25	Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a 33	
„ Mauritius		20 a 2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350	
„ ungarbled		250 a 280	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21	
„ Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65	
Cotton Bombay *old*, Ts. 9.7 a 10.4; *new*,		10.5 a 12	
„ Bengal		——	
„ Madras		——	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4½ a 6	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2½	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		40	
„ „ 20 a 30		46	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „		——	
Cow Bezoar		20 a 25	℔ Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 4½	
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55	
„ clarified		70 a 80	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75	
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75	
„ scrap		1.50	
Lead pig		4 a 4½	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,		4½ a 5	
Opium, Patna *old* 730 *new*		640	
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „		650	
„ Bombay } „ Damaun }	„	715 a 720	Chest
„ Turkey *nominal*..		645 a 650	℔ Pecul
Pepper Malay		8¼ a 8¼	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		56 a 57	
Rattans		2½ a 3¾	
Rice		2.60 a 2.90	
Rose Maloes		30 a 32	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
„ Lintin		9⅜ a 10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
„ „ very fine		28 a 45	
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	℔ 100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50	
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45	
„ Land „		4 a 7	each
„ Beaver		5 a 6	
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	50 a 100	℔ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4	℔ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		4½	℔ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4½	
Thread, Gold & Silver		45 a 50	℔ Catty
Tin-plates		8	℔ Box
Tin, Banca		17	Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16	
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	℔ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾	
Scarlet cuttings		90 a 100	℔ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	
„ oil of		1.80	℔ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	℔ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	℔ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		28	
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „		14	
„ buds		12 a 13	
China root		3½ a 3¾	
Cubebs		20 a 22	
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		3½ a 30	
Gamboge		75 a 83	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		11	
Lead white		10	
„ red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a 22	
Musk		70 a 110	℔ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		53	
„ „ „ 2nd „		50 a 51	
„ „ 3d. scarce		48 a 50	100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none	
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90	
„ Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1.60	℔ Catty
Rhubarb		54	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320	
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a 350	
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels		270 a 280	
„ „ 2		250 a 260	
„ „ 3		240 a 245	
„ „ 4		170	
„ „ 5 { 1		——	
„ „ 5 { 2		——	
„ „ 5 { 3		——	
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa		7.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8 a 8.2	
„ „ „ 2d. „		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
„ Congo,		20 a 28	
„ Campoy		20 a 28	Pecul
„ Souchong,		20 a 40	
„ Peko		45 a 65	
„ Ankoi Souchong		21 a 23	
„ Hyson			
„ „ skin			
„ „ young			
„ Gunpowder			
„ Twankay			
„ Orange Peko		23 a 25	
„ Caper		22 a 25	
Tortoise shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		33	℔ Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	℔ 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	1 a 1½	₰ cent. prem.	
Spanish dollars entire	1 a 3	,, ,,	
Republican	at par		

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months	.....	4 | 6.	
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100	Sp. Drs.	30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209	,, ,,	,, ,,	
Bombay ,, 216		,, ,,	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been little doing in our market during the last month: the Brokers are however endeavoring to make purchases under the former prices, in consideration of the prevailing scarcity of money amongst the Chinese—but the holders are generally firm, and unwilling to make any reduction.

The Committee have not made any further sales of their Bombay Cotton, and no part of their Bengal Investments is yet disposed of.

OPIUM. Both the BENGAL and MALWA drug have been daily declining, till two days ago, when rather an active demand sprung up for the latter, and many bargains have been made—both on time, and for cash, at advanced prices.

PATNA and BENARES have been but little affected by this rise, while forfeitures on former purchases, lately becoming due, have been considerable.

TURKEY remains dull—and sales only for single piculs can be at present accomplished—the quantity on hand is large.

The deliveries at Lintin to this day are.—

PATNA,	old	11
	new	168
BENARES,	old	2
	new	46
MALWA, ...		375
Total		602

As the investments in the Company's direct ships have been on a moderate scale, our market for the usual imports from England has been little affected by their arrival.

STRAIT'S PRODUCE remains steady at our quotations.

The interference of the Mandarins interrupted the shipments of CASSIA for a time—but an arrangement has been entered into, and orders are now executed as formerly.

CANTON SILK is very scarce, and high prices are demanded for an article of inferior quality—while contracting parties have been unable to fulfil their engagements.

Our market for LONG CLOTHS is at this moment rather dull—but former prices are maintained.

The Company's investment has been sold at Sp. Drs. 6½ per piece for first and second together—and at Sp. Drs. 4½ for those of third quality: the proportions being

No. 1. pieces	}	20,000
2. ,,	}	
3. ,,		10,000

Our quotations for BLACK TEAS are for those of the present season: the GREEN TEAS have commenced arriving—but not in sufficient quantities to establish a market, and no prices are yet fixed:—they are however expected to be high.

BATAVIA.

By last letters, of date 18th inst., we receive the following report of the Government Sale 10th September.

8000 piculs Coffee, Samarang.		Silv. Fs. 25.20.—
5272 ,, ,, ,, ...		bought in —
15000 ,, ,, Passaroeang, ...		,, 25.51.—
A sale of 30000 piculs Coffee.	} announced for the 28th ult.—	
,, 30000 ,, Sugar.		

Tin in demand at Fs. 35. and none to be had.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and general Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.
ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The Hamburgh ship GERMANIA, Captain Von Justi, to sail with all dispatch. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander, Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, September 13th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Capt Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Cumsingmoon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her Cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London—rate moderate—no charge at Manila, of any sort.

Apply to MR. INNES.

1 Creek Hong, October 1st, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
22 Span. brig.	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,
27 ,, ,,	Rosario,	Cordero,	,,
OCTOBER.			
1 French ship	Balguerie,	Ireland,	Mauritius
,, ,, ,,	Tayac,	Sayer,	Bordeaux,
2 Span. brig.	Victoria,	Cagigas,	Manila,
4 Port. ,,	Eliza,	Botelho,	Timor,
5 ,, ship	Admiral Buyskes,	Da Costa,	Batavia,
8 H. C. S.	Warren Hastings,	Sandys,	,,
,, Brit. ship	Mangles,	Carr,	N. S. Wales,
9 H. C. S.	Vansittart,	Scott,	Calcutta,
,, Brit. barq.	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	,,
,, Neth. ship	Hokthay,	Ralph,	Samarang,
10 Span. ,,	Gertrudes,	Salado,	Manila,
,, H. C. S.	Lowther Castle,	Harris,	Bombay,
11 ,, ,, ,,	Kellie Castle,	Patullo,	Calcutta
,, Brit ship	Sarah,	Whiteside,	Bombay,
,, Amer. ,,	Timor,	Henry,	Batavia,
12 ,, ,,	Sabina,	Mc. Ewen,	Manila,
13 ,, ,,	Hellespont,	Henry,	Valparaiso,
,, Dutch ,,	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
,, French ,,	Pactole,	Bousses,	Bombay,

PASSENGERS

Per HELLESPONT, J. Durran Esq.
SARAH, W. Haylett Esq.
TAYAC, Mons. Borel.
BALGUERIE, F. C. Weber Esq.

SEPTEMBER	SAILED		FOR
21 Span. ,,	Buen Suceso,	Cucullo,	Manila,
22 ,, brig.	Triunfo,	Molhedo	,,
OCTOBER.			
2 Brit. ship	Georgiana,	Thompson,	Sing. & Java,
4 Span. brig.	Brillante,	Pozuela,	Manila
6 ,, ,,	Constante,	Tayag,	,,
,, ,, ship	Ricafort,	Pientzionaver,	,,
8 ,, brig.	Cometa,	Martins,	,,
15 Amer brig.	John Gilpin,	Walsh,	,,

PASSENGERS

Per JOHN GILPIN, W. W. Wood Esq.

The H. C. S. "Rose," for which some fears were entertained, was left by the "Castle Huntly" at Pinang. The barque "Fifeshire," which left Singapore for China on the 10th October, has, it is currently reported, arrived at Manila, with loss of mizen mast in the gale of the 23th October. The Danish Company's ship "Frederick 6th" was left at Manila by the "Sabina" and may be daily looked for. H. M. S. Magicenne is, it is supposed, also on her way here. By last advices from Java, several American ships were loading Rice for China. The "Water Witch" arrived at Singapore on the 22nd October, from China the 1st. H. C. S. "Buckinghamshire" is daily expected. The H. C. S. "Scaleby Castle" will be despatched on the 22nd.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao. Apply to

H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th 1833.

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Canton, October 8th, 1833.

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BRITISH MUSEUM 7 NO72

WHAMPOA REGATTA 1833.

AT A MEETING OF COMMANDERS HELD AT CAPTAIN HINE'S FACTORY NO. 1 CREEK, *CANTON, 15th OCTOBER, 1833.*

PRESENT. CAPTAINS *Hine, Whitehead, Shepherd, Dudman, Blakely, Aplin, Foord, Pattullo, Ticehurst, Scott, and Kellaway*, to arrange the preliminaries of the Whampoa Regatta, the following Resolutions were agreed to.—

I.—That the Races be held on Wednesday and Thursday the 30th and 31st October.

II.—That Captains *Scott, Shepherd*, and *Foord* be appointed Stewards:—Capt. *Blakely* to act as umpire.

III.—That the Quarter boats and Second launches of Ships in the Honble Co's. Service row for the Cups presented by several Merchants in Canton. One class of Boats for each Cup. The first Cup. to be rowed for by the Second launches or such Boats as are usually stowed in board. The Second Cup to be rowed for by Quarter Boats and the number of Oars each Boat is to pull to be left to the Stewards.

IV.—That a paper be sent round the Fleet for the Subscription of the Captains and Officers, the Captain's Subscription to be limited to Ten Dollars, and that of the Officers to be perfectly optional—to form a fund to be appropriated as decided upon by the Stewards,

IN SWEEPSTAKES.

1 All six-oard gigs,
2 „ four „ „
3 D'ble-banked quarter-cutters, not exceeding fourteen oars,
4 Eight-oared cutters,
5 Six-oared cutters,
6 Large cutters *carried on the booms*,
7 Four-oared jolly-boats,
8 Four-oared punts,
9 Two-oared punts.

V.—That any Country Ship's boat offering for entry, for any sweepstakes, that may be formed out of the Subscription fund, must be subject to the approval of the stewards, who will decide whether she comes within the class she is rated.

VI.—That the stewards start the Boats alternately; and, in any dispute that may occur, their decision to be final—the matter being referred to the umpire and stewards at the winning post; if a difference of opinion exists, the steward at the starting post gives the casting vote; but in regard of each boat in the race the umpire's decision to be without appeal.

VII.—That all the arrangements that may be further necessary be confided to the stewards; and that the Subscriptions be paid to Mr. *Binks*, Secretary.

Printed at the Canton Register Office.

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1 a 1½	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		at par	

EXCHANGES.

London	₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months	4	6.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs.	₩ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209	„	„	„
Bombay „ 216	„	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been little doing in our market during the last month: the Brokers are however endeavoring to make purchases under the former prices, in consideration of the prevailing scarcity of money amongst the Chinese—but the holders are generally firm, and unwilling to make any reduction.

The Committee have not made any further sales of their Bombay Cotton, and no part of their Bengal Investments is yet disposed of.

OPIUM. Both the BENGAL and MALWA drug have been daily declining, till two days ago, when rather an active demand sprung up for the latter, and many bargains have been made—both on time, and for cash, at advanced prices.

PATNA and BENARES have been but little affected by this rise, while forfeitures on former purchases, lately becoming due, have been considerable.

TURKEY remains dull—and sales only for single piculs can be at present accomplished—the quantity on hand is large.

The deliveries at Lintin to this day are.—

PATNA,	old	11
	new	168
BENARES,	old	2
	new	46
MALWA, ...		375
Total		602

As the investments in the Company's direct ships have been on a moderate scale, our market for the usual imports from England has been little affected by their arrival.

STRAIT'S PRODUCE remains steady at our quotations.

The interference of the Mandarins interrupted the shipments of CASSIA for a time—but an arrangement has been entered into, and orders are now executed as formerly.

CANTON SILK is very scarce, and high prices are demanded for an article of inferior quality—while contracting parties have been unable to fulfil their engagements.

Our market for LONG CLOTHS is at this moment rather dull—but former prices are maintained.

The Company's investment has been sold at Sp. Drs. 6½ per piece for first and second together—and at Sp. Drs. 4½ for those of third quality: the proportions being

No. 1.	pieces	20,000
2.	„	
3.	„	10,000

Our quotations for BLACK TEAS are for those of the present season: the GREEN TEAS have commenced arriving—but not in sufficient quantities to establish a market, and no prices are yet fixed:—they are however expected to be high.

BATAVIA.

By last letters, of date 18th inst., we receive the following report of the Government Sale 10th September.

8000	piculs Coffee, Samarang.		Silv. Fs. 25.20.—
5272	„ „		bought in —
15000	„ „ Passaroeang, ...		„ 25.51.—
A sale of 30000	piculs Coffee.	announced for the 28th ult.—	
„ 30000	„ Sugar.		

Tin in demand at Fs. 35. and none to be had.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and general Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.
ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The Hamburgh ship GERMANIA, Captain Von Justi, to sail with all dispatch. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander, Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, September 13th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Capt Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Cumsingmoon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her Cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London—rate moderate—no charge at Manila, of any sort.

Apply to MR. INNES.

1 Creek Hong, October 1st, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
22 Span. brig.	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,
27 „ „	Rosario,	Cordero,	„
OCTOBER.			
1 French ship	Balguerie,	Ireland,	Mauritius
„ „ „	Tayac,	Sayer,	Bordeaux,
2 Span. brig.	Victoria,	Cagigas,	Manila,
4 Port. „	Eliza,	Botelho,	Timor,
5 „ ship	Admiral Buyskes,	Da Costa,	Batavia,
8 H. C. S.	Warren Hastings,	Sandys,	„
„ Brit. ship	Mangles.	Carr,	N. S. Wales,
9 H. C. S.	Vansittart,	Scott,	Calcutta,
„ Brit. barq.	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	„
„ Neth. ship	Hokthay,	Ralph,	Samarang,
10 Span. „	Gertrudes,	Salado,	Manila,
„ H. C. S.	Lowther Castle,	Harris,	Bombay,
11 „ „ „	Kellie Castle,	Patullo,	Calcutta
„ Brit ship	Sarah,	Whiteside,	Bombay,
„ Amer. „	Timor,	Henry,	Batavia,
12 „ „	Sabina,	Mc. Ewen,	Manila,
13 „ „	Hellespont,	Henry,	Valparaiso,
„ Dutch „	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
„ French „	Pactole,	Bousses,	Bombay,

PASSENGERS

Per HELLESPONT, J. Durran Esq.
SARAH, W. Haylett Esq.
TAYAC, Mons. Borel.
BALGUERIE, F. C. Weber Esq.

SEPTEMBER	SAILED		FOR
21 Span. „	Buen Suceso,	Cucullo,	Manila,
22 „ brig.	Triunfo,	Molhedo	„
OCTOBER.			
2 Brit. ship	Georgiana,	Thompson,	Sing. & Java,
4 Span. brig.	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila
6 „ „	Constante,	Tayag,	„
„ „ ship	Ricafort,	Pientzionaver,	„
8 „ brig.	Cometa,	Martins,	„
15 Amer brig.	John Gilpin,	Walsh,	„

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FOR SALE.

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I.—That the Races be held on Wednesday and Thursday the 30th and 31st October.

II.—That Captains *Scott, Shepherd,* and *Foord* be appointed Stewards:—Capt. *Blakely* to act as umpire.

III.—That the Quarter boats and Second launches of Ships in the Honble Co's. Service row for the Cups presented by several Merchants in Canton. One class of Boats for each Cup. The first Cup. to be rowed for by the Second launches or such Boats as are usually stowed in board. The Second Cup to be rowed for by Quarter Boats and the number of Oars each Boat is to pull to be left to the Stewards.

IV.—That a paper be sent round the Fleet for the Subscription of the Captains and Officers, the Captain's Subscription to be limited to Ten Dollars, and that of the Officers to be perfectly optional—to form a fund to be appropriated as decided upon by the Stewards,

IN SWEEPSTAKES.

1 All six-oard gigs,
2 „ four „ „
3 D'ble-banked quarter-cutters, not exceeding fourteen oars,
4 Eight-oared cutters,
5 Six-oared cutters,
6 Large cutters *carried on the booms,*
7 Four-oared jolly-boats,
8 Four-oared punts,
9 Two-oared punts.

V.—That any Country Ship's boat offering for entry, for any sweepstakes, that may be formed out of the Subscription fund, must be subject to the approval of the stewards, who will decide whether she comes within the class she is rated.

VI.—That the stewards start the Boats alternately; and, in any dispute that may occur, their decision to be final—the matter being referred to the umpire and stewards at the winning post; if a difference of opinion exists, the steward at the starting post gives the casting vote; but in regard of each boat in the race the umpire's decision to be without appeal.

VII.—That all the arrangements that may be further necessary be confided to the stewards; and that the Subscriptions be paid to Mr. *Binks,* Secretary.

Printed at the
Canton Register Office.

WHAMPOA REGATTA 1833.

AT A MEETING OF THE STEWARDS HELD AT CAPTAIN SCOTT'S FACTORY NO. 6 DUTCHHONG,

CANTON, 18th OCTOBER 1833.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS WERE AGREED TO.

I.—That each Boat is to be distinguished by a small Flag, 18 Inches square, to be fixed on a staff three feet above the Boat's gunwale, as annexed.

II.—That Second Launches, pulling for the first Cup, shall be limited to Eighteen Oars; and the Boats *bona fide* Launches capable in the opinion of the Stewards of weighing a Fifteen hundred weight Kedge.

III.—That Quarter Cutters, pulling for the Second Cup, shall not exceed Fourteen Oars and be *bona fide* square sterned Cutters.

IV.—That all Boats entering for the Cups pay Five Dollars entrance, and any Boat entering for the sweepstakes shall pay as follows:

D'ble banked boats and 2nd Launches each	.....	$ 3.
Single ,, ,,	....	2.
Six-oared Gigs	....	3.
Four ,, ,,	....	2.
Four ,, Punts	....	2.
Two ,, ,,	....	1.

V.—That all entrance money be paid up, on or before the 25th Instant, after which no boat can be allowed to enter, excepting those of such Ships as may arrive hereafter.

VI.—That all money collected as entrance or Subscriptions to be awarded as prizes, when the amount is ascertained, to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Boats of each Race, when four or more boats start for any of the Sweepstakes.

VII.—That one Race each day be appointed for Country Ship's boats exclusively pulled by their own crews, double or single banked, to be arranged when the number of boats is known.

VIII,—That the Races be as follows—viz:

FIRST DAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

1st Race, Sweepstakes for 2 Oared Punts,
2nd ,, ,, 4 ,, Gigs,
3rd ,, Cup 2nd Launches,
4th ,, Sweepstakes single banked Cutters,
5th ,, ,, Country Ship's boats double or single banked,
6th ,, ,, Gigs of all sizes.

SECOND DAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

1st Race, Sweepstakes for 4 Oared Punts or Jolly Boats,
2nd ,, Cup Dble or single banked Cutters not exceeding 14 Oars,
3rd ,, Sweepstakes 12 Oared Cutters,
4th ,, ,, Country Ship's boats single or double banked,
5th ,, ,, 10 Oared quarter Cutters,
6th ,, ,, All the winning boats.

SHIPS' NAMES.	CUPS.		SWEEPSTAKES.										DISTINGUISHING FLAGS 18 Ins. Square. 3 Foot Staff.
	Second Launches not exceeding 18 Oars.	14 Oared Cutters Dble. double or single banked	14	12	10	Sigle banked Cutters. 7	6	Oared Gigs. 6	4	Punts or Jolly Boats 4	2		
			„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		
MARQUIS OF HUNTLY,													*Red Burgee,*
ROSE,													*Red & White Horizontal,*
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,													*H'ble Co's. Jack,*
DUKE OF SUSSEX,													*White & Red Ball,*
INGLIS,													*White,*
THOMAS GRENVILLE,													*Blue,*
FARQUHARSON,													*Yellow,*
VANSITTART,													*White & Blue Cross,*
WATERLOO,													*Blue & White Cross,*
LADY MELVILLE,													*White & Red Cross,*
LOWTHER CASTLE,													*French Jack,*
BOMBAY,													*Yellow, & Blue Horizontal,*
WARREN HASTINGS,													*White & Blue Ball,*
PRINCE REGENT,													*Red with White Border,*
HEREFORDSHIRE,													*St. Georges Jack,*
KELLIE CASTLE,													*Yellow, Red, Yellow,*
THAMES,													*Dutch Jack,*
CASTLE HUNTLY,													*White & Red Border,*
MINERVA,													*Blue Peter,*

COUNTRY SHIPS.

FORT WILLIAM,	*CORONETS*
HORMANJEE BOMANJEE,	White
ANN,	Red.
PASCOA,	Blue.
GLENELG,	Yellow.
EARL CLARE,	Blue & White Horizontal,
LADY HAYES,	Red & White, „
	Blue & Yellow, „
	Red & Yellow,
	White & Red Ball,
	Blue & White Ball,
	Red & White Ball,
	White & Blue Ball,
	White & Red Cross,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. - THURSDAY, 24th OCTOBER. 1833. NOS. 15. & 16.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

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ALEX. BUTCHART.

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The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, 338 Tons, Captain Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

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Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

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The Barque FALCON, Capt. Ovenstone, will sail about the 25th. Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR NAOTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud; shortly expected to arrive, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Cumsingmoon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London——rate moderate —no charge at Manila, of any sort.

Apply to MR. INNES.

1 *Creek Hong, October 1st*. 1833.

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Apply to H. A. LEIRIA.

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The SYLPH, Captain R. Wallace, will sail from Lintin on 1st. November. Apply to

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Canton, 10th October 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & Co.

CANTON.

THE HONG-MERCHANTS. We have casually noticed in some of our last Nos. the attempt made by the Hoppo of Canton to extort from the three new Hongs of 1831 a sum of money amounting, we hear, to 30,000 taels, on some absurd plea of their not being able to give sufficient security for the privilege of securing ships. This is an instance, among hundreds constantly occurring, of the tyranny and injustice to which the foreign trade is subject, for, in case of submission of this iniquitous demand, the foreign trade must, as a matter of course, have paid for it, in some shape or other. The demand was not directly made, for a sum of money; but the Hong merchants were given to understand that, on payment of this, the Hoppo's opposition would be withdrawn. The Hong-merchants refused to pay, though the Hoppo had so well timed his attack as to throw into confusion the order of

securing the Company's ships; and on this he, no doubt, calculated as an engine to *squeeze* the Hongs. A firm resistance was, we are glad to say, made; and the Governor, being applied to, decided against the Hoppo. We understand that the Select Committee determined, in case of the persistence of the Hoppo in his interruption to their trade, to put a stop to the landing and shipping of their cargoes. It is strange how successful a little resistance is found in this country; and no less strange how reluctant foreigners are to try it. We trust however to see it, ere long, tried on a large scale, and have no doubt of the result.

LOCUSTS. The provinces of *Hoo-kwang* were, some time since, attacked by these destroyers; and, as they were found to be moving south, it was feared that the provinces of *Quang-si* and *Quang-tong* might also be visited—this has lately come to pass. As soon as their march brought them near the borders of the province, the viceroy issued a proclamation against them, in very strong terms, warning the people of their destructive habits, and the necessity that existed for at once destroying them. His Excellency observes that—having made diligent enquiry into their habits—he finds that they stop to feed three times a day; after which, being tired and sleepy, they may be easily destroyed—if this be not done, each one will, the next day, be ten thousand &c. &c. We know not whether his Excellency's description of the habits of this insatiable scourge be correct. Some of the Saints of the Roman Calendar took on themselves, in former years, to excommunicate these insects; and, we doubt not, but the *Foo-yuen's* proclamation will have equal effect. Specimens of the insect are to be seen in the shops in Canton; they are of unusually large size, of both the brown and green kinds. They made their appearance last year in great multitudes in most of the northern provinces of China.

THE INUNDATIONS—STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The floods which we described in our last as having caused so much damage in the immediate neighborhood of Canton city, were, we find, not confined to this province; the adjoining ones of *Quang-si* and *Keang-si* having suffered in an equal degree. The maritime city of *Chieu-chow* situated on the north eastern verge of this province, at the foot of a range of hills, was all but swept away by the sudden burst of water through a ravine: at least 18,000 houses were, it is stated in the official papers, destroyed, and many people drowned; more damage was, it is believed, suffered there than even in Canton city.

As soon as the waters had, in some degree, receded, proclamations were directed, to all parts of the province, in the names of the governor and *Foo yuen*, ordering diligent and strict inquiry to be made into the state of the country generally, and calling on all local officers to make returns from their several districts of the damage done to the villages, the plantations of rice, and the embankments, which, in very many places, are totally carried away. The rich were, in strong terms, called upon to come forward and subscribe for their suffering fellow creatures, and promises of representation to the Emperor for the bestowal of honorary distinctions or advance of official rank to any subscribing according to their means, were made; while the lower classes were informed, in as plain language, that any attempt to take by force what it was the duty and intention of the government to collect for them, should meet with certain and immediate punishment. It is generally asserted that rich people were made aware that literary distinctions were also to be purchased at reduced rates; and that, in short, every means practicable was resorted to, to make the subscription as general and large as possible. The various trades were called upon for specified sums according to the supposed wealth of each; the Hong-merchants, as a body, supplying about 80,000 dollars: of this How-qua the senior gave 30,000; Mowqua and King-qua about 5,000 taels each; Hing-tai, Sao-qua and Ming-qua 8,000 each, and the Junior and minor Hongs 1,000. The Silk and Cotton merchants as well as the Salt merchants were rated at about 40,000; and, altogether, a sum of near 1,600,000 dollars is, it is supposed, collected—part of this large sum is put aside for the repairs of embankments in different parts of the province; and part to afford food for the multitude who have been deprived of every thing which they possessed. The dread of the possibility of a rising in the province, which is generally the consequence of a want of food in this (as in all other eastern countries) has made the officers of government singularly well disposed, as all are afraid of the consequences of any misappropriation of the funds. We have not heard of any answer from the Emperor to the request of the local authorities to open the granaries for public use; though, as the province generally was, at the coming in of the early crop, rather close run for grain, and the payment of the land tax (in kind) was remitted till the large crop should be gathered in, they cannot contain sufficient to satisfy the wants of the populace for more than a very moderate time. The accounts from the province of *Quang-si*, which is, in most years, the great granary of even this province, show that the rains were as heavy there as here; and from the peculiar nature of the cultivation (most being hill country) they seem to have proved yet more destructive. The floods were also severely felt in the province of *Keang-si*, in which we have heard of misery surpassing what we wish to credit. Children were sold or exposed to perish; and, in some cases, we are told, even eaten. These stories, with many others of signs and wonders, as the occasional opening of the earth, in places whence issued monsters and dragons (perhaps earthquakes—of which one is generally understood to have occurred in the N. Eastern part of this province) are to be received with large allowances; but they tend to show the temper of the people; and the effect produced on their minds by this, to them, momentous, subject. Many curious inferences are drawn from these events, and among others is that of the approach of some political convulsion. This is one of those strange feelings which often go near to realize themselves. It is strange that, from the year in which the present Emperor ascended the throne, the empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes, famines, inundations, droughts, rebellions &c. &c. which our columns have, for the last four or five years, been the means of making known to foreigners; and the Chinese, as we have often before remarked, insist on making the supreme head answerable for all unfortunate events, as they give him, in return, credit for all felicitous ones. He seems himself impressed with this belief, as he is often described in the Peking Gazettes, as appealing to the supreme being, like David of old, for mercy on his people, and not punishment for his transgressions. The Chinese, in general, say that he is a good man, but condemn the government as bad, more especially in the mode in which the laws are acted on, or rather not acted on, by the officers of government, or Mandarins as they are called by foreigners. This there can be no doubt, is a charge perfectly merited; and it seems to be too general and deeply rooted an evil to be cured by an Emperor of China; the work is one which requires great vigor; and this the present dynasty have not displayed; at least since the throne has become one not essentially dependant on military prowess. To this state of things the Chinese are keenly alive, and hence doubtless the great care evinced by the Canton government as to the supply of food to the people since the late inundation. It is said that the *Foo-yuen*, on receiving a refusal to his demand on one of the richest of the Canton people for a large sum (50,000 taels) told him that it would be wise in him to think whether the sacrifice of this might not have the effect of preserving the remainder; plainly hinting at the consequences which, in case of want, might accrue. We hear that a man whose house, a few miles distant from this city, was, a week since, robbed of 4000 piculs of rice, on application to the magistrates for redress was met by the demand as to how he could presume to keep such a quantity hoarded up; and the information that he might think himself fortunate to escape with the loss—the Chinese, one and all, rich and poor, agreeing with the opinion, scarcely yet extinct even in England, against forestalling, or hoarding up of grain; the laws against it are most severe, though it is done, and on a large scale.

In this state of things the flowery nation is at length compelled to humble itself to the admission that there may be times when barbarian aid may not be unwelcome to China,

and that the present is one of those occasions. Most of the foreign merchants in Canton have had applications made to them to send their ships for foreign rice; to the arrival of which much importance is now attached. Much of the ground swept by the late inundations has been planted with sweet potatoes, yams, and other vegetables; and wheat is also sown, though the use of it is almost unknown to the natives of the province, from its, as they say, being "too hot" for them. It is to be hoped that, by all these precautions, the horrors of a famine may be warded off from this province at least.

Consequent on the misery and distress produced by the inundations, disease has made it's appearance; and to this, in the various shapes of dysentery, agues, fevers &c. many thousands have, it is understood, fallen victims.

FORMOSA. We see it stated in one of the recent London papers that Mr. *Marjoribanks* (late Chief of the Company's Factory in Canton) had given notice of a motion "to call the attention of the House to the present state of the island of *Formosa*, which has declared its independence of the Chinese; and to the great exclusion of interest which may arise between the British and Chinese empires from that event."

We hope that this call may have been heard somewhat better than has hitherto been the fate of most motions connected with British interests in this part of the world. The time is not far distant when some such occupation as that often suggested of *Formosa* will become *necessary*; and the sooner the subject is thought of the better.

The rebellion on this island is now said to be over—for the present at least. Concessions and bribery are, of course, understood to be the means resorted to for the pacification: from the arms of the Chinese soldiery little could be expected; they were, it is asserted, beaten in almost every battle. The Chinese, it is generally believed, still retain this island or, at least, do not relinquish what has always been a most troublesome and rebellious colony, from the fear which they entertain of its again falling into the hands of some European power.

AFFRAY AT THE CUM-SING-MOON.

The public mind has, of late, been a good deal excited by various reports, respecting an affray between the ships in the *Cum-sing-moon* and the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of *Kee-ow*, the particulars of which we shall endeavour briefly to convey to our readers, divested of the absurd exaggerations of men killed, ships blockaded &c. which are usually circulated on such occasions.

The hulk *Samarang* having been hauled on shore for repairs, was carried too far up the beach by the late gales and high tides, to be worth the expense of floating off again, and she was therefore in course of being broken up. The inhabitants of *Kee-ow*, an unruly piratical set, notoriously dreaded by all the neighbouring Chinese, could not let slip so fair an opportunity for plunder, and had committed many thefts, carrying off at different times property to a considerable amount, in broad day light, including even clothes from the shipping, sent on shore to be washed, while the washermen were present. About the 12th Inst, one of these plunderers was taken, with stolen property on his person, and carried on board the *Hercules*, where he was confined with the view of having him punished by the Chinese authorities.

The man had been on board a few hours only, when a gang of vagabonds from the village came down, and seeing one of the *Samarang's* Crew, a tindal, on watch at a little distance from the working party, seized and carried him off. On this being made known to the commanding officer of the *Hercules* (who had charge of the *Samarang*) he proceeded immediately to the village with about forty men, and on approaching it, the tindal was released after being severely beaten.

They had not proceeded far on their return, when the villagers, having assembled in great force, armed with weapons of every description, attacked the party, who retreated in good order, occasionally facing round, and giving battle to the numerous miscreants who were pressing on their rear and assailing them with bludgeons, bamboos, pikes, &c. and missiles of various kinds.

The party though few in number, compared with their assailants, repeatedly drove them back, and gained their boat, though several of them were severely wounded, and unfortunately, in passing a narrow bridge over a ditch, one of the men, a seacunny, being in the rear, was seized by the mob, and carried back to the village. It being then near dark, his companions were obliged to proceed on board without him.

The following day a message was sent to the village demanding the seacunny; but the villagers first denied having him, and afterwards refused to give him up.

On the 14th or 15th, a party of volunteers from the shipping in the *Cum-sing-moon* (belonging, we believe, to no less than five different nations) in boats bearing their respective flags, and with the captains on board, proceeded towards the village to demand the missing man; but long before they reached the shore, their flag of truce, which preceded the other boats in a gig, was fired upon with round and grape shot; which, falling on all sides of the gig, a few shot were fired from the boats astern, to distract the attention of the marksmen on shore, and protect their own flag-bearers.

The captain in command seeing that they could not land and rescue the man without bloodshed, desisted, and returned to the ships. A negotiation for the delivery of the seacunny was commenced next day, and is still pending; the affair having now been referred to the Viceroy of Canton who has sent two officers of rank down to *Kee-ow* to investigate the circumstance. A civil Mandarin who went previously from *Heang-shan* to *Kee-ow* to enquire into the business, was in liquor at the first interview held with the Europeans, and conducted himself with great insolence, asserting that they had been the aggressors, had killed and wounded the villagers &c.

The military Mandarin, on observing his friend's conduct, checked him, and admitted that no Chinese was killed.

Such are the particulars we have received from a friend, an eyewitness of the transaction.

There is, unhappily, reason to fear that the missing seacunny has been murdered by the lawless banditti. No serious casualty appears to have occurred on their side.

MACAO. We are very glad to learn that the settlement of Macao, which has so long suffered from mismanagement and favoritism as to be close verging on ruin, is now receiving what the Chinese would call, "a renovation" by the exertions and sound practical sense of the new Governor Don D. M. D' ANDRADE. So many evils had crept into the system, and so great was the extent of the peculation carried on that—notwithstanding the eligibility of the port, when contrasted with the high charges of Whampoa—few shippers or consignees chose to run the risk of passing their goods through the custom house of Macao, preferring even the higher charges and greater delay necessary at Whampoa. We say that we are glad of the change, which is now being effected, both on account of the place, which was nearly sacrificed by the old system; and on that of the foreign trade in general, which will also be much benefited by it. The greater part of the Straits' produce, and much of other goods annually brought on to China, would find its way through Macao, were it not for the notorious system of peculation carried on, by which cargoes are seriously diminished in quantity. We can appeal to the whole of the foreign commercial community for the truth of what we assert; and we would, in all humility, venture to suggest to the governor, whose vigor strongly contrasts with the supineness formerly exhibited, the imperative necessity of *a real and radical change*, so as to produce confidence in foreign merchants, and thereby bring back to Macao much of the commerce which, by its situation and through the folly of the Chinese government in exacting heavy dues from small ships, it possesses. Should this be done, as we sincerely hope it may, the resources of the place will gradually and rapidly increase, and the benefits of commerce be generally diffused among the community, instead of being, as heretofore, confined to a few.

We hear that His Excellency has ordered all members of foreign missions, resident in Macao, to leave the settlement. The reason, which we hear assigned for this, is an apprehension of the interference of the Chinese government,

on account of the number of foreign missionaries annually sent in disguise into the heart of China, from Macao, few of whom, we believe, ever return.

The following has been handed us by a friend for publication, should we agree with the sentiments expressed. We have not ourselves enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the series of Operas; or, in fact, any of them; but, of the musical taste and judgment of our correspondent, we have a high opinion; and we feel assured that his encomiums are borne out by the feeling of the public, as well in relation to the professional skill of our musical visitors, as to their general good conduct while residing here. The experiment, when commenced on, of getting upon Italian Opera in Macao we considered hazardous, and doubted of its success—it, however, succeeded; and was warmly followed up by renewed subscriptions, although wanting in all the extrinsic aids usually so abundantly added. We hope that in the "metropolis of the East", where all these can be readily supplied, encouragement will not be wanting; and that, on the shores of India, our voyagers may be received with the same kind feelings which they take with them, from their audiences and friends in China.

ITALIAN OPERA AT MACAO.

We hear that the adventurous *corps* of Operatic circumnavigators who have enlivened the summer at Macao by the hitherto unheard of pleasure of regular Italian Operas acted weekly, are shortly about to take their departure for Calcutta. It would be ungracious to let them quit the Celestial Empire without a parting word expressive of the general feeling of approbation which their performances have excited, not however unqualified with some criticisms, yet considering the difficulties which they have had to encounter in getting up any thing like an opera, with the imperfect materials at their disposal, the feeling of approbation excited by the result of their exertions greatly predominates.

The *corps* consists of two ladies—Signoras *Schieroni*, and *Caravaglia*, both contraltos, the latter of whom invariably enacts gentleman's parts; and three male performers, Signori *Pizzoni*, *Bettali*, and *Mayorga*. The *maestro* and leader of the orchestra, Monsieur *Planel*, and a Spanish American who leads the choruses, and is a useful actor of all work, constitute the *Corps d' Opera ambulant* who are now going to try their fortune in the great metropolis of the East.

During the six months they have remained at Macao, no less then eleven separate Operas have been produced; offering a variety in number greater than almost any Theatre on the continent; and, in point of selection, comprising some of the choicest works of the best composers. We submit the list in the order in which they were acted.

Agnese,	*Portantini*,
L' Italiana in Algieri,	*I Bachanali di Roma*,
Il Tancredi,	*Inganno Felice*,
Il Barbiere di Seviglia,	*La Gazza Ladra*,
Eduardo e Christina,	*Otello*,
Elisa e Claudio.	

When it is borne in mind that these Operas have been acted without any aid from chorusses, which have been uniformly execrable, and with but an indifferent orchestra, (which however has much improved of late under the tuition of Monsieur *Planel*,) and without either a tenor or soprano in the company, great allowances must be made, and we are only surprised at the representations having been so good as they were.

The *forte* of our corps evidently lies in *comic* Operas: we must however except *Agnese*, in which the powerful acting of Signor *Pizzoni*, in the difficult and affecting part of the insane father, was highly impressive. This Opera on the whole was very successful.

The *Italiana* is an Opera in which the comic powers of Signora *Schieroni*, and Signor *Bettali*, shine preeminently; it is also well adapted for the voice of *Schieroni*, a powerful contralto, remarkable for correctness and facility in execution. The style in which the beautiful and spirited duo of "*Ai capricci della sorte*," was given by her and *Bettali*, would have met with applause from a more critical audience. *Tancredi*, is beyond their power:—Signora *Caravaglia*, whose voice, though it possesses some notes of great sweetness, yet, from ill health wants force, is not equal to the difficult part of the hero of the piece, which requires a singer of first rate ability to do justice to it.

The *Barbiere*, however, was one of the luckiest hits of the season, and the part of the Conde Almaviva was played with much spirit by *Caravaglia*, Figaro by *Pizzoni*, Don Bartolo *Bettali*, and Don Basilio *Mayorga*, *Schieroni* also acted and sung the part of Rosina in a very piquant style. This Opera met with unbounded applause the three times it was represented.

M. *Planel* has led the orchestra on the piano-forte; or rather, we should say, supplied its defects; but his proper instrument is the violin, on which he has performed occasionally in a style which has been unknown, of late years, in our musical soirées of Macao. He will be no unworthy successor in Calcutta to his relation *Masoni*.

THE CHINA SEA. The weather has, through the whole of the season, proved singularly variable and irregular throughout the China Sea. To the northward of *Pulo Sapata* very little of a steady Southerly monsoon has been experienced, and light Easterly airs, with frequent and long continued calms, and occasional heavy squalls, have been what we hear of from most commanders arriving here. Most of the ships have made singularly long passages from Singapore and Java. On the 23rd and 24th ulto. a very heavy gale was felt in a lower Latitude than customary; the *Hormasjee Bomanjee* weathering it in about N. Lat. 8°, and many of the other vessels, recently arrived, much further up the sea. The *Sylph*, one of the Bengal Opium clippers, was obliged, for the first time, to lie to for several hours. We hear of no damage; but two vessels are over due, the French ship *Dordogne* from Java, and the *Fifeshire* from Singapore, which latter left on the 10th. ult. and was seen on the 24th in Lat. 8°. She, it is generally supposed, must have met with some damage and bore up for Singapore, which however the variable winds would, for some time, prevent her from reaching.

THE FOO-YUEN. This high officer has, at last, obtained permission from the Emperor to retire from public service, and finish his days in private in his native province. Previous to this, his often repeated petition, being granted, the Emperor had refused all his applications, but the last one was backed by the assertion of the present governor (glad perhaps to be rid of him) that the state of his health required his retirement from office. He is, we understand, to be succeeded by the *Foo-yuen* of *Quang-si*, who is spoken of as an able and upright public officer. *Choo-ta-jin* has filled the office of *Foo-yuen* of Canton for nearly four years. He, at his first coming here, acquired some notoriety among foreigners by his famous attack on the Company's Factory in May 1831, which had well nigh produced consequences at which he would have trembled, had it been possible for him to contemplate them. Beyond this, which may be easily, and no doubt properly, attributed to his ignorance of foreigners, and the supposition that they were to be driven to any thing like the beasts, to whom he had doubtless often heard them compared—and a slight outbreak of folly on the occasion of his meeting some gentlemen on their return from assisting to extinguish a fire which occurred at *Sha-meen*, in February of last year—the foreign residents in China have generally heard but little of him.

Among his own countrymen the case is far different; and it is not unpleasing to find that, among so many officers of government as this province is burthened with, most of whom are engaged in the one important task of providing for themselves, there should exist at least one who is above the reach of reproach and whose name is never mentioned by any of the people, over whom he has so long ruled, save in terms of the most perfect affection and esteem. He has indeed been "the people's soother" the poor man's friend; and the contrast of his pure conduct while in office, with that of most of those with whom he has been associated, must render doubly severe the grief universally, and, we are convinced, sincerely expressed at his departure; more particularly as it occurs on the eve of a time when it appears at least probable that all the virtue and care of the government will be requisite to preserve order in the province. This has been perserved through the severe trials which the inhabitants of many districts have undergone, in consequence of the inundations and the high price of grain, it is generally said mainly by the

personal exertions of the *Foo-yuen*; and from the confidence reposed by the people in his integrity and judgment. This is high praise to bestow on any man—it is far higher when bestowed on a man, situated as *Choo* has been, in the midst of men of high rank, struggling for gain and seizing it at any risk—for had he so pleased, his coffers might have been filled, without exertion on his part, by, in fact, merely not keeping too strict a watch on the conduct of others—this praise he has,—there can be no doubt, fully merited, and, as far as can be judged, from motives personally pure. He has no family for whom to toil; his only surviving son being imbecile, and all his grandsons dead; and he now retires to his native province *Che-keang* to finish his career in private life.

The people of Canton, to mark their esteem for him, have, within the last few days, waited on him in deputations to request of him to remain: this, of course, is offered and accepted only as a compliment, but it is one but seldom offered to any public officer, most of whom, in a short time, manage, by their rapacity and exactions, to make themselves thoroughly hated; and the people glad of the chance of a change for the better. *Choo* seems to have wished for popularity; for he was accessible to the meanest, and all were sure of a patient hearing, and redress if wronged. He seems to have been on bad terms with most of his colleagues, more particularly our late unfortunate governor *Le*, whose great fault was the desire of money. It is generally believed that *Choo's* reason for his retirement is less ill health than disgust at the conduct of the Canton authorities, which he has been compelled to witness, but which it has not been in his power to reform.

ABUSE OF THE PRESS.

INCENDIARISM. *We are grieved to find that the* "Calcutta Courier," *which we have always looked upon as a moderate and well-managed paper, should have allowed its pages to be prostituted for the purposes of anonymous slander. This is the more to be regretted as, in case of attacks on individuals in another country, the poison has time to circulate and work its end before the aggrieved party can be acquainted with even the charge against him. It should also be recollected that many of those who are satisfied with the correctness of the charge may never see the defence; and thus, perhaps, an innocent man fall a victim to, or be most severely injured by the facility offered by the pages of a newspaper, whose Editor has not had sufficient sense to see the risk which he caused another to run, or perhaps sufficient honesty to refrain from publishing a* piquant *article, whose only recommendation is the bitterness of its personal attack on a rival or an enemy of the slanderer.*

In the No. of the "Calcutta Courier" *for July 19th, is a paragraph from the pen of the Editor calling attention to a "short letter" addressed to him from Canton. This "short letter", embodying about as much venom and falsehood as it is well possible that any "short letter" should contain—pointing out by name a merchant residing here—and stating that the matter will not be heard of from the Canton press—the Bengal Editor gives to the world, in his columns, to circulate through India, and to find its way to England—to injure the object of attack in feelings and fortune—without one line of explanation—without one doubt as to the purity of the motives of the anonymous author. The article is headed* "INCENDIARISM," *and professes to give a statement of an affair which occurred in Canton; and of which, be it observed, the Editor has, by his own admission, seen the details, as given in a letter from the gentleman concerned. The affectation of sympathy for British subjects in China, which the wretched slanderer takes credit for, ought not to have blinded the Editor—the motive of the letter is apparent—it is a malignant, a diabolical attempt to revenge some private feud or outstanding grudge; and we feel almost as much disgusted at the culpable facility of our contemporary of the* "Calcutta Courier," *as at the villainy of some one who must be living in the same place—perhaps in the same society as ourselves. After what we have said, we need not add that the whole of the version of the correspondent of the* "Calcutta Courier" *is false; it is, in fact, but one tissue of intentional falsehood; and to this we pledge ourselves. Where we would ask is the real* "INCENDIARISM"?—*Contrast the situation and feelings of the high spirited gentleman, smarting under insults and assaults for which he could obtain no redress, with those of his libeller, making use of a venal or at best a very facile press to inflict an irreparable wrong by slander which he knew no paper on the spot would publish. We hope that, as in fairness he is bound to do, the Bengal Editor will give up his hopeful correspondent, in which case we may yet see*

"The slandering villain struggling into day"

to be met by the scorn and hatred with which, if the Canton society respect itself it cannot fail, to regard him.

We have taken up this subject, in great part because we observe that in most of the Nos. of the "Singapore Chronicle," *as well as in some of the Bengal papers, there appear letters and communications from anonymous wiseacres directed against individuals in Canton. We will ask the Editors of these papers whether it is quite fair that these should be published; or whether they cannot fill their columns in some more honorable way than by making them the* eloaca maxima *of China, for all the bile and falsehood of our community to vent themselves through? The use of the press is to convey information, and aid the cause of civilization and right reason; and not to offer channels for the slander of the* Veritas's, Verax's, *and* Cantonensis *(and others, who will, we doubt not, turn out to be one and the same). It is, we scruple not to say, disgraceful to any respectable paper, its proprietors and conductors, that such miserable stuff as that which we often see published in the Singapore and Bengal papers, should obtain admission. Our remarks have been on this subject strong; but, such is our opinion of the depravity of the author of the anonymous communications referred to, that if, as we hope, a short time will put us in possession of his name, we shall not hesitate to publish it in addition to these our remarks.*

LOSS OF THE "GRAND DUQUESNE."

The following extract of a letter detailing the destruction of the French ship "Grand Duquesne", on a vogage from China and Manila to France, we have kindly been permtted by some friends to publish.

"I have to communicate the entire destruction by fire of the *Grand Duquesne*, which took place on the 1st June last, at the entrance of the Straits of Macassar, in Lat. 0°, 44 N. and Long. 119°, 38 E,—the distressing eventwas occasioned by the unpardonable negligence of one of the officers in entering the spirit room with a lighted candle, and without a lanteru, to draw off a cask of arrack;—finding no other place to fix it, as the room was much crowded with stores, he hit upon an empty flour barrel which he set upright upon the cask and stuck the candle upon the rim of it;—as might have been foreseen, the motion of pumping caused the barrel to swerve from its perpendicular, and the light canted over into the bowl of the pump, from whence the flame ran rapidly into the cask and communicated to a couple of demijohns also that had been drawn off; the whole of which immediately exploded, and set the blazing liquid running all over the lower deck:—these particulars only came to our knowledge after we had abandoned the vessel for, from the moment the alarm was given, and for two hours after, our whole attention and exertions were taken up with our endeavours to stop the progress of the fire—all, however, was to no purpose, the flames having spread with such awful rapidity that, at the time we were driven to the boats, the whole of the vessel from the centre aft, as well as the mizen and main mast with full sail set, were one entire blaze; and, very shortly afterwards, they burst from the remaining parts of the ship;—to add to our misfortune, the fire broke out precisely in the neighborhood of our baggage and provisions, so that of the former we saved nothing, and very little of the latter, including only three gallons of water among two and twenty persons! I was fortunate enough, however, on the first alarm to secure my letters as well as some portion of my papers, but the most valuable of the notes and musters of goods which I had collected in order to render my visit to Europe profitable, perished in common with all the rest of my effects, for, so little did I imagine that the fire would not be got under, that when the terrible certainty burst upon us, our cabins on deck were no longer accessible—happily, we had some consolation amid our mishaps— the accident having occurred in broad day light (say ½ past 11 o'clock) with a perfectly smooth sea and fine weather;—we had also land in sight, at no great distance—when, therefore, we took to the boats, we made for the latter, the northermost of the group of seven Islands lying off Cape Donda, on the Coast of Celebes, and after a four hours pull reached it at 6 PM.—there we fortunately met with no inhabitants (for we were almost utterly unprepared for resistance), but so very scanty a supply of water that it cost us a day and a half to collect five buckets full, and to put our boats (two) in order

for the voyage to Macassar, whither we purposed steering, through having saved neither compass, chart or directory or any kind, we were very uncertain of its exact position—luckily, however we were not long doomed to regret the absence of these, for, on the fifth day of our painful navigation (during which we suffered much from excessive heat and thirst), we were providentially picked up near Cape Somoel by the Java Govt Cruizer "*Circe*", on board of which we were most hospitably received, and carried to Manado, where we arrived on the 15th June, and remained till the 3rd ulto when, the Dutch authorities having chartered a small schooner of 40 tons, we came on here; and, on the 1st June, anchored at Sourabaya."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

Manila, Sept. 7th 1833.

"I will thank you to insert the following fact in your newspaper, as it may be the means of saving the lives of some unfortunate people by following the example. In Lat 14° 58, and Long 113° East, I descried a small *prau*; I took my spy glass but could discover no person on board. I stood towards her; and, when near her, I fired a musket across her bows; still no person made their appearance: I hauled up to her (at that time she had only a small sail set to the foremast) and my lower studdingsail boom struck her. At that time, a poor half starved Malay rose up in a complete state of exhaustion, and made signs of hunger and thirst. I immediately hove to, and sent my boat and towed his *prau* alongside The poor fellow could scarcely stand, his bones were cutting through his skin. I took him on board, and treated him with kindness. He stated that he had been driven from the land in a gale of wind; that he had been at sea a month; and, when he was driven off, there were five of them on board, four of which had died of hunger, and the last had died three days prior to my taking him on board.—he stated that he had neither eat nor drunk for *nine days!*—had I not fallen in with him he certainly could not have lived another day:—he is now quite well—The publishing this statement may call the attention of other Captains of vessels when seeing small *praus* far from the land; and, if it should be the means of saving any of our fellow creatures, it will not be published in vain".

I am, Sir, Yours &c,

(Signed) Aaron Smith

Commander of British Barque "Frances Charlotte"

Cochin China.—This being the year for the triennial tribute-bearer to visit Peking, the Emperor has directed some pieces of silk, additional to the ordinary quantity, to be sent by him as a special present from the Emperor to the King of Cochinchina, on account of the attention paid by the latter to the officers and men of one of his majesty's junks, belonging to the Canton squadron, which was some months ago driven on the Cochinchinese coast. The two vessels of that nation now here are also to be suffered to trade *free of duty*.

Peking. The Emperor is highly incensed against four of his principal ministers, for having broken in upon his retirement and mourning on occasion of the death of his late empress, in order to request improper and unprecedented amendments in the mourning ceremonies which the board of Rites had previously directed. A long series of documents is concluded by the following sentence against them:—"Let *Meën-hae*, the *Tun-tsin-wang*, be deprived of the freedom of the inner court of the palace, and of the rank of General, and of ten years salary as *Wang* (king or prince); the said deprivation of salary being extended through 20 years, that he may receive one half of his salary annually, to live upon.—Let *He-gan* be deprived of the offices of Minister of the Imperial presence, and of President of the Tribunal of War; and let him also deliver the keys and seals of Comptroller of the Imperial household to *Keying*. *Wan-king* has attained office through the College of *Han-lin*. Now two expressions in the books of *Yu* set the point of ceremony in a perfectly clear light: if he was ignorant of these, then his learning must be very slight; if he knew them, and did not set the ministers right, and so stop the representation at the commencement, he has indeed acted very improperly. Let him be deprived of the rank of Lieut-General, and be made to wear the insignia only of the third rank. Let *Yu-ching* be deprived of the situation of Commander of the guards, and let him retire from the palace gate of "heavenly purity."—The Emperor, moreover, in the course of the edict which accompanies this sentence, calls them "unlearned, ignorant, stupid and confused babblers."—And for what, it is asked, is all this ire manifested?—Shall we be believed when we say, it is because these Ministers wished to extend the period of mourning by not shaving, to 100 days, instead of one month; to do which would be a mark of disrespect on the emperor's part towards the precedents of his father *Kea-king*, and his grand father *Keën-lung!*—Such is the Court of China!

Imperial records. The manner in which the Chinese historical records are kept is pretty well known. Ministers, who hold the office of historiographers and daily attendants on majesty, write their accounts of affairs, and remarks on the conduct of the Emperor and those employed by him; and place these accounts in a closely-sealed box. For the preservation of these records, they are some times aired and dusted, as appears by a late Imperial edict, appointing four high officers "to dust, and expose to the sun, the true records."

LAWS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE,

IN RELATION TO FOREIGNERS.

We hope to see the following paper succeeded by others from the same vigorous hand which has now grasped a subject of so much importance to the world in general as the throwing open the resources of this great nation to foreigners. It cannot be too strongly borne in mind that all the struggles of foreigners are with the local officers of this province in direct disobedience to the established laws of the empire. We know of no one so well qualified to render these laws known as the author of the paper which we subjoin. We shall be most glad to make our pages the means of communicating to the public information so important and interesting.

(From a correspondent)

It is rather astonishing, that so many clever sinalogues, who have spent the greater part of their lives in China, and had full access to the government archives and the Emperor himself, did so very little to promote a free intercourse between their own nations and the *exclusive* Chinese. The Chinese, though very much attached to their preconceived opinions, are nevertheless not entirely blind to reason, especially when they are dealt with in their own way. A plain treatise, which might take the liberal sentiments of the ancient sages in regard to foreign intercourse for a text, and expose the backwardness of the present generation in following up their good rules, would do a great deal towards eradicating antinationality from the minds of the Chinese. Bring them to the alternative of either acknowledging themselves to be in the wrong, or of giving the lie to their sages and the argument is very soon concluded. Recourse might also be had to a detail of the ancient usage of former dynasties; and we might even begin with the *Han* dynasty as far back as the commencement of our era, and we would be able to convince the Chinese, that the ancients, whom they wish to imitate in every thing, were very liberal in their intercourse with foreign nations. We are able to quote from the annals of the *Tang* and *Sung* dynasties (the former was on the throne in the 7th, 8th, and 9th, centuries, the latter preceded the Mogul, or *Yuen* dynasty) which might make the present narrow-minded generations blush. The Mogul Emperors were decidedly in favor of foreign intercourse, and who has not heard of the liberal principles, which actuated the great *Kublai?* Even the example of the celebrated *Kang-he* might be quoted as worthy of the imitation of his successors. No true Chinaman could be offended by being obliged to acknowledge the principles of his ancestors as the true ones, nor could the most inquisitorial policy oppose the spread of ancient opinions upon this subject. If we therefore recommend the execution of such a laborious task to one of our Anglo-Chinese sinalogues, it is under the conviction, that it will prove highly beneficial to all the parties, Chinese as well as foreigners. We can assure all those, who feel inclined to enter upon the work,

that there is abundant matter in the Chinese books, and even in the statistics of the present reign, though the research will be very laborious.

As our own countrymen at home recommend us, as the best line of policy to be adopted in regard to the Chinese, to obey the laws of the celestial Empire implicitly, we may very reasonably ask, what are these laws, which we have to obey? We cannot think that the principle of a local government—*"oppress and repress the barbarians, whenever it can be done with security"*—upon which they have always acted, is the substance of the imperial law, nor can our friends at home, who are governed by just laws, expect that we ought silently to submit to the practice of this principle. Still the same question may be repeated: What are the laws of the Celestial empire in regard to foreign intercourse? Though we have assiduously searched in native works, to find any explicit laws upon this subject, we have found none; but there are several imperial edicts to this effect, and as the will of the despot is law, we may consider them as binding regulations. It is deeply to be regretted that they were never sent to the foreigners residing at Canton, to make themselves acquainted with them; though the Emperors enjoin, that they ought to be published, in order to put an end to fraud and deception. At the same time, we lament, that the foreigners, whenever they came to a rupture with the local government at Canton, did never, or perhaps very seldom, quote them, and insist upon the due performance of what the Emperor commands. Though even this might have been without effect, to redress our grievances, it would have saved us from the imputation, under which we have fallen at home, of opposing the laws of the Empire. Yet these edicts have long enough paraded in the Chinese statistical works, and it is now high time to furnish good translations. We hope that the *Canton Register* will not be backward in advocating a cause upon a basis, which the Chinese themselves ought to consider as the only firm one. Strange to say, there has never been published in English a regular tariff of duties upon foreign imports and exports, which the Hoppo's books and the statistical work of the Board of revenue detail with the greatest minuteness. Both works are in possession of Europeans, and we hope, ere long, to see a full translation of all that concerns our own interests.

There is an edict of *Kang-he*, which grants the most unbounded liberties and privileges to all foreigners, who trade to the principal Emporiums of the coast. No restriction to one point, no law of oppression emanated from him. It would be well to produce this also, to show the whole world that we are willing to submit to the imperial laws, but not to local exactions.

Let us be guided by the most peaceful sentiments: so long as we found ourselves upon the regulations issued by the Emperor himself, we have justice on our side. The immense treasures of Chinese literature are at our service, and open to our own sinalogues; ought we not to make the best use of them by consolidating our commercial relations, and by extending them to every maritime province? We are persuaded that nothing can be so hurtful as a recurrence to the same measures, which have always been followed up only partially and therefore proved abortive. It is also below the dignity of our nation, to complain without any just and important reason, yet to make the imperial laws the parmanent regulations for carrying on our trade, is perhaps the safest and most effectual way to prevent all future misunderstanding, till matters are settled by the respective governments.

It is well to shew, that we are not "barbarians," but open to conviction; and what can recommend us better to the flowery nation, than a desire to understand their laws and to act accordingly, the more so as we shew thereby, that we are anxious to revert to ancient laws, and are dissatisfied with the innovations. Antiquity and ancient laws are in our favor, and as the glorious times of old are constantly held forth by the Chinese, as alone worthy of imitation, let us follow this example, and at least equal them in theory.

Voyage of the U. S. S. "Peacock" to Siam.

Having left *Vunglam* early in February, the *"Peacock"* proceeded to Siam, where, from the accounts of Crawfurd's mission in 1822, a much worse reception was expected them even in Cochinchina. In this expectation we were agreeably disappointed. Though treated with more bluntness than in Cochinchina, we certainly met with more real civility among the Siamese boors, then among the *refined* courtiers of *Annam*.

On the 18th of February, the *"Peacock"* anchored off the bar of the river *Menam*, the water being too shallow to admit of her passing over it. The land at the north end of the gulf of Siam is very low and almost level with the water; and the ship, having to anchor above ten miles off, could not therefore be seen by those on shore. This rendered it necessary to go on shore, to report the arrival of the mission, at *Pak-nam*, a small and dirty town, well fortified but feebly garrisoned, which is situated on the right bank of the river Menam; about two miles from its mouth.—After some correspondence with the officers at court, two barges were sent down to *Pak-nam*, to convey to the capital the Envoy, accompanied by Captain Geisinger and nine other gentlemen. On leaving the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired, which was returned by His Siamese majesty's barges in very laughable style.

Bankok (as foreigners continue to call the capital, though by the natives it is called *Sya Yuthya*) is built chiefly on the banks of the river, all communication from house to house being for the most part carried on by water. It extends about four miles on both sides of the river, and is situated above thirty miles from *Pak-nam*. Its inhabitants are estimated, according to native accounts, at nearly half a million—of these, the majority are Chinese; among the Siamese are numerous priests: the other classes of inhabitants are Malays, Klings, Indo-Portuguese, Peguans, Burmans, Laos, and Cochinchinese. The most remarkable circumstance about the city is the number of *Jungadas*, or floating houses, which occupy a considerable portion, on each side of the river. These houses are built very neatly, of wood, and are fixed on thick bamboo rafts. They are lashed to stakes driven into the bed of the river; and thus their occupiers are able readily to move their habitations, by merely casting off the lashings, and floating along with the tide to any other unoccupied station.

The mission reached *Bankok*, on the 25th of February, and the following day the Envoy and suite paid a formal visit to the *Chao-p'haya P'hra-klang*, or minister of foreign affairs, who at present occupies also the situation of junior chief minister, and commander of the forces both by land and sea. His Excellency was seated, or rather reclined, upon a settee, having about him several cushions covered with crimson velvet, and a profusion of golden vessels for containing siri, betel-nut, tobacco, water, &c.: these vessels, as no one is allowed to have them of gold, unless received from the hands of majesty, form at once very necessary articles of constant use, and distinguishing marks of rank and dignity. While the number of the minister's prostrate attendants and courtiers, among whom were some of his own sons, served to increase this show of dignity, his dress (if dress it could be called) was calculated completely to contradict it. It consisted, as with the other Siamese, of merely a chintz cloth, reaching from the waist to a little below the knees, and fastened in front in its own folds, leaving the breast, back, and legs uncovered.

The Siamese nobles are very haughty and very boorish. Cold selfishness appears to be the most prominent trait in their character, and the principle of all their actions.—Equals among men of rank can seldom meet in Siam. A single shade of inferiority is sufficient to lay one man prostrate before another, for an inferior is never suffered to stand or sit in the presence of his superior. The present *P'hra-klang* is one of the least civil of the Siamese. He received the members of the mission with a slight inclination of the head and a kind of *grunt* to each, without ever rising from his settee. When all had become seated, he asked a great number of trivial questions; some natives of Portuguese descent acting as interpreters. No other formal visit was paid to his Excellency, except once when he gave a dinner to the members of the mission; but frequent informal visits were paid to him, for the purpose of confering on the business of the mission. It was well known that it would be useless to expect such visits to have been returned, as it

s contrary to the Siamese custom for the principal ministers to call on foreign Envoys. The dinner alluded to was given on occasion of the *P'hra-klang's* shaving the head of two or three of his children, a ceremony performed at the age of thirteen or fourteen. On this occasion, the Portuguese Consul, Snr. Carlos Manoel da Silveira, was invited to meetthe mission. This gentleman, from his long stay in Siam, was able to give us much valuable information as to the manners and habits of the Siamese. It is contrary to their religion to feed upon any thing that has life, or to drink wine. The minister therefore was merely a spectator of the meal: we dined, not *with* him, but *before* him. After dinner, Siamese tumblers came on the stage which had been erected in front of the hose, and showed many feats of agility. They were succeeded by a party of actors.

When the official business was nearly concluded, the 18th of March was fixed for an audience of the King. The arrangements of Capt. Burney's mission in 1826, saved the Envoy from all trouble in reference to the ceremonies to be observed. His golden-footed majesty now admits Europeans to visit him with their shoes on, saying that they are used for ornament, as much as turbans, rings, &c. among eastern nations. We had therefore no apprehensions of finding our shoes stolen, and being obliged to walk about barefoot, as did Mr. Crawfurd and his party in 1822. All that was necessary was to acquire the Siamese method of sitting, with the feet turned behind, and in that posture to make three salams with both hands joined.—The Siamese themselves make three prostrations, touching the ground with their foreheads.

The palace consists of a fine line of brick buildings, well white-washed, and having the roofs profusely covered with paint and gilding. The roads about the palace are good; but the display of military at the gates was miserable to a degree. The audience chamber is a large and lofty apartment; the floor is carpeted; and the walls and pillars (which latter are square) are painted to resemble papering; but so little taste have the Siamese, that while handsome painted lamps and fine pictures are left to perish in the obscurity of old temples, this abode of royalty is decked only with some common tin lanterns of Dutch manufacture; and some Chinese daubs from the 'handsome face makers' shops in Hog lane; about one third of the hall, at the upper end, is separated from the rest by a curtain, which is drawn aside when the King ascends his throne, and again drawn across as soon as the audience is over. There are two thrones, made apparently of wood, gilt. The less ceremonial one was used on this occasion, as well as when Capt. Burney had his audience. It is immediately behind the curtain, is square, and open on all sides, so that the King's person can be plainly seen when seated in it. The other resembles a pulpit, closed round, and having only openings like narrow gothic windows for the King to be seen through. This is used on occasions of great ceremony and formality. The King received Mr. Crawfurd seated in it.

The audience was well attended by Siamese, Peguan, Chinese, Portuguese, and Kling officers, in full dress. This was the only occasion on which we saw the Siamese wearing any thing more than the dress already described. The King was clothed in a loose cloak of silver tissue, and the officers with similar cloaks of muslin, not however fastened in front. Among the Portuguese officers who were present, were the three gentlemen appointed to attend on the mission, viz: Snres. Benedito and Pascoal d' Alvergerias, two brothers, natives of Camboja; the former general, and the letter colonel of His Majesty's artillery; and Sns. Joze da Piedade, port-captain, a native of Siam, and honorory captain in the Portuguese Royal navy.

The King is rather good looking, like all his family very dark complexioned, and so stout as to be unable to move without difficulty. He has two brothers more legitimate than himself, their mother the queen being of royal descent. The elder of these is a priest or *Tala-poy*, and the younger an idler. They are called *Chao-fa*, the ptinces of heaven, or heavenly princes, and are very much looked up to and esteemed by the people.

A few days after the audience, a treaty was concluded, in which, it may be presumed, Siamese jealousy would not admit of any greater privileges being granted than were obtained by the English in 1826. On the 4th of April, all the presents having been duly given and received, the mission returned to the ship, and on 6th, we bid farewell to Siam.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New York, in 1828, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

NEW YORK, MARCH 21st, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorised Agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction: viz.—

Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery,—Fancy and Common Chairs,—Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs,—Coaches, Carriages, Omnibusses, and Railroad Cars,—Saddlery and Harness,—Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry,—Gold, Silver. and Bronze Leaf,—Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware,—Printing Types, Printing Presses, —Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink.—Cotton Goods,—Beaver and Patent Silk Hats,—Caps and Umbrellas,—Shell and Brazilian Combs,—Leather, Boots and Shoes,—Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.—Tallow, and Sperm Candles,—Manufactured Tobacco,—Medicinal Drugs, Chymicals, Paints, &c.—Gunpowder,—Shot,—Agricultural implements,—Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.—Refined Sugar,—Iron Chests, Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.—Fire Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds,—Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

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All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, office of the American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	81	88	29:70	Fine weather first and mid, part; latter cloudy with rain, moderate breeze....	SE.
2	80	82	29:65	Constant rain most part moderate breeze.....	"
3	80	76	29:75	Most part rain, mid heavy squalls thunder and lightning chiefly mod, breeze.....	"
4	76	80	29:80	Cloudy with rain, most part light breeze.....	"
5	80	86	29:80	Fine weather throughout; first and middle light, latter moderate breeze.....	"
6	80	88	29:80	" first and mid. latter showery, mod. breeze	SE a SW.
7	81	88	29:80	" throughout, mostly light breeze	SE.
8	83	88	29:75	" " "	"
9	82	88	29:70	" " "	"
10	82	88	29:70	" " variable	SE a SW.
11	82	88	29:70	" " light	SE.
12	81	89	29:75	" first and mid. part light breeze latter cloudy with rain thunder and lightning. moderate breeze.....	"
13	81	87	29:70	Most part fine weather, showers at times, light breeze.....	E a SE.
14	83	88	29:70	Firsts part and mid. fine, light breeze ..... latter cloudy with rain and hard squalls at time with lightning	W. E a SE.
15	80	84	29:80	Cloudy and unsettled throughout, with frequent rain and squalls, mostly light breeze	S a SW.
16	78	80	29:90	Unsettled with frequent rain, moderate breeze	SE a E.
17	79	82	29:90	" " heavy rain at times with squalls, mostly moderate breeze.....	SE.
18	76	82	29:95	First and middle fine, latter cloudy, unsettled, with light rain, moderate breeze	"
19	79	86	29:85	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze ...	"
20	80	87	29:85	First part fine, middle occasional showers, latter fine, moderate	S a SE.
21	81	88	29:85	Fine weather throughout	"
22	81	89	29:90	" " light breeze.....	E a SE.
23	82	89	29:90	" " " " "	"
24	83	90	29:75	" " sultry	W a NW.
25	84	92	29:60	Fine weather most part, latter lightning with showers of rain, light breeze variable.....	SE a NW.
26	87	94	29:60	" sultry, mostly light airs....	NW.
27	88	95	29:55	" first and mid. parts, latter cloudy and rain thunder and lightning at times moderate breeze, variable.....	W a SE.
28	80	84	29:60	Unsettled with heavy rain, squalls thunder and lightning variable.....	NW a SE.
29	79	86	29:60	First and mid. parts fine, latter squally and unsettled with rain, thunder and lightning.....	SE.
30	75	85	29:70	First part rain, mid. fine, latter cloudy mostly light breeze	"
31	80	86	29:70	Unsettled, heavy rain middle part, latter rain with lightning light, breeze.....	"

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. NOVEMBER 2nd, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	6 a 12		
Bees' wax	24 a 25		Pecul
Betel nut	2½		
Birds' nests	12 a 32		
Camphor Barus	10 a 25		Catty
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, 9.2; *new*,	10. 5 a 10. 6		
Bengal	11.6		
Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2⅛ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2½		
" " blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
" " 20 a 30	46		Pecul
" " 30 a 36			
" "	——		
Cow Bezoar	20 a 25	₩	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 4½		
Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "	70		
" " cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1⅓		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	50 a 55		
clarified	70 a 80		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
rod, ½ inch & under	2.75		
scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4¼		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4½ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 725 *new*	630		
Benares " 690 *nominal* "	640		
Bombay	710 a 715		Chest
Damaun			
Turkey *nominal*..	640 a 645	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8¼ a 8½		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	56 a 57		
Rattans	2½ a 3¾		
Rice	2.60 a 2.90		
Rose Maloes	30 a 32		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
" " very fine	28 a 45		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	₩	100
Seal	2. a 2.50		
Sea Otter	40 a 45		
Land "	4 a 7		each
Beaver	5 a 6		
Fox	cents 70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 50 a 100	₩	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	₩	Pecul
Swedish, in kits	4½	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4¼		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 50	₩	Catty
Tin-plates	8	₩	Box
Tin, Banca	15¾		Pecul
Straits', 1st quality	15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.70	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
Dutch, 40 " 28 "	28 a 30		Piece
" " broad, 40 by 33 "			
Long-ells,	7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	₩	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a 11		
oil of	1.80	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8¼ "	14		
buds	15		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	20 a 22		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge	75 a 80		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22		
Musk	70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
" " 2d. 1st sort	53		
" " " 2nd "	50 a 51		
" " 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
" large (10½ " 13 ")	85 a 90		
" Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	45 a 48		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
" " Tsatlee	340 a 350		
" Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
" " 2	250 a 260		
" " 3	240 a 245		
" " 4	170		
" " 1	——		
" " 5 2	——		
" " 3	——		
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
" Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew.... Sp. Drs.	14		
" " Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
" " " 2d. "	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
" Congo,	20 a 28		
" Campoy	20 a 28		Pecul
" Souchong,	20 a 40		
" Peko	45 a 65		
" Ankoi Souchong	21 a 23		
" Hyson			
" " skin			
" " young			
" Gunpowder			
" Twankay			
" Orange Peko	23 a 25		
" Caper	22 a 25		
Tortoise shell	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	₩	Box
Whanghees	18 a 20	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₱ Tael
Syce Silver at Lintin.....	1 a 1½	₱ cent. prem.	
Spanish dollars entire	1 a 3	,, ,,	
Republican	at par		

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months	.....	4 | 6. a 4 | 7	
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs.		30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209,,		,, ,,	
Bombay ,, 218		,, ,,	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The Company having unexpectedly sold some of their recent Investments of the Bombay staple at a reduction of five mace ppl. from their former sales—combined with the circumstance of several other sales occurring by private merchants at falling prices, has had a very sensible effect on the market;—the dealers have been alarmed, and prices have declined, though our present quotations are nominal.

The Committee have not yet disposed of their Bengal consignments—but some private parcels have been sold at Ts. 11. 7 ppl.

OPIUM. During the past fortnight there has been almost a complete stagnation as far as regards sales—the deliveries however of MALWA have been considerable—as will be seen by our monthly statement.

The markets in the interior are reported to be very unfavorable for the sale of the drug—and money amongst the Chinese here is very scarce.

The Company's investments of COTTON YARN have been sold at Sp. Drs. 51 ppl.—composed of an assortment from Nos. 24 a 50. The Committee have not yet settled for their Woollens.

SUGAR & SILK remain steady at our quotations.

RICE keeps in demand—but has declined in price a little within these few days, owing to large importations by Chinese boats.

The stock of IRON, LEAD, & STEEL is very considerable.

CHINTZES have not recovered from the excess of last season's importations—and most kinds of HANDKERCHIEFS are very unsaleable.

A recent sale of BETEL NUT has been made at Sp. Drs 2½ ppl. 2 months credit.

There has been a considerable importation lately of Banca TIN, which has had the effect of reducing the price to our quotations.

EXTRACT FROM BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT OF 31ST AUGUST.

OPIUM—As it is not generally understood that Passes for the free transit of Malwa Opium would be granted if applied for after the 1st June, the day on which the season closes, until it is announced to be reopened by Government Proclamation; the two exceptions to the contrary that have taken place since the above date, one for 104 Chests taken out at Indore in the month of June last, and the other for 236 Chests, taken out in Bombay during the present month, will show that a rigid adherence to the rule has not been deemed necessary. It may therefore be inferred that no objections will be made to grant Passes for all that still remains of the past season unsold in Malwa, which is estimated on tolerably correct grounds to be about 1,000 Chests.

Of the above 236 Chests, 100 we understand is to be brought back from Palee whence it is to be presumed that some fresh obstacles have arisen to prevent its being carried across the remaining half of the Desert, as otherwise it can hardly be supposed that the Proprietor would bring it to Bombay after having incurred one half of the expense of conveying it to the Port of Dumaun.

The total number of Chests for which Passes have been taken out in

Bombay to the 6th April last is,	4,749	
Ditto ditto to the 20th Instant,	236	
		4,985
Total number at Indore to the 3d May,	3,247	
Ditto ditto in June,	104	
		3,351
in all Chests,		8,336

Of which 7,133 Chests have arrived and with the exception of 139 Chests on hand have all been exported to China and the Eastward.—There remain therefore 1,203 Chests yet to arrive with reference to the above number of Passes taken out, which is all destined to leave this for the China Market in the month of November next, by which time the whole quantity will have reached Bombay.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the 20th November. For freight, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

FOR BATAVIA.

The DUTCH ship HOK-THAY, Capt. Ralph, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER	ARRIVED		FROM	
17	Brit. ship	Runnymede,	Wildridge,	Singapore, Sept. 28.
19	Amer. barq.	Gaspar,	Pearson,	Batavia, ,, 23.
,,	,, ship	Italy,	Ritchie,	Liverpool, June 15.
21	,, ,,	Morrison,	Briggs,	New-York ,, ,,
24	,, ,,	Julia,	Fleming,	Philadelphia,
,,	,, schr.	Dash,	Keating,	Pacific & Manila, Oct. 14.
,,	Port. barq.	Susana,	Lemos,	Manila, ,, 16.
26	H. C. S.	Castle Huntly,	Johnstone,	Calcutta, Sept. 10.
28	French ship	Dordogne,	Leroy,	Bourbon, July 10.
29	Amer ship	A. J. Donaldson,	Conyngham,	Lima, Aug. —
,,	H. C. S.	Rose,	Marquis,	London, & Sing., Oct. 3.
30	Mex brig.	Joven Dorotea,	Machado,	(put back,)
,,	Brit. barq.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta, Sept. 19.

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. CASTLE HUNTLY, Mrs. Alexander; H. R. Alexander, Esq.

SUSANA, T. C. Beale Esq.

OCTOBER	SAILED		FOR
17	Brit. ship	Caledonia,	Lyon, Bombay,
,,	,, ,,	Cornwallis,	Key, ,,
,,	,, ,,	Allalevie,	Keys, Calcutta,
18	,, ,,	John Bannerman,	Watt, Bombay,
23	,, ,,	Helen,	Lungley, ,,
25	H. C. S.	Scaleby Castle,	Hillman, London,
,,	Brit. barq.	Guardian,	Sinclair, Singapore & London,
26	,, ship	Camden,	Clayton, Java,
30	Span. ship	Victoria,	Cagigas, Manila,

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. SCALEBY CASTLE, W. Dallas Esq. & Mr. Hayes.

The "Italy" reports that, on the 14th July, in Lat. 5. North, Long. 17.30' West, spoke the H. C. C. S. "Wm. Money," Capt. O'Brien, bound to China. October 5th, Lat. 6.15' N. 110.30 E. spoke the country ship "Sulimany" 17 days from Canton for Bombay (Java). Both desired to be reported.

NEWLY DISCOVERED SHOAL.

Extract from the Report from the Barque "Merope," arrived at Madras 28th July from Hobart Town 10th March.

Discovered off the South Coast of New Holland, Breakers, in Lat. 35' 15' S. Long. 117' 58' East, Bearings from the Ship when first seen on 20th March, 1833, Bald Head N. E. ¼ N. South extreme Eclipes S. W. by N. ¼ N. centre of Breakers S. E. by E. ¼ E. distant 3 miles from the Ship, these Breakers have not been inserted in any of the late Charts.

On the 31st July, 1833, saw the wreck of a three masted Vessel, about 9 miles to the N. E. of the Black Pagodah. (Bengal papers)

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton October 24th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The ANN, Captain Allen, to sail on 1st November. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 31th OF OCTOBER, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
OCTOBER	old	28	730	20,440	3	690	2,070	1145	730	835,850	1713	1,202,880
	new	453	640	289,920	84	650	54,600					
6 previous months.	old	370		2,357290	104		606,660	5751		3,917615	10163	6,881,565
	new	3140			798							
Consumption to 1st Nov.		3997		2,667650	989		663,330	6896		4,753465	11876	8,084,445
Stock at Lintin ..	old	146			27			3682			6388	
	new	2116			417							

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	6 a 12		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2.50 a 2.60		
Birds' nests	12 a 32		Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 25		
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	280 a 300		
„ ungarbled	180 a 200		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, 9.2; *new*,	10. 5 a 10. 6		
„ Bengal	11.3 a 11.5		
„ Madras	—		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1⅛ a 1⅜		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1⅛ a 1⅜		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
„ „ 20 a 30	46 a 48		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
Cow Bezoar	20 a 25	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 4⅝		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1⅛		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	33 a 38		
„ clarified	50 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	2.75		
„ scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4¼		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4⅛ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 720 a 715; *new*	630 a 625		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	635		
„ Bombay }			Chest
„ Damaun }	„ 710		
„ Turkey *nominal*	640 a 645	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8½		
Putchuck	12 a 13		
Quicksilver	55 a 56		
Rattans	2¾ a 4		
Rice	2.50 a 2.80		
Rose Maloes	30 a 32		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 45		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	5 a 6		
„ Fox cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 50 a 100	℔	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	4½	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 50	℔	Catty
Tin-plates	8 a 9	℔	Box
Tin, Banca	15¾		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.60	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	17		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	25 a 27		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,	6 a 7		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a 11		
„ oil of	1.80	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes	10 a 14	℔	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „	14		
„ buds	15		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	20 a 22		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3⅛ a 3¼		
Gamboge	70 a 75		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	18 a 20		
Musk	70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	53		
„ „ „ 2nd „	50 a 51		
„ „ 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
„ small none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	℔	Catty
Rhubarb	45 a 48		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	240 a 245		
„ „ 4	170		
„ „ 5 { 1	—		
„ „ { 2	—		
„ „ { 3	—		
Sugar raw 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo,	22 a 28		
„ Campoy	22 a 28		Pecul
„ Souchong,	22 a 40		
„ Peko	45 a 75		
„ Ankoi Souchong	21 a 23		
„ Hyson	46 a 55		
„ „ skin	27 a 30		
„ „ young	44 a 48		
„ Gunpowder	59 a 62		
„ Twankay	28 a 32		
„ Orange Peko	23 a 25		
„ Caper	22 a 25		
Tortoise shell	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	℔	Box
Whanghees	18 a 20	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	....	$ 22.90 ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	.....	....	1 a 1½ ₰ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire	.....		1 a 3 „ „
Republican	.....	.....	..... at par

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr.	6 months	.....	4	7. a 4	8
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight				
Private bills 208 a 209	„	„	„	„	
Bombay „ 218	.....	.....	.....	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The deliveries during the past fortnight have been considerable, but few recent sales have been made, and prices remain nominally at the reduced rates of our last quotations.

The Committee have sold their Bengal investments at Ts. 11. 7 ppl.

The stock on hand on the 12th November, or the first day of the present Chinese moon, consisted of

67,601 Bales of BOMBAY,
26,078 „ „ BENGAL,

which does not include the cargo of the "Lowther Castle" from Bombay, or the "Larkins" from Calcutta.

OPIUM.—Although several Junks have arrived, bringing funds to rather a large amount, few purchases have been made, owing to the dealers having been previously supplied by their time bargains.

TURKEY keeps steady, though the demand is limited. The deliveries to the 8th were 224 Chests; consisting of

PATNA,	103
BENARES,	7
MALWA,	114

Several parcels of very inferior SCARLET CUTTINGS have been brought this season, proving nearly unsaleable, while those of good sort have met with a very favorable market.

TIN PLATES, in consequence of none having yet been imported in the Company's ships, have advanced to our quotations.

RATTANS have experienced a rise in price, within these few days past—and PEPPER is saleable at Sp. Drs. 8½. ppl., though not much in demand.

RICE has fallen slightly, under the influence of the cause mentioned in our last. The last part of the crop is now being gathered.

Some recent sales of South American COPPER have been made, we understand, under Sp. Drs. 20 ppl. deliverable at Lintin for exportation to India. About 2,000 peculs have just arrived, and are still on the market.

The Company have sold their WOOLLENS of 1st sort at Sp. Drs. 1.52.
2d „ „ 1.09.
3rd „ „ 0 97.
LONG ELLS ..... 5 m. 1.
CAMLETS, ... „ 17.
IRON, (including all sizes.) 1.00.

COCHINEAL has declined considerably, in consequence of large importations from America.

The fall in the price of GINSENG is owing to the unusually large imports.

Advices from MANILA to the end of last month state SUGAR at Sp. Drs. 5 and little left in the market. HEMP 5¾ a 6. PIECE GOODS generally dull; Jacconet Muslins wanted. The prospects of the RICE crop good: the quantity remaining of the old crop of very bad quality and would cost Sp. Drs. 2½ on board. The exportation not openly permitted, but some cargoes were being exported under cover of the partial permission given in last August.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg barque REFORM, Capt. Mc. Beath, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MANILA, STRAITS OF MALACCA, & BOMBAY.

The PASCOA, Capt. Morgan, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 8th November, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS's,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 American Hong, November 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

TO BE SOLD.

The Privilege Tonnage of the late Mr. A. L. MUNDELL—4th officer of the H. C. S. "VANSITTART."

Two tons and one ton "Indulgence;" the packages in the latter not to exceed 80 Catties each.

Tenders will be received by Mr. ELLIS, Purser, 6 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM	
3	H. C. C. S.	Larkins,	Campbell,	Calcutta,	Aug. 18.
„	Belgic brig.	Flora,	———,	Manila,	Oct. 19.
5	H. M. S.	Magicienne,	Plumridge,	„	„ 13.
7	Brit. barq.	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Bombay,	Aug. 9.
8	Amer ship	Porcia,	Swift,	Coquimbo,	72 days.
„	„ „	Clematis,	Evans,	New-York & Manila,	Oct. 31.
„	Span. „	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,	„ „
9	French „	Rose,	———,	„	„ „
„	Amer „	Duncan,	Rowland,	Batavia,	Oct. 4.
„	French „	Trident,	Thibaud,	Manila,	Nov. 1.

PASSENGER

Per LADY OF THE LAKE, Mr. Capon.

NOVEMBER	SAILED		FOR
4	Brit. barque	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta,
5	„ „	Red Rover,	Clifton,	„
8	„ „	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	„
„	„ „	John Biggar,	Mc. Kay,	Manila,
12	Dutch schr.	Reliance,	Wallace,	Batavia,
„	Brit. ship	Sir Thomas Munro,	Richards,	Singapore,
13	„ barque	Universe,	Brock,	Manila,
„	Hamb. brig	Germania,	Von Justi,	Singapore & Hamburg,
„	Amer ship	Thomas Dickason,	Wainwright,	New York,

PASSENGERS

Per SYLPH, Messrs. Lyon, & Cliff, Signori Bettali, & Pizzoni.
RED ROVER, Wm. Blenkin Esq.
FALCON, J. Goddard Esq.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao. Apply to

H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the 20th November. For freight, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR NANTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud, now at Lintin, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

The DUTCH ship HOK-THAY, Capt. Ralph, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque BALGUERIE, Capt. H. Ireland, now at Whampoa; and the French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER.

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. FRIDAY, 15th NOVEMBER. 1833. NO. 17.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FOR NANTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud; shortly expected to arrive, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao.

Apply to H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, CAPT. LUNGLEY, to sail about the 20th November. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ANN, Captain Allen, to sail on the 1st November. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

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The PASCOA, Capt. MORGAN, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 8th November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque BALGUERIE, Capt. H. Ireland, now at Whampoa; and the French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER.

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

TO BE SOLD.

The *Privilege Tonnage* of the late Mr. A. L. MUNDELL—4th officer of the H. C. S. "VANSITTART."

Two tons and one ton "*Indulgence*;" the packages in the latter not to exceed 30 Catties each.

Tenders will be received by Mr. ELLIS, Purser, 6 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 *American Hong, November 8th*, 1833.

FOR BATAVIA.

The Dutch Ship HOK-THAY, Capt. RALPH, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

At R. MARKWICK & Co's., belonging to an Estate, about 60 dozen of fine SCOTCH WHISKEY.

November 14th, 1833.

CANTON.

H. M. S. "MAGICIENNE", Capt. Plumridge, arrived in China on the 5th Inst. from Manila, in five days. We hear no special reason assigned for the visit; and we hope that it may be the intention of the Commander of the naval force in India that such visits be occasionally paid: much interest is always excited among the Chinese by such an event. The "*Magicienne*" will, we hear, sail shortly for Madras or Bengal; offering, in the latter case, a good opportunity for remitting Specie.

WHAMPOA REGATTA. The races were held on the 30th and 31st Ulto. and 1st Inst. passing off with great spirit and good humor, and attended by nearly all the "rank and fashion" of the foreign community. Public dinners were given to large parties in succession by Captains *Scott*, *Shepherd* and *Hine*, and a splendid public tiffin was provided for the whole fleet, on the first day, in the Company's Chop, in which were several members of the Hon. Co's Factory.

For the gratification of our friends in the fleet, we will give in our next a detailed *report* of the Races, which reached us too late for the present No.

THE FOO-YUEN. A few days since, much speculation was aroused, among the Canton people, by the circulation of a report of a "fire express" having come down from Peking, addressed to the late *Foo-yuen*. It was sent after him; and proves to be, we understand, his recal: or rather the Emperor's revocation of the previously granted permission to him to retire from office.

There is a story current among the people that *Choo*, before his departure, in bewailing the state of the province and the vicious habits of the government officers, prophesied that it could not long last, and named ten years as the extent within which some commotion would occur. The audacity and villainy of these people are almost too flagrant to be believed. An instance occured on the 1st Inst. of the comprador (cashier &c.) of an English firm established in Canton (a man of great respectability, and well known as having been for many years in the service of foreigners) who was seized in front of the factories, by a low soldier mandarin, and detained until he paid a sum of 80 dollars. On his release, when it was found that no cause existed for this act of oppression, application was made by his employer to the Hong merchants, and by them carried before the higher officers of government; but we have not as yet heard of punishment being inflicted, nor of the restitution of the money. These officers, high and low, are so linked together by the strong bond of co-association in villainy, that it is unlikely that redress should, in almost any case, be obtained.

This is one of the evils to which foreigners are exposed in the want of protection to their servants who are, at the mercy of an unprincipled police, by whom they, are in fact, principally converted into spies on their masters. This, with a hundred other causes of complaint, must, we suppose, endure, until some nation, more spirited or daring than the others, ventures to remonstrate against this nation of powerless and imbecile bullies.

MEETING OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS

IN THE HON. CO'S SERVICE.

Address to Mr. Jardine.

On Thursday, the 7th of November, a meeting of some of the friends of *William Jardine Esq.* in the Hon Company's Service, assembled according to a requisition by public Circular at *Captain Hine's* Factory in Canton, in order to devise the best means of recording their sense of his generous and steadfast friendship towards them at all times.

Captain Blakely having proposed it, and it being the unanimous wish of the meeting, *Captain Hine* took the Chair: *Captain Hine* then rose; and, after alluding to the many and great acts of friendship and generosity of *William Jardine Esq.* to the service in general, during his residence in China, stated that the object of the present meeting was one of pure gratitude, and that it had been convened, at this particular period, as the only opportunity prospectively offered to his friends in the service, of testifying their feelings in a body. Several of the gentlemen present addressed the meeting in support of the Chairman's observations: when the following Resolutions were agreed to.

1. It was proposed by *Capt. Blakely*, and seconded by *Capt. Scott*, in furtherance of the object of this meeting, that:"--A subscription should be immediately entered into, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of Plate, to be presented to *William Jardine Esq*, and that lists should be kept open, both here and in England, for inserting the names of such of his friends as may be desirous of becoming contributors."

An amendment was proposed by *Capt. Shepherd*, and seconded by *Capt. Marquis*, that:—"the subscription should commence in England, as he felt certain it would be much more agreeable to *Mr. Jardine's* feelings, and add considerably to the success of the object the meeting had in view."—

The original resolution was carried by a very large majority.

2. Proposed by *Capt. Aplin*, and seconded by *Mr. Robson*, that:--"A Committee, consisting of three persons, be appointed to conduct the subscription here, and empowered to call a meeting in England, at such time and place as they shall deem fit, when two additional members shall be appointed; such five persons to be duly authorized to act as a committee of "Taste and Management" and that Captains *Hine*, *Scott* and *Blakely* form the Committee here:"—Carried unanimously.

3. Proposed by *Captain Pattullo*, and seconded by Mr. *Toller*, that;"—The committee of "Taste and management," after having fixed on the description of Plate to be presented, and made their selection of fashion, shall, previous to their final decision, leave, at the Bar of the Jerusalem Coffee House, for the space of one month, a drawing of the same, with references, accompanied by such other particulars as may be interesting to the subscribers: should any ten subscribers make objection to the selection, such ten subscribers shall have power jointly to call a meeting, before the expiration of the month, of all the Subscribers, to submit their objections to them."

4. Proposed by Mr. *Miller*, and seconded by *Capt. Blakely*, that:--"An address be drawn up to *William Jardine Esq.* and presented to him by the committee, on Saturday 9th Inst."—Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by Capt. *Scott*, and seconded by *Dr. Cullen*, that:—"Mr. *Richard Binks* be appointed Secretary here, and Mr. *Horatio Hardy* in England:"—Carried unanimously.—

Thanks were then voted to Capt. *Hine* for his impartial conduct in the Chair; after which, the meeting dissolved.

The following is the Address, which was presented according to the above resolution.

To

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq,
Canton.

Dear Sir,

The Service to which we belong is, to every appearance, on the eve of dissolution; and this, we fear, will be the last season of our assembling here, in the collective character of its members.

A desire has been frequently expressed by many, both of your absent, and present Friends, to convey to you the sentiments, which your constant and valuable friendship has filled them with; at all times, the wish was but a natural prompting; but at this, the eleventh, hour, it presses so powerfully on our minds that we feel we should be separating with an undischarged duty, did we neglect to accompany our farewell with some expression of our gratitude.

There are some amongst us who, throughout your residence in China, have, as the seasons came round, received at your hands, a succession of kindnesses of no ordinary value, or magnitude: there is not one, and we might apply the remark to the whole range of the Service, who has ever sought your aid, that it has not been most readily and gratuitously given to.

At a period of great exigence, when our ships were detained outside; when pecuniary losses were incurred by many; and when all were threatened with them, your House generously stepped forward, and commissioned the senior

Officer to made a general tender of your services, in executing, without fee or reward, any orders, (such were the words) they might be pleased to entrust them with. Acts like these, carry with them their best, their own internal reward; with such we cannot pretend to vie. But we owe to ourselves the duty to endeavor to show you that we are not insensible to the value of those acts, or of your friendship.

We trust the time is not far remote, when, crowned with the full fruits of your honorable and assiduous labours, your may seek their enjoyment in your native land.

There, amongst other numerous recollections of times bygone, we are desirous you should retain some Memento, to mark the gratitude of a service, of which you were many years a member, and to which you have ever proved yourself the steady, unwearied, and disinterested Friend.

For this purpose, we hope you will oblige us, by accepting a piece of Plate, which shall be prepared for you, in England, and to which we doubt not the same general wish will prevail among our brother Officers at home, as we here feel, to become contributors. Justice to them demands that we should not engross to ourselves the gratification of paying this compliment to the Friend of us all.

We are,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere friends,

(Signed)

JOHN HINE,
ROBT. SCOTT,
W. R. BLAKELY,
} Members composing the Committee of Management in China.

MACAO.

We insert the following letter, with mueh pleasure; as in conjunction with other communications on the subject of abuses existing, it proves that our remarks were not unheeded. The evil which most loudly calls for amendment seems to be the *Custom house;* the system connected with which is as bad as it can be. We humbly recommend to His Excellency the Governor, and others *real* friends of Macao, and desirous of its prosperity, that a rigorous enquiry be set on foot on this subject; and that the dresent system be replaced by one on which the foreign merchant may rely. How far this is from being the case, at present, let any foreign merchant, who has landed goods for some years at Macao, tell.

Mr Editor,

Your readers at Macao were much gratified by the well earned praises of our present enlightened and liberal-minded Governor, contained in your last Paper: his exertions for the benefit of the place have indeed been great and unremitted; but it is to be regretted that some abuses of old standing, are beyond his power to eradicate, particularly those in the Judicial department; the Head of which, it appears has independent authority in civil affairs.

The system of Favoritism consequently reigns triumphantly in the Civil Courts, as a proof of which, I offer the following fact.

Four years ago, (or thereabouts) a valuable property in this City was left to three persons, in equal proportions: they disagreed about it, according to custom; the litigation caused bitter enmity between them, and the property therefore remained untenanted, to the great loss of the legatees; few persons being inclined to rent a house, from which they might be ejected by the purchaser, whenever it was sold by auction under a decree of the Court.—At length, an offer was made to the parties to take the premises, at a rent which afforded ample Interest upon their cost; which offer was accepted by *all* the parties, and the requisite permission for the arrangement obtained from the Court, by their joint application: leaving, apparently, nothing more to be done, than giving up possession to the tenant.—However, after the lapse of a few days, one of the legatees intimated to the others, his intention to retain the premises for his own use, paying the rent offered per annum—*for one year only:* at the expiration of which, they were likely to be sold.—Now Mr Editor, it being evident that the premises in question, if let upon a lease, to a respectable tenant, at a rent exceeding the interest of their cost, would most certainly sell by auction (or otherwise) at a much higher price, than they would do, either untetanted or occupied by one of the proprietors: you will naturally suppose that *impartial* justice would decree them to be let, for the benefit of all concerned; yet a contrary decision was obtained by the dissenting party, through improper influence; notwithstanding the injury it necessarily inflicted upon the proprietors of two-thirds of the property.

The only resource of the injured parties now lies in appealing to the superior Court at Goa; and if they do so, the probability is, that the cause will be referred from Goa to Macao, and back again; untill the property in dispute has become a heap of ruins (like others here, under similar circumstances) and the disputants are gathered to their Fathers—such are the fruits of Favoritism.

Yours' * * *

Macao, 8th November, 1833.

THE "GRAND DUQUESNE."

We have been requested to insert the following extract of a letter received from the Supercargo of the GRAND DUQUESNE, by the Agents of that vessel in Canton.

Manado, Isle Celebes, le 20 Juin, 1833.

Messieurs,

"Le 1r. Mai je partis de Manille après y avoir terminé d' assez bonnes affaires; nous nous dirigames pour passer par le Détroit de Macassar: le 1er Juin, nous étions à l' entreé de ce passage par les 0°, 44½ Lat. N. et 119° 38 Long. E. de Greenwich, lorsque le feu se manifesta abord du "Grand Duquesne", vers les onze heures et demi du matin, en transvasant une piece d' eau de vie qui se trouvait placée dans le lieu ou l'on tient les vivres, c'est-à-dire, en avant de la grande chambre: nous employames inutilement tous les moyens en notre pouvoir pour l' éteindre, mais la flamme fut si violente que dans un instant, elle envalut la chambre que étoit à moitié pleine de marchandize, et nous fit perdre toute communication avec l' arrière du navire, ce qui nous privat de sauver meme les choses utiles. A une heure et demi apres midi, nous nous embarquames dans les chaloupes, sans cartes ni compás, et n'ayant d' autres effets que ceux que nous avions sur nous; nous avions cependant sauvé un Sextant qui se trouvait dans une des chambres située sur le pont: dans cet triste état nous nous sommes dirigé sur la plus au Nord des Sept Isles d' ou nous etions a peu près à la distance de 16 a 18 milles; nous y arrivames a 6 heures du soir, et nous y restames jusqu'au sur lendemain, 3 eme, a sept heures du matin que nous en partimes pour nous diriger sur celle, la plus au sud; nous arrivames le 4 eme, a 9 heures du matin; nous y passames la journée pour y prendre quelque repos, et nous en repartimes le meme jour à 7 heures du soir, et fimes route an sud pour nous diriger sur Macassar. Le 5 eme, a 3 heures du soir, nous apperçumes un Navire, que nous abordames à 6 heures, c' etait la Goelette de Guerre Hollandaise "Circe" Capt. Posel qui nous accueillit, et nous a mené dans cette Isle. Nous arrivames le 16 du courant.

Voila, Messieurs, le resumé du Journal de cet affreux événement; je ne vous parlerai pas des peines et des privations que nous avons epreuvés, accablés par le chagrin et par les fatigues; sans eau et presque sans vivres: je ne sais pas ce que nous serions devenus, pendant le long trajet que nous avions á parcourir pour nous rendre á Macassar, si la providence n' était venu á notre secour."

FORMOSA

Formosa has so often occupied the pages of the "Register", that any additional information upon this island cannot be amiss.

It is generally said, that the Dutch possessed Formosa in the 17th century. This ought to be understood in a qualified sense. They had taken possession of some places on the coast, which proved to be a drawback upon the government of Batavia, but all the other part of the islands was more or less under the petty governments of native chiefs. The natives, or aborigines, themselves are represented by all who came in contact with them, as an inoffensive race, of *Tagala* origin. Yet their maintaining their independence on the East coast of this island leads us to infer, that they must be nevertheless very tenacious of their rights, and brave enough to defend them. The Chinese are said to have often abused the confidence reposed in them and given rise to broils and feuds.—At the same time we ought to admit that the islanders are not free from that selfishness and deceit, which is characteristic of their kindred tribes; and so far, we ought not to throw the whole blame on the Chinese.

When we hear or read, that the Dutch were driven from Formosa, we naturally ask, how it happened, that such a maritime nation could not cope with even thousands of junks sent against them. We wish therefore to give a short detail of the conquest by the Chinese to satisfy our readers upon this subject.

The Dutch, eager to support their trade with China and Japan, considered the western and northern ports of Formosa as the most convenient stations to refresh at. A mere superficial observer might also have very soon seen, that an island under such a latitude and with such a fertile soil could bring forth a great many productions, which might sell very well in the European market. But, at the time of the arrival of the Dutch, their hands were too much occupied with other affairs for them to engage their attention with so distant an island. They were besides a mere handful of men, who had both to contest the possession of India with the Spaniards and Portugese, as well as with the natives.

From the time of the *Mongol* dynasty Chinese had flocked over as settlers to Formosa; but this number was small when compared with those many thousands, who left the opposite shore of *Fuh-këen*, out of hatred toward the *Manchoo* Tartars, whom they detested as barbarian intruders. The Dutch gladly received them in their settlements, and thereby strengthened their hands. When the Chinese party was driven by force from the Chinese main, they had to seek an asylum against the Tartars; and no island seemed to be so promising and so conveniently situated as Formosa.

No sooner had the Dutch governor at Batavia learat, that a thick storm was gathering by the approach of these new intruders, who came not to colonize but to possess, than the garrison was increased to 1200 men (1650). As soon as the Chinese settlers perceived, that their countrymen *Kok sing* or *Koxinga*—as we call him, was heading an army, than they broke out into open revolt. This, however, was very soon quelled, and the Dutch erected for the security of their principal settlement, the present *Tae-wan-foo*, another fort. When, in 1633, a Dutch embassy was sent to Peking, the Fokien rebel leader took umbrage and treated the envoy sent to him by *Cayet*, the governor at *Tae-wan-foo*, coolly but adroitly. Though failing in his attack upon *Nanking*, he gained a complete victory over the Tartar fleet in his way home; and began to exercise piracy upon some small Dutch craft at the *Pang-hoo* or *Piscadores*, under the plea of reprisals. Some quarrel arose on account of the duties levied by *Kok-sing's* mandarins, in the ports which he possessed. All this served to embitter their minds and to present a plausible cause for war, whenever it suited the convenience of any party. To strengthen his party, *Kok-sing* kept constant emissaries at Formosa, who gained over the principal merchants; and, in fact, the whole Chinese population.

Matters were now very soon to come to a crisis. The Council at Batavia sent a formidable armament to Formosa, though reluctantly enjoining the Admiral, that if matters could be again brought in a good train, without fighting, he was to employ his force in the conquest of Macao. An embassy was sent to *Kok-sing*, to sound his intentions. He returned an evasive answer to the question proposed, and was very abundant in professions of friendship towards the Hollanders. The studied delay so common in Chinese diplomatics, prevented the Admiral from undertaking any thing against Macao, or even effecting any of those purposes, for which he was sent. On his return to Batavia, *Kok-sing*, who had been merely overawed by the presence of a superior force from executing his design upon Formosa, appeared with a great number of junks before *Tae-wan-foo*; effected a landing; overpowered a small detachment sent against his numerous army; and, though he lost several junks, his loss was richly compensated by the accidental blowing up of a Dutch man of war. A Dutch yacht, which had been cut off, sailed immediately to bring to Batavia the doleful intelligence, whilst the Governor of the fort made proposals of peace to *Kok-sing*, with an offer of ceding the greater part of the island to him, if he withdrew. *Kok-sing*, emboldened by success, gave a haughty answer and stipulated the entire surrender of all the fortresses, as the only condition to save themselves and their property. But this arrogant demand cost him very dear, the Dutch made a *sortie*, spiked the batteries and greatly annoyed the Chinese.

The Dutch fleet arrived at last in the next year, 1661, with *Clenck*, the new governor, on board, who immediately withdrew, when he saw his new station in such a plight. The Chinese, who had never invested the whole fort, had now in their turn to expect a siege, and were greatly harassed, but not entirely driven away. At the same time, the Viceroy of *Fuh-këen* proposed an alliance to the Dutch Governor for extirpating the common enemy. The Dutch entered into this proposal, but instead of keeping their disposable maritime force, they suffered the ships to disperse. *Kok-sing* immediately profited by this unaccountable neglect, invested the fort more closely, and attacked it with all the power at his command. The Dutch became apprehensive that no further assistance would be afforded to them; they therefore resolved to capitulate, after some breaches had been made in the fortifications, and abandoned thus, for ever, this island, (February 1662.) They were allowed to withdraw with all their private property, and in a full state of honor. Strange to say, the Dutch government never made any attempt to regain this valuable possession, nor has any European power endeavoured to wrest this island from the Chinese. On account of its situation and fertility, it yields to none in the India archipelago. For the Chinese, it is an invaluable colony, and the government is fully aware of it. Perhaps no part of the Empire has so frequently revolted as Formosa. The rebellion which raged during the latter part of the reign of *Këen-lung* was the fiercest, and the cruelties committed fix an indelible stain upon the commanding general, a Tartar. We will hope for better times. The Mandarins are constantly complaining of the stubbornness of the inhabitants, whilst the colonists decry the injustice and oppression of their rulers:—both perhaps are in the right, but neither party shews apparently any inclination to reform the abuses laid to their charge.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	80	85	29:70	First part fine, mid, and latter unsettled with rain, most part light breeze	SE.
2	79	83	29:70	Unsettled with frequent rain,	,,
3	77	83	29:80	,, ,, latter, mod breeze	,,
4	76	82	29:80	Constant rain light breeze	,,
5	77	81	29:80	First part heavy squalls and rain mid and latter cloudy with frequent rain, mod. breeze	,,
6	77	81	29:80	Cloudy and unsettled, with frequent heavy rain moderate breeze,	,,
7	75	81	29:70	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
8	77	82	29:60	Fine weather throughout	,,
9	80	86	29:70	,, ,, light breeze	,,
10	81	84	29:90	Unsettled with rain, ,, ,,	,,
11	79	82	29:90	,, ,, light and variable	SE a NW.
12	79	84	29:90	Fine weather most part moderate breeze	SE.
13	79	86	29:90	,, throughout light breeze	,,
14	80	88	29:95	,, ,, ,, ,,	NW.
15	81	88	29:95	,, ,, light breeze variable	NW a SE.
16	81	86	29:90	First part fine, mid. and latter unsettled with rain at times hard squalls and fresh breeze	SW a SE.
17	77	82	29:90	Unsettled, with frequent squalls and rain,	SE.
18	77	84	29:90	Fine weather light breeze	,,
19	77	86	29:95	,, ,, sultry, ,,	,,
20	80	87	29:90	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
21	82	88	29:85	,, moderate breeze variable	SW a SE.
22	80	87	29:90	Fine weather sultry light breeze	SE.
23	80	87	29:95	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
24	80	87	29:95	,, ,, moderate breeze	N a NW.
25	80	82	29:80	First part cloudy light airs mid a fresh breeze with rain, latter cloudy, blowing hard with violent gusts and heavy rain	N. N a NE.
26	74	78	29:85	Unsettled, with rain, most part, at times fresh breeze	E a SE.
27	75	82	29:90	Unsettled with rain, latter lightning light and variable	SE a NW.
28	76	82	29:80	First part fine, mid. and latter frequent squalls, and rain	NNW a E.
				latter cloudy first	E.
29	74	78	29:70	A strong gale with heavy rain throughout	E a NE.
30	73	76	29:80	Constant heavy rain most part blowing fresh	SE.
31	72	78	29:85	Cloudy with rain in latter part	,,
				at times blowing fresh	,,

DEATHS.—November 7th, at Whampoa, Mr. Louis Stanislaus Agassiz, 4th Officer of the H. C. S. "Bombay."

On board the H. C. S. "Vansittart", off Malacca, Mr. A. L. Mundell, 4th Officer of that ship.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. NOVEMBER 29th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14 ℔	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		6 a	12	Pecul
„ very superior		36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	Pecul
Betel nut		2.50 a	2.60	Pecul
Birds' nests		12 a	32	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	25	Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a	33	
„ Mauritius		20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		280 a	300	
„ ungarbled		180 a	200	
Copper, South American		15 a	16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a	21	
„ Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay *old*, 9.2; *new*,		10. 5 a	10. 6	
„ Bengal		11.3 a	11.5	
„ Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a	4½	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		4½ a	6	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	1¾	Piece
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a	2¾	Piece
„ „ blue &c.		1¾ a	1¾	Piece
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		40		
„ „ 20 a 30		46 a	48	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36				
„ „				
Cow Bezoar		20 a	25 ℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4¼ a	4½	
„ Ceylon		2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		33 a	38	
„ clarified		50 a	60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75		
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75		
„ scrap		1.50		
Lead pig		4 a	4¼	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,		4½ a	5	
Opium, Patna *old* 715 a 710; *new*		620 a	625	Chest
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „		620 a	625	Chest
„ Bombay } 690				
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey *nominal*..		640 a	645 ℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½		
Putchuck		12 a	13	
Quicksilver		55 a	56	
Rattans		2¾ a	4	
Rice		2.50 a	2.80	
Rose Maloes		30 a	32	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a	10	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	13	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a	7	
Sapanwood		1. 80 a	2	
Sharks' fins		23 a	24	
„ „ very fine		28 a	45	
Skins Rabbit		48 a	50 ℔	100
„ Seal		2. a	2.50	each
„ Sea Otter		40 a	45	each
„ Land „		4 a	7	each
„ Beaver		5 a	6	each
„ Fox	cents	70 a	90	each
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	50 a	100 ℔	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		4½	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver		45 a 50	℔	Catty
Tin-plates		8 a 9	℔	Box
Tin, Banca		16½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.60	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		17		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		25 a 27		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		6 a 7		
Scarlet cuttings		90 a 100	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star		11 a 12		Pecul
„ oil of		1.80	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes		10 a 14	℔	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton, 28				
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „		14		
„ buds		13 a 14		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs		20 a 22		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge		70 a 75		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		11		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		18 a 20		
Musk		70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		100
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		53		100
„ „ „ 2nd „		50 a 51		100
„ „ 3d. .... scarce		48 a 50		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1.60	℔	Catty
Rhubarb		45 a 48		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		310 a 305		
„ „ Tsatlee		330 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 .... Taels		270 a 280		
„ „ 2		250 a 260		
„ „ 3		240 a 245		
„ „ 4		170		
„ „ 5 { 1				
„ „ 5 { 2				
„ „ 5 { 3				
Sugar raw .. 1st 6 a 6.2 2nd 5 a8.5				
„ Pingfa		7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew....	Sp. Drs.	12		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	Taels	none		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		Pecul
„ Congo,		22 a 28		Pecul
„ Campoy		22 a 28		Pecul
„ Souchong,		22 a 40		Pecul
„ Peko		45 a 75		Pecul
„ Ankoi Souchong		21 a 23		Pecul
„ Hyson		46 a 55		Pecul
„ „ skin		27 a 30		Pecul
„ „ young		44 a 48		Pecul
„ Gunpowder		59 a 62		Pecul
„ Twankay		28 a 32		Pecul
„ Orange Peko		23 a 25		Pecul
„ Caper		22 a 25		Pecul
Tortoise shell		1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		33	℔	Box
Whanghees		18 a 20	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1 a 1½	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		at par	

EXCHANGES.

London ₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months		4 | 8. a 4 | 9	
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₩ 100 Sp. Drs.		30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209	,,	,,	,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218			,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market has been firm since the date of our last: deliveries have been brisk, and prices have been gradually advancing, particularly for new Cotton of good quality, of which the Bombay has been sold at 11.5 and Bengal at 11.5 a 11.6 per pecul our price, being within five mace per pecul of the highest rate that prevailed during the season.

The old Bombay Cotton is dull of sale, as it has been during the whole of the season—for a few Bales of Madras Cotton, ex "Runnymede," 11.6 has been offered.

OPIUM.—Both the Bengal and Bombay drug have declined in price, though the latter has within a few days been improving—but the demand is very limited.

Deliveries to the 22nd Inst.

PATNA,	old 11	new 323	}	931
BENARES,	,, 2	,, 33		
MALWA,		562		

BANCA TIN has improved a little since our last.

Good TSATLEE SILK maintains former prices--while middling and inferior qualities have declined five to ten dollars per pecul.

TAYSAAM may be purchased at 305 a 310 ppl, but the quality is very indifferent.

There is no CANTON SUGAR CANDY now in the market: RAW SUGAR has fallen in price lately, but the supply in the market is very trifling.

In STRAITS PRODUCE no alteration.

TEAS maintain their former prices.

For WOOLLENS and LONG CLOTHS there is not a very active demand at present. The purchaser of the Company's LONG CLOTHS has been a considerable loser on the resale of them. WOOLLENS have improved in price a little within the last week.

Avices from MANILA of the 18th Inst. mention that some purchases of Rice had been made at 17½ or 18 reals ppl. but that it was uncertain whether the governor would allow it to be exported, as foreign ships were, for the time, prohibited from loading Rice; it being apprehended that, if the then existing drought continued, the crop would fail. Bills on China at 2 a 3 pr. cent discount. Of Sugar but little unsold in the market. The prospect of various kinds of British piece goods more favorable; although prices still continued low.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg barque REFORM, Capt. Mc. Beath, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS's,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 American Hong, November 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao. Apply to

H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the 20th November. For freight, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM		
24 Brit. ship	Haidee,	Taylor,	Manila,	Nov. —
26 Dan. barque	Maria,	Davis,	,,	,, —
,, H. C. S.	Buckinghamshire,	Shea,	Calcutta,	Sept. 4.
27 Brit. brig	Fairy,	Templeton,	Liverpool & Sing.,	June 20.
28 Amer ship	Horatio,	——,	New York	July 22.
29 ,, brig	John Gilpin,	Walsh,	Manila,	in 5 days.
,, Brit. barque	Avoca,	Thompson,	Singapore,	Oct. —

PASSENGERS

Per FAIRY, A. Johnstone Esq. & Capt. D. Wilson.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Major Benson, Capts. Trollope Prescott, & Locke, F. J. Morris, A. Robertson, G. Brain & E. F. Quintin, Esqrs.

MARIA, J. Slade Esq.

NOVEMBER	SAILED	FOR	
19 H. C. S.	Waterloo,	Blakely,	London,
,, ,, ,,	Farquharson,	Cruickshank,	,,
24 ,, ,,	Bombay,	Kellaway,	,,
,, ,, ,,	Thames,	Pidding,	,,
25 Amer ship	A. J. Donaldson,	Conyngham,	Batavia,
,, Brit. ,,	Fort William,	Neish,	Manila,
,, ,, ,,	Edmonstone,	Mc. Dougall,	Calcutta,
,, ,, ,,	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay,
,, Dutch ,,	Grace,	Grim,	Manila & Batavia,

PASSENGERS

Per WATERLOO, Mrs. & Miss Low; W. H. Low, & M. J. S. Van Basel Esqrs.

FORT WILLIAM, Mrs. Neish; J. Shillaber Esq.

VESSELS EXPECTED. The H. C. C. S. "William Money," "Moira" and "Elizabeth" from London: an English ship was, it is said, spoken in the Straits of Sunda, from London July 8th, by the "Horatio" lately arrived. She also passed on the coast of Palawan the American ships "New London," "New Jersey" "Franklin," and the brig "Lascar," all bound to China. The Dutch ships "Atlas" and "Thetis," are daily expected from Java. The "Carnatic," from Madras for China, left at Singapore by the "Fairy". An American ship from the West Coast of South America is, we hear, considered due.

VESSELS TO SAIL. The H. C. S. "Lady Melville" for London, and "Marquis of Huntly" for the Cape and London, with be despatched on the 1st December. The H. C. S. "Inglis", "Herefordshire", and "Kellie Castle" about the 10th.

The "Lady Hayes" for Sydney in a few days. The "Glenelg" for Bombay forthwith. The "Hormasjee Bomanjee" for do, and the "Isabella Robertson" for Calcutta about the 15th.

The "Universe," which we incorrectly placed in our last among the departures, is to sail for Manila, Singapore, and London in a few days. The "Hochthay" for Java about the 15th prox. H. M. S. "Magicienne" will, it is supposed, leave for Calcutta or Madras in a short time.

The "Orwell", from N. S. Wales October 1st, arrived at Manila, has, we hear, gone to Java for a cargo of Rice.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

FOR NANTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud, now at Lintin, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

The DUTCH ship HOK-THAY, Capt. Ralph, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque BALGUERIE, Capt. H. Ireland, now at Whampoa; and the French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER,

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 5th DECEMBER. 1833. NO. 18.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg Barque REFORM, Capt. Mc. BEATH, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

The Dutch Ship HOK-THAY, Capt. RALPH, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER.

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

At R. MARKWICK & Co's., belonging to an Estate, about 60 dozen of fine SCOTCH WHISKEY.

November 14th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

The Barque AVOCA, A. 1., James Boadle Commander, Burthen 300 Tons, will leave Macao Roads the 5th January next. For freight, apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th *November*, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The RUNNYMEDE, Capt. Wildridge, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

Since our last publication, the long expected "FAIRY" has arrived from England, to allay, though but in a slight degree, the feelings of impatience generally prevalent for a continuation of European news. She left Liverpool on the 20th June, and brings London papers of the 19th, at which period the President of the Board of control had laid before the House of Commons his resolutions relating to the East India Charter; and a Committee was appointed to manage a conference with the Lords, with the view, we presume, of expediting the simultaneous progress of the Bill through both Houses. No copy of the proposed Bill has arrived in China, as far as we are aware; but the resolutions, on which it is to be formed, are given underneath, and our readers will notice with satisfaction that the opening of the trade to the *ports* of China stands first among them. Our limited means preclude our now giving Mr. Grant's speech; but we propose publishing, in our next, such parts of it as relate to China. It is proposed that "His Majesty should be empowered by "the Bill to issue a Commission to such persons as he "should think fit, and arm them with all the powers, which "their situation should demand, for the purpose of watching "protecting, and maintaining, British interests in China." We quote the speech on another interesting point: "The "proposition had been made, that sufficient time should be "allowed to the East India Company, to dispose of their "Tea after 1834, before the private trader came into com-"petition with them in the market; but, on the whole, he "thought it would be better not to interfere by law with "their private concerns"—again: "having been asked for "his opinion on the subject by the Directors, he had recom-"mended them not to send out any more ships than those that "were at present under orders for China." On the important point, whether British ships will be allowed to load Teas from China to any part of the world immediately after the 10th of April next, no information is afforded.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—The following are Mr. Grant's resolutions, as agreed to by the House of Commons. It will be seen that they are to be communicated to the House of Lords—a course which Lord Grey some time since announced that it was the intention of Government to pursue:—

"1. That it is expedient that all His Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the PORTS of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.

"2. That it is expedient, that in case the East India Company shall transfer to the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said Company, the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said Company, of whatever description, and that the said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact.

"3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be intrusted to the said Company, under such conditions and regulations as Parliament shall enact, for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government and promoting the moral and religious improvement of the people of India,

"Ordered, that the said resolutions be communicated to the Lords at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto.

"Ordered, that a conference be desired with the Lords upon a subject of the highest importance to the prosperity of the British possessions in India, and to the commerce and revenue of His Majesty's dominions.

"Bill or bills ordered to be brought in upon the said resolutions by Mr. C. Grant, Lord Althorp, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. S. Mackenzie, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Attorney-General."

Unavoidable circumstances, which we greatly regret, connected with the irregular issue of our paper, have hitherto prevented our offering any remarks on the momentous question which perhaps holds paramount interest in the minds of British subjects in China: — we mean the future regulation of British intercourse with this Empire. Before our pages see the light, it is probable that the details of the ministerial plan submitted to parliament will be already in the hands of our readers; for we cannot suppose that the sort of non intercourse which has subsisted for some time, in the non arrival of several vessels expected from Europe, is to continue much longer.—Till then, we shall defer taxing the patience of our readers with any lengthened remarks, on a subject which has been already before them, in the English prints, in all the variety of aspects of which it is susceptible.

We cannot however avoid expressing our admiration of the perfect knowledge of the situation of his fellow countrymen in China evinced by the President of the Board of control, in his paper of "Hints"; and his able deductions from the information before him, which may be termed almost prophetic.

We trust we shall not be accused of unpardonable vanity in giving place to a short quotation containing an allusion to the humble labours of the Canton press; but far more valuable for it's singular truth, and the just knowledge of human nature which it displays.

> The free trade and the trade of the Company now move in different spheres; and, except as respects some of the articles of import from India to China, there does not appear to be any room for competition between them. The traders are, in fact, on good terms with the Company's servants, and they acted in concert with the Factory on occasion of the last differences with the Government of Canton. But the growth of a body of free adventurers under the wing of an exclusive commerce is not unlikely to lead to consequences of moment; and the division of the British residents at Canton into two commercial classes, so differently constituted and characterised, cannot but add to the embarrassments incident to the relations between the British and the natives. The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and, should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce, and the feeling of submission which they now manifest towards the authorities of the factory may gradually be expected to give place to one of rivalry, if not of hostility.

May they never be unmindful of the honorable calling here assigned to them, as the depositaries of the true principles of British Commerce.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON'S RESOLUTIONS. Those of our readers who recollect Sir George Staunton's violent opposition to the petition from the British merchants in China, presented to the House of Commons in 1831, will read with surprise the following resolutions which he lately attempted to move; though in a House of Commons very differently constituted. Some of them would appear to be almost literally copied from the petition which he then deemed so obnoxious—and we will confess the feeling of jealousy and distrust with which we viewed them, as an emanation "from the enemy's camp," till we had the good fortune to fall in with the Honourable Baronet's address to the electors of South Hampshire, wherein he freely acknowledges having "received a glimpse of a new light:"—"Gentlemen, I "do not deny it," he says, "and I shall always be happy in an "enlightened age, to take advantage of every new light which "rises above the intellectual horizon. I am not ashamed, "I am not too proud, to profit by experience." We hail with delight this noble declaration of frankness, and sincerely congratulate the advocates of British interests in China on the acquisition of so distinguished an ally. In proportion to the regret with which we formerly found it necessary to animadvert, is the satisfaction with which we now bestow our tribute of applause.—As soon as Sir George brought on his resolutions, so many members quitted the House as not to leave a sufficient number to go on with business; and they consequently fell to the ground.

In this we think the House acted wisely; for "legislators "should not be tied down to general propositions which they "may be afterwards obliged to alter or modify," as is well observed by DUMONT.

China Trade. Resolutions to be proposed by Sir George Staunton on Tuesday, the 16th April, 1833.

1. That the British intercourse with China is the source from whence this country is exclusively supplied with Tea, an article in such universal use as to be nearly equivalent to a necessary of life, and through the consumption of which a Revenue of between Three and Four Millions sterling is annually raised with greater facility and certainty, and with less pressure on the people than in the case of any other Tax of equal amount; and that this Trade more, over employs a very considerable extent of British Shipping, is the medium of the Export of the Manufactures and Productions of Great Britain and the British Possessions in India, to the amount in annual value of some Millions sterling, besides affording a certain and convenient channel for the remittance to Europe of that portion of the Indian Revenues required to meet the Home charges in the country.

2. That this branch of British Commerce being of such great importance to the interests of this country, even while it continues, as at present, confined to a single Port, and that Port one of the least advantageous in the Chinese Dominions, either for the export of the staple commodities of China, or the despersion amongst the Chinese Population of the chief Manufactures and Productions of Europe, it is not easy to estimate the vast field which would be opened to the enterprize and the industry of the Manufacturing and Producing classes in this country, if such an improved understanding could be effected between the Governments of Great Britain and China, as might lead to a free and unrestricted intercourse of British subjects with the ingenious and industrious Population of an Empire exceeding in respect to numbers, extent and natural resources, the aggregate amount of all the Nations of civilized Europe.

3. That the peculiar jealousy of Foreign Intercourse which distinguishes the Governments of all the Nations beyond the Ganges having been fully exemplified by the exclusion of all Foreigners, the Dutch only excepted, from the Ports of Japan, and, without any exception, from several of the Ports of China to which formerly they were freely admitted, and by the obstructions which have been found insurmountable to any extensive beneficial intercourse with Cochin China and the other minor states, and being partially mitigated in the single instance only of the Port of Canton, it is of the utmost importance that all legislative measures in any manner affecting a branch of British commerce at once so valuable and so capable of improvement, and yet so precarious should be founded on the fullest and most impartial consideration of all the circumstances which have contributed to place it in its present position.

4. That, in the first place, instead of being regulated by international Treaties, and placed under the recognized protection of a Public Minister at the capital, and an acknowledged Consul at the Port of Trade, as is customary in other civilized states, it is wholly abandoned to the arbitrary control of the Chinese local Authorities, and is by those Authorities subjected to many very severe and vexatious burthens, and to various personal restrictions and privations of the most galling and oppressive nature.

5. That these evils, in the second place, are wholly attributable to the nature and character of the Chinese Government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the Agents of the East India Company, who have, upon various occasions, opposed the arbitrary and oppressive acts of the local Government with considerable success, and in a manner which individuals, pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union, never could have attempted; and have thus repeatedly secured, for the general interests of the Foreign Trade, privileges of the most essential importance, and averted from it evils of the most serious description, solely through the influence derived from the magnitude of their commercial dealings.

6. That this influence, being the sole existing check now in operation for the control and counteraction of the corrupt local administrators of the peculiarly arbitrary and despotic Government of China, it is indispensably necessary to the security of our valuable commerce with that country, that whenever any change shall be made in the British commercial system, having the effect of putting an end to this influence, an equal or greater instrument of protection be at the same at time created and substituted for it under the sanction of a National Treaty between the two countries, without which previous sanction any attempt to appoint national functionaries at Canton for the protection of Trade would, in the present state of our relations with China not only prove of little advantage to the Subject, but be liable in a serious degree, to compromise the honour and dignity of the crown.

7. That notwithstanding the failure, in this respect, of all complimentary Embassies to the court of Peking, however otherwise beneficial they may have been in raising, and procuring the due recognition of, the national character, the evidence of the Treaties which have been repeatedly negotiated by the Chinese Government with that of Russia, through the medium of commissioners duly appointed on both sides, not only for the adjustment of Boundaries, but for the regulation of Trade, prove that there is no insurmountable obstacle to such an arrangement.

8. That in the event of such expectations not being realized, and it proving impracticable to replace the influence of the East India Company's authorities, by any system of national proctetion directly emanating from the crown, it will then be expedient (though only in the last resort) to withdraw the British Commerce altogether from the control of the Chinese Authorities, and to establish it in some insular position on the Chinese coast, where it may be satisfactorily carried on, beyond the reach of acts of oppression and molestation to which an umesisng submission would be equally prejudicial to the national honour and the national interests of this country.

9. That, lastly, the state of the Trade under the operation of the Chinese Laws in respect to homicides, committed by Foreigners in the country calls for the early interposition of the Legislature, those Laws being practically so, unjust and intolerable, that they have in no instance for the last 49 years been submitted to by British subjects; great loss and injury to their commercial Interests accruing from the suspension of the Trade in consequence of such resistance, and the guilty as well as the innocent escaping with impunity; and that it is therefore expedient to put an end to this anomalous state of the Law, by the creation of a British Naval Tribunal upon the spot, with competent authority for the trial and punishment of such offences.

NEW EMPRESS. His Majesty has raised to the rank of Empress *Cheun-fe*, his favorite second wife, or concubine, the sister of *He-ngan*, who is now in disgrace. This occasions a rise among the various classes of the ladies of the Imperial palace.

Report says that *Choo*, our late Fooyuen, has shaved his head and become a Budhist priest.

THE NEW FOO-YUEN has been directed to proceed hither as soon as he is relieved by the arrival of his successor. "He need not come to court to request instructions.—Respect this."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My dear Sir,

The following extract from a letter received to day from Madras may possibly be of service as a hint to any Commander whose ship may hereafter be visited by cholera. To all it must be both curious and interesting.—"The "*Undaunted*" Frigate, which "sailed from this five weeks ago, to bring Lord Wm. Bentinck "here, returned yesterday, owing to the Cholera having bro-"ken out on board and nine cases proving fatal: 103 of the "crew had been attacked; and, as long as the ship was before the "wind, the disease encreased upon them; until the Surgeon "recommended the Captain to change his course and haul the "wind.—This he did, when, strange to say, an improvement was "perceptible almost immediately, and the Frigate is now quite "free from the complaint." He adds very properly:—This is a hint to you sailors in the event of a similar attack.

November 26th

Dear Sir, Yours truly
JOHN HINE.

My correspondent is Capt. Morgan Chase, commanding the Body Guard—who gives a lamentable account of the raging of famine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

For those who may be interested in the Whampoa Regatta, I beg your insertion of the following description of it.

These Races began on Wednesday, the 30th October, under the management of Captains *Scott*, *Shepherd*, *Foord*, and *Blakely*. —The spirit and good feeling which existed during the two days Regatta called forth the liberality of many gentlemen.—The two handsome Silver Cups presented by some of the Merchants of Canton were spiritedly contested for, on the 30th and 31st October; added to which, the high compliments paid the fleet by *Mrs. Hine* presenting three Silver Cups for the fastest Boats, Captain *Grant* also presenting a Silver Cup for the best untimited oared Cutters, and *Wm. Jardine Esq.* one for the Country ships, rendered a third day necessary, which being made known to the Stewards and Umpire, they willingly tendered their assistance towards carrying it into effect: of them too much cannot be said for their exertions in keeping up the lively interest and good feeling throughout, combined with their good management in conducting the races: — the sobriety and good conduct amongst the seamen gave great satisfaction.—The last Register has conveyed to the public the splendour and gay scene at Whampoa on this occasion by the attendance of the H. Co's. Chop, in which were several members of the British Factory whose munificence in providing a splendid tiffin on the first day for the fleet—the stewards, umpire and the Commodore of the season (Captain *Hine*,) also giving dinners, combined with good feeling, tended to animate and give such spirit, that every thing went off with much eclat.

WEDNESDAY, 30th OCTOBER.

1st Race.—2 oared Punts for $ 6, in two prizes: two boats started; *Nota Bene* had too much speed for the Dwarf, which destroyed the interest of the race.

1st Herefordshire's Nota Bene,
2d Lady Melville's Black dwarf,

2nd Race.—4 oared Gigs for $ 24 in three prizes: the Emma took the lead, and won easily; followed by Annette, and the Lancashire Witch.

1st Inglis's Emma,
2d Kellie Castle's ——
3rd Duke of Sussex's Lancashire witch,
4th Prince Regent's Fawn,
5th Lowther Castle's Madame Malibran,
6th Marquis of Huntly's Dart,
7th Fortwilliam's Kate.

3rd Race.—2nd Launches for a Silver Cup; and also for $ 135 in four prizes.—This race excited much interest, and proved an excellent race between Rob Roy and Radical. Nothing but Rob's Highland blood, actively employed, could have gained him the victory over Radical, who evidently shewed he was in earnest for the Cup. The Vansittart's Boat was *bona fide* third; the others, as per list. These heavy Boats were remarkably well manned and pulled; and their crews formed a grand sight.

1st Herefordshire's Rob Roy,
2d Bombay's Radical,
3rd Vansittart's Bona Fide,
4th Kellie Castle's Dandie Dinmont,
5th Duke of Sussex's Enterprize,
6th Marquis of Huntly's Kedge,
7th Waterloo's Honoria,

4th Race.—6 oared Cutters, for $ 36, in three prizes. This was a spirited race, particularly between the Bonny Lass and the Fox. The Fox we thought the most cunning of the two, but were disappointed.

1st Lady Melville's Bonny Lass,
2d Prince Regent's Fox,
3rd Duke of Sussex's Mary,
4th Farquharson's Ann,
5th Vansittart's Diana Vernon,

5th Race.—Country ship boats, of all classes, for $ 73, in three prizes.—A manfully contested race—Blackey did his best and astonished every one present at his fine style of pulling.—The Jane had much difficulty in beating the Pela.

1st Glenelg's Jane,
2d Pascoa's Pela,
3rd Earl Clare's Earl Clare,
4th Fort William's Bonnie Dundee,
5th Hormanjee Bomanjee's Hannah More,

6th Race.—6 oared Gigs, for $ 18, in one prize—let *Hope* "tell her flattering tale."

1st Herefordshire's Hope,
2d Castle Huntly's Annandale,

SECOND DAY—31st OCTOBER.

1st Race.—4 oared Jolly Boats or punts, for $ 22, in 3 prizes. The Leveret proved the winner, though hard run by the Magpie.

1st Prince Regent's Leveret,
2d Thomas Grenville's Magpie,
3rd Castle Huntly's Ettrick,
4th Duke of Sussex's Bee,
5th Vansittart's Jeanie Deans,
6th Waterloo's Little Johnnie,

2nd Race.—14 oared Cutters for a Silver Cup: also $ 119 in 5 prizes.—The number of Boats entered and vying for the Cup excited the highest interest, the beauty and magnitude of these Boats, the noble appearance of the men, the style of the ship's crews, and the high spirits with which all seemed animated, rendered it one of the finest sights perhaps ever witnessed at any Regatta. The Commodore's Fairy was the favourite against the field, and her friends never lost confidence:—at last the signal for starting was given, and the Boats went off in grand style; the Fairy gaining a little on the Red Rover, which boat she ultimately beat by nearly her own length. The Bombay's Whipper in was close up.

1st Marquis of Huntly's Fairy, 6th Waterloo's Eliza,
2d Herefordshire's Red Rover 7th Lady Melville's Highland Lass
3rd Bombay's Whipper in, 8th Prince Regent's Stag,
4th Inglis's Lord William, 9th Marquis of Huntly's Clipper,
5th Lowther's Don Giovanni, 10th Vansittart's Heather Bell,
11th Kellie Castle's St. Andrew.

3rd Race.—12 oared Cutters, for $ 72, in three prizes: much sport was afforded; and the race not so easily won, as we fear Don Giovanni expected.

1st Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,
2d Herefordshire's Helen Mc. Gregor,
3rd Bombay's Whipper in,
4th Lady Melville's Lowland lass,

4th Race.—Country ship's boats, for $ 60, in 3 prizes.—The native seamen evinced a noble spirit of contention; and, as they came in, cheered in true British style:—won by the Lady Ann.

1st Ann's Lady Ann,
2d Fort William's Souter Johnnie,
3rd Hormanjee Bomanjee's John Gilpin,
4th Lady Hayes's Water Witch,
5th Glenelg's Lizzie Lindsay,

5th Race.—14 Oars, for $ 80, in 3 prizes:—a well pulled and good race, won by the Highland lass; the Eliza doing her best, and coming in second.

1st Lady Melville's Highland lass,
2d Waterloo's Eliza,
3rd Marquis of Huntly's Clipper,

4th Prince Regent's Stag,
5th Vansittart's Heather Bell,

6th Race.—All winning Boats, for $ 50 in 2 prizes: no race at all, the Fairy and Jane pulling slowly over the course, as none of the other winning Boats came to time.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

1st Race.—For three Cups, presented by *Mrs. Hine*, to the officers of the H. C. S. for the three first boats.—$ 10 awarded further to each boat.—A well contested race.

1st Marquis of Huntly's Fairy,
2d Bombay's Whipper in,
3rd Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,
4th Herefordshire's Helen Mc. Gregor,
5th Inglis's Lord William,
6th Castle Huntly's Sleepy Maggie,
7th Minerva's Highflyer,

2nd Race.—A match between the Thos Grenville's Zebra, 4 oars, and the Prince Regent's fawn, of 4 oars: won easily by the latter.

3rd Race.—A match between the Fort William's Kate, manned by Europeans, against the Inglis's gig Emma. Poor Kate had no chance.

4th Race.—For Captain *Grant's* Silver Cup, presented to the Huble Co's service, for all classes of Boats, without limit of oars—a purse of $ 12 to each Boat awarded by the stewards.

1st Herefordshire's Red Rover,
2d Marquis of Huntly's Fairy,
3rd Bombay's Bee,
4th Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,
5th Prince Regent's Stag,
6th Inglis's Lord William,

5th Race.—For *Mr. Jardines* Cup, presented to the Country service, for all classes of Boats, without limit of oars. A well pulled Race, and won well by the Glenelg's Jane.

1st Glenelg's Jane,
2d Pascoa's Pela,
3rd Fort William's Bonnie Dundee,
4th Hormanjee Bomanjee's Highland Mary.

6th Race.—For all Compradore's *sam-pans*, belonging to the Indiamen—rowed by a man and boy, with one scull and oar, for a purse of $ 30, divided amongst the 7 first Boats: 17 Boats started, and gave excellent sport, each carrying the distinguishing Flag of his ship.

The day concluded with a *Tanka* Race, which afforded a fund of amusement.

ETIQUETTE OF THE CHINESE COURT. The devotion of the Chinese to a multiplicity of trifling formalities is a frequent topic of remark. On a late occasion, that of the birth-day of the Dowager-empress, *Peih-chang*, a Tartar officer of high rank, superintendant of the whole Mohammedan territory, and second in command on the north-west frontier, sent to court a card of congratulation, according to custom. But unfortunately he forwarded it by an express travelling 400 le (say 120 miles) daily, instead of delivering it to the ordinary post-carrier; in consequence of which, he was adjudged to be degraded one degree, and to receive office accordingly. The rule for officers in situations like *Peih-chang's* is, that the degradation is not to take effect until their recall from their official situations. However, a few days after the judgment had been passed, His Majesty was pleased to recall him, and his degradation has taken place accordingly. For such trifles are high officers removed from their situations!

FORMOSA. In a Gazette, of September 6th, the Emperor enters briefly into a review of the transactions of the late insurrection, in consequence of a final memorial from the commissioner *Hoo-sung-ih*. "The perusal of this memorial," says his majesty, "has caused in my Imperial mind the utmost consolation. This insurrection of the Formosan banditti commenced in the intercalary 9th month of last year. It was then a period of extreme winter and bitter cold. Many stoppages and delays also were occasioned by sea,—vessels either having to remain at anchor waiting for winds, or being scattered by storms, and driven off, so as to be unable to land in season. From the moment that *Hoo-sung-ih* (the commissioner,) and *Ching-tsoo-lo* (the Governor,) had successively passed over, men's minds became settled. Then, accompanied by *Ma-tse-shing*, (the General in command,) they proceeded to search out the remaining banditti:—peace resumed its place in the hearts of the peop'e, and all things were fitly adjusted.—Soldiers and officers all fought with their lives in their hands. An amnesty was also proclaimed publicly. The abettors and followers of the rebellious associations were separated. The head of a grand division was seized, as well as many leaders of the thieves. Thus all Formosa was pacified, and in the 5th month of the present year the whole work was announced as complete. All the settlers—the cultivators—returned to their former occupations. The government troops returned victorious to their lines. The speed with which the good work was accomplished is well worthy of esteem and reward.—*Hoo-snng-ih* is graciously rewarded with the title of *Tae-tsze Shaou-paou* (guardian of the heir-elect*.) *Ching-tsoo-lo* is rewarded by the gracious permission for him to wear a peacock's feather (in his cap.) In addition, let the Tribunal (of administration or civil office) deliberate on their merits with great attention and regard; thus to shew encouragement. "*Respect this.*" Other inferior officers have also received various tokens of imperial regard, in the shape of large and small tobacco pouches, rings, &c. &c.,—as appears from other imperial edicts.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	76	80	29:85	First part heavy rain, thunder and light ning, mod breeze	SE.
2	75	78	29:90	" " " "	"
3	75	81	30:00	Cloudy " with rain at times; mostly light breeze	"
4	73	82	30:00	Fine weather " " "	"
5	77	83	29:95	" " " "	"
6	77	84	29:90	" " " "	"
7	77	84	29:90	" " " "	"
8	78	84	29:85	" " " "	"
9	79	86	29:80	" light breeze variable	N a SE.
10	78	88	29:85	" mostly first and mid. light rain, latterly light breeze	N a NW.
11	79	86	29:90	" first and mid. light	NNW.
12	76	82	29:90	latter cloudy with mod. breeze Cloudy with drizzling rain at times; mod. breeze	N a NNE. N.
13	75	81	29:85	Unsettled with rain at times, vble. mostly mod. breeze	NE a SW.
14	75	81	29:90	Fine weather, mod. breeze	SE.
15	75	84	29:95	" " " "	"
16	77	84	29:95	First and mid fine, latter unsettled, with rain, mod.	SE.
17	78	85	29:85	Fine weather, mostly light breeze	"
18	76	84	29:90	" moderate breeze	N a NNW.
19	74	84	29:90	" " " "	"
20	74	83	30:00	" first and mid part; latter cloudy	"
21	73	77	30:05	Cloudy throughout, light breeze	N a NNE.
22	68	76	30:00	" mod. breeze	N a NNW.
23	72	78	30:05	Fine weather mod. breeze	" "
24	69	78	30:00	" light breeze	N a NNE.
25	72	76	29:95	" at times a fresh breeze vble NNW a NE.	
26	72	79	29:90	" first and mid mod. breeze latter rain, light airs	N. E.
27	75	80	29:85	Cloudy with light showers; light breeze	"
28	75	80	29:85	Fine weather, mod. breeze	SE a E.
29	74	83	29:85	" " " "	SE.
30	75	84	29:80	" first and mid. light vble latterly moderate	SE a NE. N a SE.

MACAO.

Aos 12 de Novembro, falleceo o Reverendo Padre Luis Pedro Gonzaga, natural de Goa, e Capellao do Batalhao Principe Regente, Eccleziastico sabio, virtuozo e exemplar, que servia de edificaçao aos da sua professao.—Com o seu bom modo e maneiras civis, tinha grangeado a estima geral, sem que as crizes da agitaçao em que fluctuou esta Cidade, pudesse diminuir em minimo grao o conceito publico que sempre mereceu; e ainda que morreu de 77 Annos de Idade, cauzou bastante magoa e saudade aos seos Amigos, a perda de hum tao apreciavel e raro Homem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received a long letter in Portuguese signed "*Os verdadeiros amigos de Macao*" in which we are rated in good set terms for our comments on the abuses at that place. It is under consideration—though its great length (20 pages) must, we fear, be a fatal objection to its publication in our columns. The writer or writers seem to mix a good deal of *feeling* with the remarks, and to be annoyed at the interference of the Press with Macao. We hope it may have its effect.

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* It was customary in former dynasties publicly to select a son as successor to the throne. The present dynasty considers this a bad policy, and the selected successor is unknown till the monarch's decease. Consequently this and some similar titles are now merely honorary.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 26th DECEMBER. 1833. NOS. 19. & 20.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & Co.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg Barque REFORM, Capt. MC. BEATH, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already on board.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 *American Hong, November 8th*, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th *November*, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

The Barque AVOCA, A. 1., James Boadle Commander, Burthen 300 Tons, will leave Macao Roads the 5th January next. For freight, apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR PORTS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA, AND MAZATLAN.

A few tons of light Goods can be received on freight for the above Port on application to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

According to promise, we now publish a copious extract from the Speech of Mr CHARLES GRANT, in laying before the House of Commons his Resolutions respecting the China trade; a measure of most momentous importance no less to the Chinese than to the British Empire; and of which the full consequences can as yet be but dimly perceived even by those best acquainted with the subject. We have ourselves sufficient confidence in the wisdom of an overruling providence in the general government of the world to anticipate much good from the proposed change, by which so large a portion of the globe will be laid open to the free scope of British commercial enterprise; and the exclusive system of the Chinese Government, no longer fostered by the influence of another system of exclusion on the part of the British, may be expected gradually to vanish before the force of the new interests which a more enlarged intercourse will mutually excite.

We have often reiterated in our pages with regret, how much foreigners have lost in point of consideration, in their intercourse with the Chinese during the last 100 years; but it is singular to reflect that, while the effect of the existing system has been to encrease Chinese encroachments, on the one hand; it appears to have been no less conducive on the other to the growth of feelings of submissiveness in the British authorities. In the Charter of 1793 it was declared that "in case of any cession of territory from the Chinese Government, and the establishment of a new settlement thereon, His Majesty's subjects may under certain restrictions export British or Irish manufactures in the Company's ships at a moderate rate of freight". But the failure of Lord Macartney's Embassy appears to have extinguished any hope which may have been entertained of obtaining such a cession; for we cannot find that any similar clause was inserted in the present charter enacted in 1813. From this supineness, it is satisfactory to cast our view to the resolutions of Mr. Grant, which again revive the idea of a trade to the *ports* of China, and we may safely predict that the hint thus given will not be lost on the free trader.

We regret that the backward nature of our arrangements has prevented our giving Mr. Grant's speech till it can scarcely be said to be now entitled to the appellation of news; but we are unwilling to deprive our paper of the value which it will derive from being the record of so luminous an *exposé*.

Our local readers will see with pleasure that our former Chief MR. MARJORIBANKS does not suffer himself to be a silent member of the Senate, but hastens to redeem his pledge to advocate the cause of his countrymen in China. As far as we can judge, from comparing several versions of his speech in different newspapers, it would appear to be very imperfectly reported; and it is therefore entitled to every indulgence on the score of criticism.

Public attention has been a good deal excited by an order of the Portuguese Governor of Macao, expelling from that settlement the agents of the Foreign Roman Catholic missions which have for ages been established there, as a medium of communication with the missionaries in the interior. The agent for the celebrated Propaganda Society, a native of Italy, and three French missionaries, representing, we understand, valuable property in China, have taken refuge in Canton.

We shall be glad to be enabled to lay before our readers the causes of this very singular measure of severity practised by a Christian Governor towards ministers of the Gospel, who have hitherto been esteemed of irreproachable character; in whose fate the whole Christian world of all denominations cannot but feel a lively interest.

EXTRACT FROM MR. C. GRANT'S SPEECH JUNE 13TH,

The Company had long possessed an exclusive trade to China; that to India had been given up for several years. The question now was what was to be done with this trade, so as to promote the welfare and convenience of this country under her altered maritime relations? On this subject the voice

of the people had been heard: and, though loud, it was not the clamour of the moment. It had been formed upon examination and observation. It was now settled, by the course of events during the last 10 or 15 years that the interdiction to the public of the trade to China could no longer be upheld. Our commercial policy formerly had been a restrictive policy. But that principle being no longer recognised by this country as a general motive of action in our commercial code, even the few restrictions which remained would, it was anticipated, finally be removed. For a long period of time our merchants, whether they looked to the East or to the West, to India or to America, nay, to the shores of Europe, saw themselves closed out by interdictions and restrictive regulations, until at last the spirit of the nation became aroused, and broke through the artificial barriers which were too feeble to resist its course. When we found all other nations making efforts to raise themselves into commercial rivals—South America at last in reality free, and likely to continue so—the whole of Europe rushing into competition, and making every effort to secure maritime advantages, it would be unworthy of us, as a great nation, if we did not avail ourselves of the whole of those extraordinary advantages, both moral and physical, which we possessed, to assert her ascendancy, and proceed upon the same liberal principles so befitting the first maritime nation. If we were to number ourselves in future with the great commercial communities, we must pursue a liberal policy, and however we might in former times have contented ourselves with participating in the fragments from the trade with foreign nations, we never could, without the adoption of this liberal policy, attain that station of imperial wealth and prosperity which was intended for us—(hear). The trade to China must now upon these, and, indeed, upon every other principle, be considered to have arrived at its natural termination. If it were not obvious, from these causes, that it should cease, there were other causes which rendered it not less necessary that the exclusive trade to China should no longer remain with the East India Company. Amongst these the strongest was the rapid diminution of the profit of that trade to the Company. The Company had, in consequence of the rapid diminution of its profits on the exclusive trade to India, felt disposed to give up their exclusive right to that trade several years ago. The trade to China, some held, should continue, whilst the profit upon it was known to be yearly diminishing; that profit which, in the year 1830, was £5,830,000, was last year £5,633,000. The state, too, of our political relations with China, the peculiarities of the Chinese character, their national superstitions, their jealousy of the political interference of the Company, had all contributed to bring about a state of things which rendered it necessary the exclusive trade of the Company to China should cease. The circumstance of its being a chartered Company, its ambiguous position; at one time appearing to possess no authority even upon subjects of minor importance —at another exercising the whole weight and force of Government in reference to the concerns of rival princes and nations excited suspicion, and warranted the inference that the monopoly would not could not last. In the year 1715, there was no Company of Hong merchants in China, though there were privileged merchants certainly; but soon that shrewd and observant people, perceiving the great advantages England derived through her chartered Company in the East, set about the formation of a Company similarly exclusively privileged as the East India Company. It failed, but in 1760, the attempt was successfully renewed. It might be fairly inferred that when the East India Company's monopoly was at an end that of the Hong merchants, which originated in rivalry of our trading company in the East, would cease also. The suspicions of this shrewd people were awakened from the late extraordinary strides to power made by this trading Company, and the succession of splendid victories achieved by their troops in every quarter of Asia. And more particularly by meeting with our Embassies in the nations in their immediate neighbourhood. In 1817 and 1818, in the Nepaul war, an embassy was discovered to exist which gave serious cause of offence, and the Resident was consequently afterwards removed. On the occasion of the Birman war, how astonished must the Chinese yearly caravan have been on the occasion of their visit, to find that the victorious army of the East India Company were in possession of the Burmese capital! That circumstance made on that people and their Emperor a deep impression; but there was a new feature in the aspect of our affairs then. The trade to China had most rapidly been extended since the opening of the trade to India. The great concourse of free traders to the port of Canton was not without its inconvenience and embarrassment to the merchants regularly trading thither; that trade which in 1814, was not in amount more than 14,000 tons, was in 1826, 60,000 tons. The total value of the import and export trade. by the Company, to China, in 1813 and 1814, was 13,500,000 l, whilst in 1829 and 1830, it had fallen to 11,500,000 l, and the private trade, which, in the year 1813, did not exceed 9,000,000 l, was in 1830, above 30,000,000 l. Such was the concourse of people of all nations there at present that, though not in possession of any territory in the port of Canton, there was now a floating colony. Notwithstanding, there were certainly, by this state of things, chances afforded of embarrassment through conflicting interests there. He candidly confessed he could not, as it was anticipated, foresee that there ought to be any alarm felt at the prospect of opening this trade with China; neither did he see the danger of any sudden revulsion of feeling which would compel us, after abandoning it, to resume the monopoly. The Hon. Member for Hampshire, in his resolutions, had advocated strongly the propriety of opening the trade gradually. He would remind the House that the attempt had commenced some years since, and its progress had been as gradual as it had been safe. The Hon. Member would have, perhaps, advised years back to admit foreigners into this trade next the British merchant, and let them, by the equity of their dealings, excite a corresponding security in the minds of the Chinese; and that, finally, they should discontinue or diminish their contracts, so as to accustom the Chinese to general dealings with the foreigner and the British merchants, instead of relying on contracts only, making the contract one year 50,000 chests, the next 150,000. He would remind the House that this had exactly been the way the plan had been pursued, and he believed with every chance of the change being almost insensibly accomplished. The Chinese were themselves a great commercial people, whose ships swarmed in all those circumjacent seas, occasionally sucessful, or meeting with losses on their trading speculations. They had, it appeared, evinced a disposition to alter their system of commercicial intercourse, as appeared by a memorial to the Viceroy of Canton by the traders of that city, assuming the necessity of a resident chief of trade at Canton, to regulate the terms of commercial intercourse between the foreign merchant and the subjects of the celestial empire. The Viceroy's answer ran thus:—

"At present, the last division of the said nation's Company's ships is about to leave the port and return home. We, prostrate, beg that you will condescend to confer an edict, enjoining the said nation's Chief, Marjoribanks, early to sent a letter home, to communicate it to the said nation's King; that if, hereafter, the said nation's Company be dissolved, will there, as heretofore, be appointed a chief to come to Canton, to have the general management of the affairs of the said nation's foreign merchants and ships, which come to Canton? If no such Chief come to Canton, there will be no concentrated responsibility; and since, if the said nation's country ships and merchants come to Canton to trade, the ships being many, and the men not few, in the event of any silly, foolish, ignorant opposition to, and violation of the commands of Government, after all, who will be responsible.

"The celestial Empire's laws and regulations are awfully strict, and will not admit of the least infraction. The said nation must be ordered to make previous and safe arrangements; then hereafter, public affairs will have a head to revert to, and responsibility will not fall upon bystanders. Thus, it may be hoped, the commerce of the foreign merchants may go on tranquilly, and when the time comes to act, excuses be prevented.

"Whether our simple obscure views be right or not, we, prostrate, submit and wait until they be examined, the request granted, and orders given to be obeyed. This is really both just and expedient. Should we have to give thanks for the favour of compliance, we, the merchants, will wait till we receive the important commands, and forthwith respectfully transcribe them, and communicate the orders."

This would show that the merchants were not unprepared for the change now about to take place.

The Viceroy in his answer said—

"This coming before me, the Governor, according to the proof it affords I have examined, and thus decide.

"The English nation has heretofore appointed a Chief to Canton, for the general management of commercial dealings. If, indeed, after the 13th year, the time of the Company be fulfilled, and it be dispersed, the said nation no doubt ought, as before, to appoint a Chief to come to Canton to manage. But what is said in the present statement, about separation or dissolution of the Company, is merely report heard by the said merchants. Whether it be really true or not, still remains uncertain. However, that which is stated arises from public motives concerning the future, and it is incumbent to make previous arrangements.

"As the above-named statement has been presented, I unite the circumstances, and hereby issue an order to the said Hong merchants, that they may forthwith enjoin my commands on the said nation's Chief, early to send a letter home, that if, indeed, after the 13th year of Taoukwang, the Company be dissolved, it will, as heretofore, be incumbent to deliberate and appoint a Chief who understands the business to come to Canton, for the general management of the commercial dealings, by which means affairs may be prevented from going to confusion, and benefits remain to commerce."

From an experiment made by a trading vessel along the shores of China, to carry on an illicit trade with the Chinese, it was found that wherever she touched, despite of the repugnance of the Authorities, the natives attempted to maintain an interchange of commodities, and more particularly to secure a supply of the extract of that weed, not less interdicted by the Emperor than the Virginian weed was by our James the First. This trade too in opium had become so obnoxious to the Emperor, that he had very gravely and with much sound argument, insisted on the necessity of stopping it altogether; to which his Ministers replied that there appeared to be no other way of effecting this object but by expelling foreigners altogether, a measure totally at variance with the mild policy of the celestial empire. It would be necessary that chief should be appointed, or an authority, whether by means of a superintendent or by a commission of two or three persons to be constantly resident there. It would be also necessary to arm that resident authority with very considerable powers. The powers of supercargoes were very great, in order to meet the importance of their duties; but in the authority he proposed establishing there should be vested powers of an extraordinary description, for it would be little short of madness to establish such an authority without confiding to it such powers as might be necessary to render it efficient. He should, therefore, propose that his Majesty should be empowered to issue a Commission, and to arm that Commission with all such powers as might be necessary for the management and protection of British interests at Canton. He thought it possible that if men of discretion were appointed on such a Commission—and it was absolutely necessary that men of discretion only should be appointed—they might be enabled to conciliate the authorities of Canton, and open the way to a more friendly intercourse between the two countries. He was indisposed to think that there was any impassable barrier between them. On the contrary, he thought it quite possible, by prudent means, and by a separation of the commercial views of the country from the political government of India, and, above all, by the observance of the strictest impartiality, to conciliate the Chinese authorities. He formed that opinion from the fact that the supercargoes of the East India Company had already succeeded in softening down many of the prejudices of the Chinese by the prudent course of conduct they had pursued. He would now advert to the resolutions of the Hon. Member for Hampshire. That Hon. Member was of opinion that, before they proceeded to change the system, they ought, in the first instance, to open a negotiation with the Celestial Empire; and he contended that such a change would be extremely hazardous without such a negotiation. He was sorry to differ with his Hon. Friend in this instance, for he admitted that his Hon. Friend's authority was entitled to the greatest weight. His Hon. Friend was one of those persons who were the first to make themselves acquainted with the Chinese language—(hear, hear), and with their laws and manners. The Honourable Gentleman was therefore deserving not only of the praise he (Mr C. Grant) so sincerely accorded him, but he was every way worthy of the high character he had earned—(hear, hear). It was with great diffidence, therefore, that the offered an opinion contrary to that of his Noble Friend; but with respect to opening a negotiation with the Chinese Government he would say that the result of former embassies to that empire was not very encouraging. His Honourable Friend had succeeded in obtaining a recognition of the national character, but if so it was somewhat unaccountable that some of them should have been so disgracefully dismissed. With respect to Russia the case was altogether different. The Chinese were compelled to have intercourse with Russia, whose territories were so close to those of the Celestial Empire; but even though the Russians were allowed to trade with the Chinese, the conditions imposed upon them were sufficiently humiliating. Indeed, two vessels had gone from Russia by sea to China, but that not being a recognised course of procceding, they were not allowed to communicate with the shore. Even if he agreed with his Honorable Friend, however, yet the present time was ill chosen for such a negotiation, for it was calculated to lead to the greatest embarrassments. If they were not themselves to sound the alarm about these changes, there would be no consternation created in China, and the authority appointed by this country would be allowed to exercise his duties without difficulty; but, instead of this prudent course, if they were to begin by sounding the note of preparation, they would excite all the jealous feelings of the Chinese Court, and, in short,

that they would preface an important change by commencing a dangerous negotiation. Two years ago a proposition of this kind was made, but after much anxious consideration it was considered advisable to abstain from adopting it. He did not know that it was necessary for him to enlarge much on the subject of the China trade, but as it was a subject of very great interest to the country, he would just advert to one or two points. The Company's exclusive trade with China would cease in April 1834, and it became a question, therefore, whether the Company should send out any more vessels to that part of the world. He was not prepared to state what might be the decision of the Court of Directors upon this subject, but he would state to the House the substance of his recommendation to them. His recommendation was, the Company should abstain from sending any other vessels out to China, and that, after the return of those now abroad, the market should be open to all classes—(hear, hear). The probability was that there would be a considerable supply, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Company from the market. There was at present a large stock in the warehouses of the Company—a supply sufficient for the consumption of the country for two years from April 1834. In every view of the question there were difficulties. It was suggested that the Company should diminish their sales so as to allow the trader to come into the market; and, on the other hand, they were advised to increase their sales, and get rid of their stock as rapidly as possible. In the midst of these various opinions, he thought the proper course for the Government to pursue was that of not interfering with the private concerns of the East India Company. A question also arose respecting the nature of the duty to be laid on tea. The House was aware that there was at present an ad valorem duty of 96 per cent. upon teas imported. In order to continue the ad valorem system of duties, the trade must be subjected to the severest restrictions; the importation must be limited to a few places, and there must be only periodical sales; in fact, to continue those duties, the necessary regulations and restrictions could not fail to fetter our commerce, to be injurious to trade, and to narrow the consumption of the article. In all respects it would be better to have a fixed duty, except that it would press more heavily than at present upon the lower classes. This was the only objection, but unless some mode of obviating it could be pointed out, it was an objection that was decisive. It appeared to him, however, to be possible to avoid having a rated duty of the same amount upon all classes of tea. He believed it to be very possible, and in this opinion he was confirmed by the opinions of people of authority in the Customs, and in the tea trade also, to classify teas, and to affix to them a separate rate of duty, and by that means make tea cheaper to the lower classes than it was under the present system. There were difficulties on both sides, but he believed that this system of classifying teas, and affixing a higher scale of duties to the more valuable teas, was the most eligible course that could be adopted. This was the American mode in former times, and he believed it could be carried into effect, according to the concurrent evidence of all those who might be supposed to be acquainted with such matters, without any injury whatever to the revenue. He was not aware that there could be any necessity for regulating warehouses, for he believed there would be found a sufficient number of warehouses in the ports. Another topic of interest was that of the size of the vessels to be allowed to trade to India hereafter. Many difficulties arose here also. With respect to the revenue, it was the opinion of many experienced officers that it would be necessary to fix upon a certain size of vessel, or the revenue would be defrauded. He confessed, however, that he was unable to conceive the necessity of fixing a certain size.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS had arrived a few months ago from China, and had the experience of a residence of twenty years in that country. He well knew the Chinese character, and he was desirous of doing his endeavour to render the peculiar situation of that country and people understood in England, with respect at least to their intercourse and commercial dealings with Europeans. He did not wish to enter into any general question, further than to state to the Right Hon. Gentleman, that in his new scheme for a Court of Directors, he entirely agreed with him. He had visited every Presidency of India, and was well acquainted with every class of servant in that country, and he must in justice say, that there was not a better set of functionaries in the world than those appointed to India by the Court of Directors under the present system. It was his intention, however, to confine himself to the question solely as it related to China. During his last residence at Canton, a petition had been put into his hands, setting forth the hardships sustained by the British residents in that country, and the petitioners set forth that their condition in China had never received that attention from the British Government to which it was entitled. Provided 30,000,000 lbs. of tea were exported to England, and the duty secured, the condition of the residents was never considered. He now saw that a period had arrived when a wide empire was about to be opened to British commerce. He was no friend to monopoly, and his honest opinion was, that a wider field remained for British merchants in China than could be found in any part of the world. The accusations, however, brought forward against the servants of the Company in India were totally unfounded. The period had arrived when the system in India must be entirely changed, although he would maintain that Englishmen ought not to trade to that country, as the Americans did; and he saw no reason why English merchants should go across the Atlantic for instructions. He could assure the Committee that Hong merchants were men of inferior character and low station, and were held in such disrepute that men of reputation would not belong to them. A very large number of Europeans, however, lived in China, and they lived in perfect harmony with the natives. The increase of communication and of trade with China arose principally from the traffic in opium, the supply of which had risen from 4,000 to 20,000 chests in one year. Smoking was now carried to a dreadful excess in that country, and the Emperor's eldest son had lately died of it, though otherwise he had been a respectable young man.—(A laugh.) The conduct of Europeans had given the Emperor of China a bad impression of the European character, and all endeavours to improve the intercourse with the Government had failed. It was the nature of the Chinese despotism to trample on all in a state of submission. Their maxim was to treat all barbarians without law, for if they gave them the benefits of law they would become rebellious. The people of China endeavoured to be favourable to British intercourse, but they were prevented by their Government. He had been able to send an active and intelligent officer, a Mr. Lindsay, who well knew the language, into the different ports of China. He had entered them all, and had proceeded to Corea, Formosa, and the Loo Choo Islands, and every where he had been treated with the greatest kindness, and had found in the people a disposition to commercial intercourse. The Government of England ought to be aware that the island of Formosa had rebelled from the Chinese Emperor, and had established its independence. A good understanding might be opened with the people of the island, and much to the advantage of commerce, as it lay opposite to the rich tea provinces.

THE ADDRESS TO WILLIAM JARDINE ESQ.

In consequence of unintentional delay in the transmissal to us of the subjoined answer of Mr. Jardine to the address from the Hon. Co's maritime service, we were unable to publish it in our last No. This we now do, in accordance with the request of the gentlemen to whom it is addressed.

Canton, November 12th, 1833.

To

Captains { JOHN HINE, ROBERT SCOTT, W. R. BLAKELY.

Gentlemen,

I receive, with feelings of the liveliest emotion, your address of the 9th Instant; in which you appreciate much too highly my endeavours to be useful to the members of your Honourable Service.

The public approbation of such a Body of Gentlemen must have been esteemed, by any one, as a compliment of no ordinary value; but to me it is peculiarly gratifying, as calling forth recollections of early associations, and friendly intercourse, while I had the pleasure of belonging to a service, in which I passed many of the happiest years of my existence.

I cannot, however, view my own conduct as in any way deserving the high praises you have been pleased to bestow—but must consider them as emanating from your generous feelings, which have so greatly overrated what I have never viewed in any other light then as a simple duty to fellow-countrymen resorting at intervals to a market where the local experience of a constant resident was likely to prove useful.

The approaching dissolution of the service to which you belong, must be viewed with regret by every one acquainted with the equipment, discipline, and general management of the ships; in all of which, as well as in the nautical acquirements of the Commanders and Officers, they are unrivalled in the commercial annals of the world—and I trust you will believe me when I say that I grieve most sincerely that there exists so little prospect of my ever having any farther opportunities of manifesting to you, as a body, the gratitude I feel for this disinterested act of friendship.

I shall receive with pleasure the testimony of regard, which you offer for my acceptance in England—assuring you that my warmest wishes will ever exist for your welfare; and whether we ever meet again in this country, or in our native land, I shall be most happy to have many opportunities of evincing the esteem and sincere friendship with which I remain.

My dear Sirs,
Your most faithful, and obliged Servant,
WILLIAM JARDINE.

CHINESE SYSTEM OF DUTIES.

The following paper, long and partly uninteresting as it is, will, we hope, not be considered entirely valueless by those who know how difficult it is to acquire any information on the subject of the Duties payable in the port of Canton. Here, as is well known, each payment of Duty resolves itself into a specific bargain with the Hong merchant or linguist, who, in his turn, makes a bargain with the "examining domestic" from the Hoppo's office, the balance only finding its way to the provincial Treasury, to be doubtless again deducted from, ere it is placed to the account of the Imperial Duties. It is among the most surprising things, in a system which stands alone in the annals of commerce, that, for so many years, foreigners should have been content to submit quietly to extortion on extortion, made in any way, or under any plea, without resistance to a state of things so manifestly absurd and unjust. Now, however, that the days of monopoly are over, and it's lavish and expensive system to be replaced by the more economical one of private and general commerce, we may hope to see these causeless and mean submissions to the will of the interested few, succeeded by a more sensible and manly policy. Were a representation but made to the Emperor, in the name of the King of England, of the necessity of establishing a fixed and easily understood tariff of Duties, in lieu of the present uncertain and vexatious plan, by which he, as well as the foreign merchant, is defrauded, there can be no doubt but that it would meet with attention and success.

An inquiry into the state and application of the funds of that monstrous excrescence the "Consu fund"—which should be rich enough to pay ten times over the amount of Duties owing to the government by insolvent Hongs (which sums, yearly paid in instalments by the remaining Hongs, form one of the principal causes of their embarrassments and virtual bankruptcy) and insure the foreign merchants from all losses—would also be advisable. At present the channel, into which it's vast and continually accumulating funds are poured, is unknown to even the Hong merchants, of whom but one (the senior)—has the uncontrolled charge. This there can now be no excuse for continuing as, in consequence of the renunciation made last year by the Select Committee of the right of claim in future, in case of the bankruptcy of any of the Hongs, British subjects * at least can now look to no benefit from it. The many changes noticed in the following paper may tend to prove that the laws of this empire are not so immutable as they are generally represented to be, but it is seldom that foreigners are allowed to benefit by the changes; and, considering the implicit obedience, not to say servility, displayed by foreigners, it is wonderful that they have not ere now been altogether driven from the port by the magnitude of the exactions; as appeal to the local authorities is in fact but from the thief to the receiver. The only check on this, and it proves a powerful one, is the admirable system established of late years at Lintin, which is daily advancing in amount and importance. By some, this is called a smuggling trade; though, if looked into, it will be found to be so but in name. It is the twin system to the Whampoa one; except that foreigners are not so completely at the mercy of the authorised plunderer as at the latter place. At Lintin a regular tariff is established with the local mandarins, who receive a regulated portion of the amount paid; in return paying to their superiors who appoint and protect them, higher sums for their situations, part of which accumulated profits at length find their way to the Emperor, from the Hoppo or other officers of government. With the coming of the free trade to this country the Lintin system will rapidly advance; and, unless the energy and wisdom of the British government, by a timely and proper appeal, direct to the highest authorities of the empire, render this unnecessary, we doubt not but that a few years will see a new "Lintin" at every commercial emporium along the whole coast of China, affording wholesome proofs of the impolicy of all attempts to fetter commerce; offering effectual resistance to legalized extortion; and enjoying as much impunity as the fleet, which now, throughout the year, remains, admirably managed, unharmed, and flourishing, within 70 miles of the capital city of this, one of the most powerful provinces of the Celestial empire.

"THE CANTON CUSTOM-HOUSE BOOK,"

OR TARIFF OF DUTIES AND CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

This work consists of four parts, occupying each a separate volume, to which are sometimes added one or two supplementary volumes. It was not till the early part of the 18th century, that the increasing trade of the country taught the then Emperor, *Yung-ching*, the necessity of such a publication, in order to form a check on the rapacity and extortions of the custom-house officers. He directed the publication of the first part, regulating the amount of duties on the various articles of merchandize, and of measurement charges on vessels, to be published in the year 1725. The other parts, containing additional charges and more particular regulations, appeared at several different periods during the reigns of the Emperor *Këen-lung* and *Këa-king*. Were these corrected up to the present time, which few if any printed copies are, (and the printed copies issued from the custom-house can alone be considered as *authorized*,) they would comprehend all *legal* duties. But at Canton,—particularly in the trade of foreigners, who labour under the disadvantage of not paying the duties themselves,—many private fees of the Hoppo and his dependents, and other *illegal* charges, are laid on to swell the amount of duties; and this amount enters into the price of all goods bought from or sold to foreigners.—Notwithstanding, however, these disadvantages, which must be allowed to render the work of little practical value, it may be interesting if not actually useful to know what the regulations are. It is therefore proposed to give an analysis of the work, in the printed form, comparing it with the manuscript copies in use among the native merchants, and with that portion of the Imperial revenue laws of 1823 which relates to the Canton customs. The work extends, as does the office of Hoppo, not only to the city of Canton, but to all the maritime parts of the province.

The *first* part, published by the Emperor *Yung-ching* in 1725, is called *Yue-hae-kwan Tsih-le*, Tariff regulations of the Canton custom-houses. It is prefaced by the following Imperial edict, dated the 4th day of the 11th month in the 2nd year of *Yung-ching*, 1724-25.

"It is commanded that all the provincial foo-yuens (or lieut-governors), superintending likewise the department of customs and duties, do show a greater degree of kindness and tenderness towards the merchants and tradespeople, travelling continually through the various passes established for the examination of goods and levying of duties. Therefore, all the inferior officers of such passes shall be attached to and dependent on the lieut-governors, who, as they hold territorial offices of high responsibility, must be able to look up and second my benevolent desire to exercise kindness towards the trading people.

"But every custom-house station has its distant outstations, attached to it, the domestic officers deputed to superintend which, must unavoidably be of various characters and dispositions, some good and others bad. This renders it impossible to prevent altogether cases of vexatious demands beyond the law, and extortions of food or money; to which demands should the least resistance be made, the persons so resisting are often bound and delivered over to the judicial officer, who prevents their appearing before the lieut-governor, and, in compliance with the wishes of the custom-house officer, gives unjust sentences against them. Thus the trading people have no way in which they can bring their complaints before the government.

"Hereafter, then, let all goods chargeable with duty be separately and distinctly enumerated, in exact accordance with the Tariff regulations; let printing blocks be cut for them, and a large number of copies struck off; and let one copy be given to each commercial establishment, that all the people may be made fully acquainted therewith. In all the custom-houses, the blocks on which such Tariff regulations are cut, must, without fail, be set up in the streets and public places, for all men to see. They must not be kept concealed and out of the way within houses, nor covered over with documents or other subjects, which things some officers would do, to enable themselves still to intermeddle with a high hand, and to continue their extortions, according to their criminal wishes. By means of a law such as this, these criminalities and illegalities will of themselves be cut off and eradicated.

"But you, who have received my Imperial commission to hold important offices of trust, should give more diligence to look up and imbibe my Imperial spirit; you should carefully select faithful, honest, and trust-worthy men to hold the responsible stations of custom-house examiners; and should cherish the hope of benefitting the mercantile people. When you do so, you may then be said to fulfil the duties of your station. A special edict. Respect this."

The board of Revenue, in forwarding to the provinces copies of this edict, add:—In respectful obedience hereto, it is incumbent on us, that we communicate this edict to the several lieut-governors and commissioners of duties and customs aforesaid, requiring all to pay obedience to it; and to lay reports before this board, concerning the regulations of their respective departments of customs, as well as of the orders they have severally issued to the under-officers of the customs and to the merchants:—also, to make striet enquiry and remove entirely all the custom-house attendants and hangers-on, having no fixed employ, who are over and above the regulated number of superintendants, writers, and examining officers."

The Chinese language not admitting of any approach to an alphabetic arrangement, their most usual mode of arrangement is by classification according to the nature, properties &c. of the things to be so arranged. In the Tariff, accordingly, all the goods are classed under various heads; which, in the early printed copies amount to sixteen;

* We have been given to understand that other foreigners do not consider this to affect their right of claim; and thus it is unavailable to British subjects only.

but have since been increased, according to later MS. copies, to twenty. These are:—

1. Silk goods and woollens.
2. Cotton and linen goods, &c.
3. Carpetting, matting, &c.
4. Hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c.
5. Medicinal drugs.
6. Miscellaneous articles.
7. Folding screens, pictures, figures, lamps, &c.
8. Coral, amber, pearls and precious stones.
9. Measures, cutlery, silver-ware, &c. &c.
10. Clocks, watches, musical boxes, &c.
11. All kinds of carved work, instruments, &c.
12. Cups and vessels, boxes, &c. (chiefly different kinds of snuff boxes, not including those that belong to the 11th class).
13. Paints, varnish, lacquer, stationery, &c.
14. Sugar, fruits, and various other eatables (including wines).
15. Preserved game, marine delicacies, &c.
16. Odoriferous articles, pepper, and tea.
17. Oils, wax, &c., alum, and sulphur.
18. Metals,—copper, iron, lead, and tin.
19. Bamboo, timber, canes, cocoanuts, &c.
20. Tassel-string, ivory, horn, skins, feathers, &c.

It will be observed that several of these classes include articles of native trade solely. The new classes, not comprehended in the printed copies, are the 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th. But, though not contained in this part, they are included in other parts of the printed editions. They may, therefore, have been separated either by the government, or by the merchants for their own convenience. Under the 6th class, that of miscellaneous articles, all goods of a novel description are placed, unless the duty of 2 mace per 100 catties to be levied on such goods appear too small in comparison with the value; in which case, they are to be estimated at a comparative value, (see under Part 2,) and charged accordingly. In the Imperial Revenue laws, wherein brevity is studied as much as possible, the arrangement is somewhat different; all the custom-house duties are there classed under five heads, viz: articles of dress,—of food, and for use,—miscellaneous goods, and materials of vessels: the last head includes measurement and other charges on vessels. These are also placed at the end of the twenty classes, in the custom-house book.

The remainder of the first part comprises: 1. some particular rules for ascertaining certain duties; 2. some further particulars respecting the measurement charges on native vessels; and 3. a list of goods on which the duties may be either entirely remitted, or considerably reduced, when carried in small native vessels along the coast.

The following are the measurement charges on ships, as they are stated in this book;

Vessels of the Western ocean:—(those of Japan, &c. called vessels of the eastern ocean.)

First class:—large *Kapan** vessels.

Length	covids	74 or 75 (or upwards)
Breadth	„	23 - 24 „
Product of the length and breadth, multiplied together [& divided by ten.]		180 † „
For which the original charge was Taels		3,500
Now reduced the same as vessels of the east, viz:—[about, in round numbers]		„ 1,400

Second class:—middling-sized *Kapan* vessels.

Length	Covids	71 or 72 (& under)
Breadth	„	— 22 „
Product of length and breadth, multiplied,		158.4 § „
Original charge about	Taels	3,000.
Reduced charge, „	„	1,100.

Third class:—small *Kapan* vessels.

Length	Covids	65 or 66 (& under)
Breadth	„	20 „
Product of length & breadth, multiplied, &c.		132 * „
Original charge, about . . .	Taels	2,500
Reduced charge, „ . . .	„	600

The *second* part of the Custom-house book was originally published in the 11th year of *Yung-ching* (1733-34); when the miscellaneous goods, which not being included in the original Tariff, had been charged according to a *comparative value* had become so numerous, that it was thought necessary they should be included in a separate publication, and their comparative value stated by authority. It was at the same time enacted that a report should be made at the end of each Hoppo's term of office, of all new articles of importation, or exportation, and of their probable value, that duties might be fixed on them accordingly. The greater portion, therefore, of this volume consists of such additions, made at different periods from 1734 to 1803. In the MS. copies these additions extend, of course, to a later date. The inconvenient arrangement according to time of being first introduced is also avoided, being classified in the same manner as the goods in the first part.

This part is called *Pe-le*, 'Comparative Tariff.' A specimen of its contents will show its plan, better than any description can do.

Goods.	Comparative value.	Tarif duty of the last-named.
Large clocks.	each equal to 10 common clocks	1 Tael per clock.
Mid-sized do.	— — — 5 do. do.	1 Tael „
Muskets.	— — — 1 Telescope	4 mace per Telescope
Pistols.	four — 1 do.	4 mace „
Drill.	equal to Inferior Longcloths	2 m. 2 can. per piece.
Crude camphor.	4 catties equal to 1 of refined camphor	1 Tael per catty.

From this, it appears that the duty on large clocks is ten taels each, or the same as on ten common clocks; on middling-sized clocks it is 5 taels; on muskets, 4 mace each; pistols, 1 mace each; drill, 2 m. 2 can. per piece; and crude camphor, 2 m. 5 can. per catty.

The *third* part consists entirely of a list of the estimated value of goods exported to foreign countries, for the levying of *ad valorem* charges on exports. There was formerly a charge of ten per cent, but it was withdrawn by *Keën-lung*, in the 1st year of his reign. Another charge of 4.9 per cent is still retained. This volume is called a "Register of the estimated values of goods exported by foreign vessels." It does not appear to apply at all to native vessels.

The *fourth* part is entitled, "Register of fees and charges, corrected and now included in the Revenue receipts." These fees and charges originally consisted of accumulated extortions of Custom-house officers and linguists on their own account; but in the reign of *Yung-ching*, in 1726 and following years, they were one after another changed into charges on the revenue account. The retention of the various minute names of fees for this and that purpose, and of presents, being however considered inconsistent with the dignity of government, such names were changed, in the year 1761, to their present designations. The regulations respecting these charges are arranged under the names of the various large and small custom-

* The meaning of this term is unknown. It is applied to all European vessels.

† This is neither the maximum nor minimum.

§ This is about the maximum.

* This is rather above the present maximum size of 3rd-class vessels.

houses and stations, in Canton and the neighbourhood, and along the coast of the province. These custom-houses are about 50 in number.

A few extracts from this part will perhaps be interesting. The two following extracts are from the official statements and imperial sanctions with which this volume is prefaced.

Decision of the Tribunal of revenue, in 1748.—"On examination, we have ascertained the following facts: At the port of Canton, besides the regular duties levied on the foreign trade, there have been other charges called "ship's presents", "per-centage," "peculage," "allowance for loss in melting," &c.,—charges which were formerly levied by the officers for their private emolument; but which, between the 4th and 7th years of *Yung-ching* (1726 and 1729), the then *Fooyuen* and superintendent of customs, *Yang-wankeën*, transferred, with our sanction, to the revenue account. The amount of these charges was annually paid from that time up to the 1st year of *Keën-lung* (1736), when the then Hoppo, *Ching-woo-sae*, drew up a statement of the charges, and sent it for the imperial sanction and imprimatur. Afterwards, the books of our subordinate office for superintendance of the Canton customs having been burnt, in the 10th year of *Keen-lung*,—orders were issued for them to be supplied by the custom-house at Canton. On that occasion, the *Fooyuen* and superintendant of customs, *Chun*, communicated certain changes required in the regulations respecting fees and charges. These, however, we, the Tribunal of revenue, thought it inexpedient to make at that time, the regulations having been passed only in the 1st year of *Keën-lung*.

"Now,—the Governor of Canton, *Tsih*, has forwarded a copy of the original tariff of fees and charges, with animadversions on the items severally, and also a clear copy corrected in accordance with certain alterations which he requests to be made therein. On a close comparison of the two, we find the alterations to be of the following description, viz—(1) When the charges aforesaid were first transferred to the revenue account, some items were passed over which are now supplied; (2) some items were mixed up and confounded, which are now separated and rendered distinct;—(3) in some instances, amounts of charges were misprinted; these are now corrected;—(4) some charges were repeated, which error is now amended;—and (5) there have since been some charges remitted by imperial sanction, of which mention is now plainly made. As the said Governor states that these errors arose solely from the too hasty adoption of reports made by petty officers, without due consideration, and not from any other cause, it is right that these changes should be made,—to be eternally obeyed. The eight fees, also, which have been erased from the corrected copy of the regulations aforesaid, since they have been stated by successive Hoppos to be vexatious to the mercantile people, should all be remitted, as requested by the said Governor *Tsih*.

"It is incumbent, however, that he should print copies of the Tariff of fees thus corrected, and have them openly announced and published, that all the charges may be correctly levied, and that lawless officers may not extort money beyond what is appointed, thereby annoying the mercantile people. Whenever there may be, hereafter, items requiring change, all that concerns such changes should be explicitly stated to this Tribunal; then the Tribunal will have facts to examine into and decide upon. So affairs at court and in the provinces can be transacted harmoniously."

The imperial sanction of this decision was received on the 15th of the 5th moon in the 13th year of *Keën lung* (1748.)

Decision of the same Tribunal, in 1760. "On examination we ascertain the following facts: In reference to the fees charged by the Canton custom-house on foreign and native vessels trading from foreign parts, as well as on vessels of other provinces trading to Canton, the late General commandant of the city of *Fuh-chow-foo*, with others, forming a court of enquiry on the Hoppo *Le-yung-peaou*, in the 24th year of *Keën-lung* (1759),—stated their opinion, that certain items appearing in the Tariff under the names of 'fees and presents,' to the number of thirty, and certain other items for 'examination of the holds of vessels,' amounting to thirty-eight in number, were altogether so multifarious and complex, as to render it impossible to prevent extortions under shadow thereof:—they therefore requested details of the same to be given to the new Hoppo *Yew-pa-she*, for him to revise them, in concert with the governor and fooyuen, and transfer them under one or more items to the revenue account:—they also further requested the Tariff of regular duties to be revised, on account of certain irregularities appearing therein. In answer to which statement and requests, this imperial reply written with the vermillion pencil was received:—'Let *Le-she-yaou* and *Yew-pa-she*, examine and report hereon. 'Respect this.'

"Now, the Governor of Canton and Kwangse, *Le-she yaou*, together with the Hoppo of Canton, *Yew-pa-she*, has made the following report:—

'At the Canton custom-house, besides the regular Tariff 'duties' on goods, and the measurement charges on vessels, 'there are certain charges under the names of fees and pre-'sents to officers, official domestics, linguists, and custom-'house searchers, and of per-centage, peculage, &c., which 'certainly are not accordant with the dignity of government. 'We have therefore drawn out a list of such charges, that 'they all may be transferred to the revenue account. We 'have erased and entirely removed all improper names, and 'have placed other designations in their stead. The per-'centage and peculage, which have hitherto been divided 'into several items, we have now included under one. As to 'the regular fees at each port, some have been left of an 'uncertain amount,—in which case it is impossible to pre-'vent the officers from levying much and reporting but a lit-'tle;—this is now amended. Moreover, there have hitherto 'been included in the Tariff, items for the food and boat-char-'ges of officers. This does not appear becoming. On exa-'mination, however, we find it necessary that there should be 'payments on this account to the custom house boats in 'surveillance of vessels. We have now therefore trasferred 'these charges to the revenue account; and have, at the same 'time, drawn out a list of the sums which should be annually 'expended therefrom on the account aforesaid.'

"We the Tribunal of revenue find,—that the intention in the original institution of custom-houses was to have every thing clear and explicit, free from complexity and ambiguity,—to enforce obedience and at the same time maintain the dignity of government. The said governor and hoppo having forwarded a copy of the custom-house regulations of fees, with corrections according to the alterations considered requisite, we have closely compared the same with the original regulations, and find, that, while neither reduction nor addition is made in the general amount, all low and petty fees have been done away with. Since what was complicated has been changed, and names have been corrected, so that the items are becoming, and sources of illegalities are removed, we are of opinion that the suggestions of the said governor and hoppo should be adopted; and the altered items announced by public proclamation, that all duties may be correctly levied alike. Should any lawless officers extort money beyond what is appointed, let them immediately be punished severely, in accordance with the laws."

The imperial sanction hereof, received on the 17th of the 4th moon in the 25th year of *Keën-lung* (1760), is:—"Let it be as decided. Respect this. And let the term 'Devils' ships' be now changed to 'western ocean (or European) ships.' Let obedience be paid to this henceforward by the said governors, &c. This will do."

After the prefatory documents from which the above are extracted, the work opens with the charges on foreign vessels at Canton. Of these the following is a translation.

"The General Custom-house. The vessels of all foreign nations, on reaching Canton, are to have their measurement ascertained; being the product of their length multiplied by their breadth, [and divided by ten,] and are to be classed accordingly as explained in the Tariff (Part 1.) The vessels of the west like the vessels of the east, to pay the measurement, with a reduction of two tenths. No allowance for loss in melting.

"And for every tael of measurement a fee of 1 mace 2 candareens. Ten per cent to be discounted, and the silver to be weighed by the Treasury scales.

"Also an enter-port fee of 1125 taels 9m. 6can. (now changed to 810 Taels 6m. 9can. 1c.) French vessels to pay

100 Taels more, and Surat vessels 100 Taels less. A port-clearance fee of 583 Taels 8 mace (now 480 Taels, 4m. 2can.) To be Sycee, discounting 10 per cent, and to be weighed by the Treasury scales.

"All ships from abroad, for the first month after entering the port, are to pay a fee of 2 Taels 6 mace, and for each succeeding month, a fee of 1 Tael 3 mace, when a month is not completed, the fee to be paid proportionably, according to the number of days. Ten per cent to be discounted, and the silver to be weighed by the 98 per cent scales (i. e. by scales two per cent lighter than those of the Treasury.)

"All goods imported or exported to be charged duty according to the Tariff (Part I.) Ten per cent to be added for loss by fire. And, on each hundred catties of such goods, a peculage charge of 3 can. 8 cash to be levied. Also, on each tael of duty an additional sum of 1 can. 6 cash to be charged. And on export goods 4 can. 9 cash to be paid per tael of estimated value (as stated in Part III.) The silver to be of Sycee standard, discounting 8 per cent, and to be weighed by the Treasury scales.

"On every application of a foreign vessel for a permit to take up or down miscellaneous (*vulgo 'chow chow'*) articles, one mace to be paid. The silver to be Sycee, discounting 10 per cent, and to be weighed by the 98 per cent scales.

"On every report of a foreign vessel landing cloth bales, or wooden barrels or chests, two taels to be paid.

"On every application of a foreign vessel for carpenters or painters, for the vessel at Whampoa, 1 mace to be paid per head.

"For every Chop-boat employed in shipping goods, or landing them, 2 mace 4 can. to be paid. And for the small boats accompanying the Chop-boats, 1 mace 2 can. each.

"All goods imported from abroad, when, after having been weighed and the duty levied, they are taken up the country for sale, to be charged one candarin per hundred catties.

"All foreign vessels, from the day they enter till the day they leave the port, to pay a fee of six mace per day.

"All foreign vessels while discharging cargo to pay 3 Taels 4 mace 8 can. per day.

"The silver of all the above charges to be of Sycee standard, discounting ten per cent, and to be weighed by the 98 per cent scales.

"According to the regulations hitherto all goods exported by foreign vessels have been charged ten per cent on the estimated values. * Silver to be of 93 touch, and to be weight by 98 per cent scales.

"On all piece goods, a charge of one candarin per piece to be levied. Silver to be of Sycee standard, discounting 8 per cent, and to be weighed by the Treasury scales."

To these regulations in reference to foreign trade, follow the regulations of native trade. first at Canton, and then at the various other maritime ports and custom-houses throughout the province. At Macao, the few regulations that exist respecting Portuguese vessels are mixed up with those respecting Chinese ones. The whole number of ports and stations comprehended in this volume is about fifty.

The supplemental part, sometimes in one and sometimes in two volumes, consists of regulations for the custom-house officers, searchers, &c., fixing their number and pay, as well as the amount of duties which they must not fail of paying annually, at each station. The number of stations for levying duties and fees, according to the table with which this part concludes, is 53,—and the number of merely examining stations is 20:—among these latter are the station in front of the factories, the *Praya Grande* station at Macao, &c.

Duties of the Canton maritime custom-houses,	Taels	40,000
Do. do. from some minor items,	"	3,564
Do. do. above the original fixed amount	"	113,000
Total of fixed imperial duties, to be made good annually,	"	156,564

MACAO.

In a "Notice to Correspondents" in our last, we alluded to a long letter in Portuguese which we had received, but which, from its length, we did not consider it likely it would be in our power to publish. Circumstances have however since transpired which induce us to alter our intention, and we now give it to the world, at the same time that we feel it necessary to offer an apology to our readers for inflicting on them such a formidable specimen of the rigmarole. We publish the letter as, in justice, we think that all who feel aggrieved by an attack published in a paper should be entitled to demand the publication of a counter statement, between which and its precursor the public will then judge, if the point be of sufficient importance to arrest its attention. In this case it is so. We publish this letter with less reluctance as, in one of the points discussed, we find we have been the means of publishing an attack, on authorities at Macao, which we now have reason to believe founded in error. We allude to the letter published in our last No. in reference to the disposal of a house, which letter we frankly confess our regret at having published; and having thus made the *amende* as far as in our power, we will revert to the more important point on which the "real friends" mainly hinge their attack on our paper.

The warmth with which this question is taken up in the letter leaves no doubt as to its being the labor of some persons personally interested in the continuance of the present system; the *verdadeiros amigos de Macao*, which title the writers modestly assume, properly belonging to those who are laboring to benefit the place by rendering it more open to foreign trade, and by doing away the evils which have crept into the system;—among the number of these friends may justly be reckoned the present Governor. We are not bound to give the exact circumstances of the acts of which the commercial public complains, unless asked for such information by the proper authorities, with a view to the correction of the abuses which (not individuals, be it recollected) we attacked; and we are the less called on for this, as the language of insolence, in which it is couched, comes badly from *anonymous* writers. We published no falsehoods—what we said, we assert again, in defiance of the interested parties who may raise a clamour as to our motives or our mode of procedure. We said that abuses had crept into the system—we say so still. We asserted that foreign merchants were afraid to land their goods at Macao, preferring even the certainty of the higher rates at Whampoa to the risk run in landing goods at the former place—this we re-assert. We gave it as our opinion that, if the system was altered, and a plan of strict integrity and responsibility in all cases substituted for the present patchwork one, the place would again flourish; and that it would advance towards respectability and wealth. We are still of this opinion: and we would ask our angry correspondents at Macao, or any others interested in the continuance of the old system, what there is in our remarks unfriendly to Macao? *We* are the "true friends" of the place, and we are inclined to suspect that our correspondents are only angry at our having drawn the attention of the public authorities to the subject. Be that as it may, we have much confidence in the spirit and sound sense of the present governor, and have little doubt but that he will effect a beneficial change before the new trade, which now seems about to dawn on China, shall have begun. Much of this trade will go through Macao; but, as we before hinted, means may be found to supersede that place, should the risk run be found to counterbalance the saving of part of the expense in getting goods up to Canton. When, in the early part of the year, in consequence of tricks with the trade of the place, and the adoption of foolish and illiberal changes, we were compelled to comment on the subject, a plan was actually in progress for the purpose of doing away with Macao altogether as a *route* for Canton; and this may soon be again adopted, at any future time that it may be rendered necessary by restrictions or other acts of impolicy. We find, however, that it is in contemplation to establish the *entrepôt* system at Macao; and, in the hope of doing something towards the amelioration of the condition of the place, we publish a letter on the subject of the abuses at Macao, which we consider deserving of great attention. The loss to and from vessels loading or discharging in the roads is so notorious, that it would be but weakening our own cause to particularise any one of them. Against this, it is necessary that some measures should be taken by the government, it having now fairly grown into a system bidding defiance to the exertions of individuals to remedy. These

* "In the 10th moon of Keën-lung's 11th year this was remitted."

complaints are not made by ourselves alone; nor are they confined to foreigners; the Chinese being as well aware of them as are the Macao Agents, the Captains, and others resorting to the port. The "real friends of Macao" may be convinced that they would be far better employed in concocting plans adapted to inspire foreign merchants with confidence, than in bandying accusations with ourselves, or any others, whose sole aim is the advantage of commerce in general, by the establishment of a safe and liberal system at Macao, as a set off against the folly and rapacity of the local authorities at Canton. Our remarks were meant in kindness; and, although not so taken, we are glad to see that they have excited attention, as we hope that it may be followed by scrutiny and enquiry on the subject; and, we sincerely trust, consequent amelioration. To those who assist in this good work, we shall gladly accord the honorable title of *os verdadeiros amigos de Macao.*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

The spirited exertions of our present Governor, for the restoration of this city to its former prosperity, cannot be too highly praised, and he would certainly succeed in establishing the port as an entrepôt, if the amount of duties and landing charges were reduced, within that of the freight from Lintin to Macao: more especially upon Strait's produce, the greater part of which would then be landed here; but there are obstacles existing, which I shall point out, in the hope that they may be removed.

The Tariff published in 1831, *when the duties were reduced generally, makes no mention of the Fees, which are levied at the Custom-house, either per package, or upon gross weight; and which fall so heavily upon gruff Goods, as sometimes even to exceed the duty (for instance, upon Flints;) upon Pepper they amount to* 27½ *per cent of the duty, and upon Betel nut to about the same. These Fees, if not abolished, (and the Custom-house salaries raised) as they ought to be, should at least be levied upon net weight, where duty is levied in the same manner; and a Table of Fees and cooly-hire should be published as an appendix to the Tariff; which would enable foreign merchants to estimate correctly their expences upon landing Goods at Macao, and thereby induce them more frequently to do so. The cooly-hire is also a very heavy charge at the Custom-house, being levied in the same way with the Fees, and consequently amounts to the same per-centage upon the duties on gruff Goods, while Chinese coolies can be hired at* 160 *cash each per day; a sum that will pay for the labour of a Custom-house negro during an hour and a half only; as I estimated from the time in which two of them carried a gross weight of* 7½ *piculs from the boat to the Godown; their wages being* 20½ *Cash per picul. Yet, if Chinese coolies are hired by the merchant, he must pay half the hire of the same number of negroes; or wait until there are a sufficient number disengaged to discharge his boat, and thereby expose the cargo to depredation, sometimes during two days; should the Custom-house be very busy.*

With the boat-hire, the Custom-house has nothing to do, but the shameful system of depredation which has so long existed among the boatmen, might be checked considerably, or perhaps entirely defeated, if the Custom-house officers, who are placed on board vessels while discharging, were ordered by the Government to attend to the weighing of the Cargo (the proprietors of course paying them for it) and to send a boat-note to the Custom-house, agreeing with that sent by the commanding officer to the consignee: for the boat-men must then either deliver the full weight which they received per boat-note, or account satisfactorily for any deficiency that may occur; instead of delivering from 1 *to* 2 *per cent short, as they have hitherto generally done in Rice, Pepper and Betel nut, (although landed in good bags) with impunity.*

If the foregoing abuses are remedied, and foreign Goods (there being no drawback) are admitted to entry in depot, at a transit duty not exceeding 1 *per cent, ad valorem; I think that the future prosperity of Macao may be safely predicted: for the foreign trade with China will most probably be carried on in future, by vessels of comparatively small burthen, at freights which will not admit of their paying the Whampoa charges, and it being extremely improbable that the Chinese will reduce them (unless compelled so to do by force) the greater part of such vessels must come to Macao, as the trade will be too extensive to be carried on as heretofore by transhipment at Lintin: nor is it likely that the Chinese will interfere, as by their connivance, the Government would at all events secure the import and export duties upon nearly their entire cargoes.*

* * *

Macao, December, 1833.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	73	83	29:80	Fine weather, moderate breeze	NNW.
2	67	81	29:85	" " at times a fresh breeze	"
3	68	80	29:85	" " mostly a fresh breeze	"
4	68	80	29:85	" " latter cloudy " "	"
5	69	72	29:90	Cloudy with rain most part, mod. breeze	"
6	66	72	30:00	First and mid. fine, latter cloudy at times, fresh breeze	N a NNW.
7	67	68	30:10	Cloudy with rain, most part mod. breeze	"
8	65	74	30:05	Fine weather, light breeze	"
9	70	78	30:05	" " light breeze first part, mid. and latter	N. SE.
10	72	80	30:05	" " light breeze	"
11	74	82	30:00	" " sultry, light breeze	N a NE.
12	74	84	30:00	" " fresh breeze	"
13	70	78	30:00	" " fresh breeze	N.
14	65	78	30:05	" " mostly " "	"
15	65	79	30:10	" " light breeze, vble	NE a SE.
16	69	78	30:05	" " light airs	"
17	71	80	30:10	" " "	E a SE.
18	70	80	30:10	" " " " " "	"
19	70	76	30:10	Cloudy, with light rain at times, vble	SE a W.
20	69	76	30:10	Cloudy " " " "	"
21	70	77	30:20	Fine weather, light	E a SE.
22	70	78	30:20	" " " " " "	"
23	70	78	30:20	" " " " " "	"
24	70	79	30:30	" " " " "	E. a N.
25	68	76	30:30	Most part cloudy, mod. breeze	N a NNW.
26	68	75	30:20	Fine weather, light vble	N a W.
27	69	78	30:20	" " " " "	"
28	69	79	30:20	Fine weather, light	E a SE.
29	69	78	30:20	" " " " " "	"
30	68	76	30:15	" " " " " "	"
31	67	77	30:10	" " " " " "	"

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	68	80	30:05	Fine weather, light and vble	E a SE.
2	72	80	30:05	" " " "	"
3	72	80	30:10	" " " "	"
4	72	80	30:20	" " " "	"
5	71	80	30:20	" " " "	N a E.
6	72	81	30:20	" " " "	SE.
7	71	81	30:15	" " " "	E.
8	70	80	30:20	" " first and mid. light, latter moderate	" N.
9	61	70	30:40	" " mod. breeze	"
10	50	70	30:40	" " " "	"
11	56	70	30:20	" " " "	"
12	62	74	30:20	" " light vble	N a SE.
13	64	76	30:20	" " light breeze	N.
14	65	78	30:15	" " moderate	N a NNW.
15	65	78	30:15	" " " "	N a NE.
16	66	78	30:10	" " light airs	NE.
17	67	76	30:15	" " most part a fresh breeze	N.
18	56	65	30:25	" " " "	"
19	58	68	30:20	" " at times a fresh breeze	N.
20	58	70	30:20	" " first part a mod. breeze latter light and vble	N a NE.
21	64	75	30:20	" " light, vble	NE a SE.
22	69	72	30:29	Cloudy, with light rain at times, vble light	SE a N.
23	64	74	30:20	Fine weather, at times a mod. breeze vble	NE a SE.
24	68	76	30:10	Cloudy, with light rain, first part vble	" "
25	69	76	30:20	Fine weather, mod. breeze	NE.
26	72	78	30:15	" " sultry, light breeze	SE.
27	67	76	30:30	" " mod. breeze	N.
28	64	76	30:20	" " first part mod., mid. and latter light	" SW.
29	67	76	30:20	" " light breeze	N a NW.
30	67	76	30:15	" " vble, mod.	N a E.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

DECEMBER 26th 1833.

THE NEW INDIAN COINAGE.

The following has been handed us by a correspondent and as it is most interesting to all commercial men in this part of the world, we willingly republish it from the Bengal Papers.

The following copy of a proposed Regulation, read in Council for the first time on the 13th of May, is published for general information.

A Regulation for altering the weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee, and for assimilating it to the Furruckabad Rupee coined at the Saugor Mint and to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee; and for fixing a Standard Unit of weight for India.

By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 10th of September, 1824, the Furruckabad Rupee was ordered to be coined of 180 grains, 165 fine and 15 alloy, and was declared the legal currency of the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories; and all coinages of that Rupee have been struck at the Saugor Mint since the above Resolution was passed, of the weight and standard therein specified. At the same time the Furruckabad Rupees issued from the other Mints of the Honorable Company, have been coined to correspond with the Standard described in the 5th Section of Regulation XI. 1819: so that at the present moment the Furruckabad Rupee fabricated at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta respectively differ, though in a very slight degree, from each other in weight and intrinsic value, while in the Provinces where they are current they circulate at par. It is expedient to correct this discrepance and to assimilate the Furruckabad Rupee struck at the Calcutta Mint to the Furruckabad Rupee of 180 grains, 11 parts fine and 1 of alloy, struck at Saugor, which coincides precisely with the new currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It is likewise convenient to make a trifling alteration in the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee as prescribed by Clause 1, Section 1, Regulation XIV. 1818. It is further convenient to iutroduce the weight of the Furruckabad Rupee as the Unit of a general system of Weights for Government transactions throughout India, under the well known denomination of "the Tola."

The following rules have accordingly been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

II. So much of Clause 2, Section 1, Regulation XIV. 1818, as fixes the weight and standard of Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, and of Regulation XI. 1819, as fixes the weight and standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, is hereby rescinded.

III. The Weight and Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and its subdivisions, and of the Furruckabad Rupee, shall be as follows:

Calcutta Sicca Rupee.	Weight. Grains.	Fine. Grains.	Alloy. Grains.
	192	176	16
Ditto half	96	88	8
Ditto quarter	48	44	4
Furruckabad Rupee.	180	165	15

and its fractions in proportion being 11-12th pure and 1-12th alloy.

IV. The use of the Sicca Weight of 179,666 grains hitherto employed for the receipt of Bullion at the Mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad Rupee of the old standard which was assumed as the Sicca Currency of the Honorable Company's Provinces of Bengal, and Behar, and Orissa, shall be discontinued, and in its place the following Unit, to be called the Tola, shall be introduced, which, from its immediate connection with the Rupee of the Upper Provinces, and of Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal through the British Territories.

The Tola or Sicca weight to be equal to 180 grains Troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this Unit, according to the following scale; viz.

8 Ruttees—1 Musha—15 Troy grains.
12 Mushas—1 Tola—180 ditto.
80 Tolas (or Sicca weight)—1 seer—2¼ lbs. Troy.
40 Seers—1 Mun or Bazar Maund—100lbs. Troy.

V. The calculation of the produce of Bullion at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta will be made in accordance with the system herein before set forth, subject to the duty or seignorage of 2 per cent. already provided by the Mint Regulations; and in the case of Bullion below Dollar Standard, or more than 6 dwts. worse, subject to a further Mint charge to cover the expense of refining it up to the Mint, or to pay the refinage charge according to established rates.

VI. The system of weights described in Section IV. of this Regulation, is to be adopted at the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Saugor respectively, in the adjustment and verification of all weights for Government or public purposes, sent thither for examination.

SENHOR EDICTOR.

Quando vimos nas suas differentes folhas de *The Canton Register* as invectivas, com que ali hé atacada a Administraçao Publica de Macáo, nós lastimamos a credulidade superficial, com que a Imprensa, sem hum exame, que deve ser serio, até pela responsabilidade publica, e ainda particular, alem dos sintimentos de honra, que acompanhao huma tal instituiçao, que faz de orgao da Opiniao publica bem regulada, e nao de protervas fantezias de poucos mal intencionados, acolhe dictos sem fundamento, e os publica em tom picante, e pungente estillo, bem que incapazes de ferir a innocencia; pois que nao se carece de criterio muito apurado para conhecer, que taes flechas hervadas só refletem nos proprios atiradores. O artigo *Abuse of the Press*, que comprehende a opiniao do Sr. Edictor a tal respeito, hé a prova mais convincente do que acabamos de dizer. Foi pois nossa primeira intençao rebater essa calumnia; mas demorados por assumptos de maior monta, afinal vimos, que á sombra de hum silencio, que tinha tambem muito de desprezador, se deu ázo a recriminaçoens audazes, e orgulhozas; e como tiverao entrada no seu Periodico, hé de justiça, que Vmce. insira nelle a resposta. Isto lhe pedimos tambem por favor, e hé a seguinte.

Apropria convicçao inferna do Sr. Edictor bem conhece, quam amargo hé ao humano coraçao sincero atacar acçoens indifferentes; censurar oproceder de outrem sem conhecer a origem, e cauza delle, o que só faz hum maldizente; e muito mais pagar mal por bem recebido, o que hé ingratidao; e quando estes actos se dirigem contra as Autoridades publicas, se tornao mais criminozos. As Regulaçoens da Liberdade da Imprensa nao sao tao relaxadas, que consintao impunidades, nem estas podem subsistir á sombra de circumstancias, que, parece, as favorecem: por isso o Edictor deve estar munido de provas, e salvaguardas de tudo, que lhe fazem publicar.

Entramos com os Nos. 15 e 16, incorporados em huma unica folha de *The Canton Register. Vol.* 6. datada de Quinta feira 24 de Outubro proximo passado mas recebida em 6 do corrente, contendo o citado artigo de *Abuse of the Press*. Ali mesmo lemos o artigo "MACAO," e sem difficuldade contrariariamos cathegoricamente o seu conteudo, se as suas expressoçoes vágas nao indicassem logo a ignorancia crassa das bazes, em que ellas se cimentao. Fazer fallar hum Edictor naquelle estillo hé compromette-lo. A necessidade porem de defeza natural insta, a que requeiramos com instancias ao Sr. Edictor, a que publique esta correspondencia nossa, e em satisfaçao a ella apprezente ao Respeitavel Publico—*Quaes sao os males introduzidos no Sistema da Administraçao Publica de Macao? qual a existencia do peculato, e em que sentido elle he applicado? qual a diminuicao das cargas havida por cauza do accuzado peculato?*— Nao basta dizer, que podem chamar a toda a communidade commercial extrangeira para prova; hé precizo, e o exigimos, que se declare "AQUALIDADE DA CARGA," "AQUANTIDADE CERTA," "O NOME DO DONO," "O DO NAVIO," "O TEMPO," "O LUGAR," "O CAUZADOR," "A RECLAMA, que se tenha feito, supposto ter havido facto," "AS PROVIDENCIAS DADAS," "DECIZAO," "CONVENCIMENTO do reclamante, ou do rubador," e todas as mais circumstancias, que fazem accreditavel huma queixa. De outra forma, Sr. Edictor, os verdadeiros amigos de Macáo nao o accreditarão.

Nós bem percebemos a mira dessas lamentaçoens pelo que chamao nossos males, e dos conselhos, que nos dao, para alterarmos nossas Leys, ou Regulaçoens: hé huma franqueza do nosso porto illimitada, e sem ordem nem regulamento a favor dos extrangeiros. Mas taes falladores (felizmente nao sao todos os extrangeiros) sabem por ventura, "quaes sao as Leys, que adstringem no cazo?" Conhecem elles as peculiares circumstancias do paiz? Devem declarar estes principios para se ver, se as illacoens, que tirao, sao ligitimas.

Hé a mesma mira, que lhes assópra a contradiccao, em que sua cegueira os faz cahir. Como podem dizer nos citados Nos. 15 e 16., que nao obstante a illegibilidade do porto de Macáo comparada com as grandes despezas de Vampu, poucos carregadores, ou consignatarios querião correr o risco de passar suas fazendas pela Alfandega de Macáo, e preferiao mesmo as maiores despezas, e grande demora inevitavel de Vampu, e isto pela extensao do chamado peculato? Esquecer-se-hiao, de que nos No. 5 e No. 6 do mesmo Vol. 6 em 13 de Abril. e 3 de Maio do corrente anno tenhao gritado, por lhes constar, que Macáo fechava seo porto para a importaçao, e exportaçao de fazenda de, e para navios extrangeiros surtos na Rada? Nao se lembrao de terem rompido na dezesperada expressao, de que lhes seria precizo recorrer á formaçao de hum novo canal para o commercio extrangeiro livre do que chamao alteraçoens por mal pensada, e vexadora interferencia? Está conhecido, que ofim hé suggerir *(to suggest)* a illimitada liberdade do commercio extrangeiro em Macáo, nao saciando a ambiçao de alguns delles a hospitalidade, e franqueza, que gozao.

Convem pois manifestar, que, assim como todos os portos tem seus regulamentos, a que se sugeitao os que lá vao commerciar (por que o hospede nao dá leys ao dono da Caza) assim tambem por aquelles, por que se governa esta Cidade de Macáo, desde tempos antigos, e póstos por Authoridades Superiores, nao hé amplamente facultada a entrada de fazendas de navios extrangeiros, que nao entrao dentro da Barra. Em diversas épocas tem havido occurrencias, em que com prudencia se tem dispensado naquelles Regulamentos, segundo as necessidades,

e circumstancias. Isto sempre se reconhecem como favor, e era procurado com instancias pelos interessados, que recebiao delle vantagens. No entretanto outros, abuzando do bom acolhimento, que se lhes fazia, tentarao, e conseguirao entroduzir, no escuro da noite, e até em claro dia, fazendas, desviando-as do caminho da Alfandega, que lhes era facilitado, e roubando assim os direitos estabellecidos, em quanto outros indistintamente apprezentavao no Caés da Alfandega fazendas para alli serem recebidas, sem precedencia da competente licença para aquella conducçao, licença, que aliás hé pedida mesmo para as cargas vindas em navios da Praça: oque, longe de provar favoritismo, claramente demostra a amplitude da tolerancia havida para todos. Isto fez, com que se-manifestassem oppinioens, tal vez fundadas, contrarias a tanta franqueza, e a noticia dellas fez, com que se tomasse Assento no Leal Senado, para que as pertençoens para semelhantes importaçoens fossem dirigidas directamente áquelle tribunal, e ali se deliberasse cada vez em pleno Conselho com madureza, se convinha, ou nao, deferir áquellas pertençoens. Esta hé a marcha, que continua a ter-se neste negocio. Onde está pois o favoritismo da parte do Tribunal, em que se continua a tratar-se o assumpto até hoje, como se tem tratado até agora? Nós desafiamos corajozamente os accuzadores, aque digao com individuaçao os nomes dos favorecidos, e dos preteridos. Hum orgulho intolleravel dictou a linguàgem da mentira, que publica, que os extrangeiros se apartao voluntarios da Alfandega de Macáo, quando averdade hé, que nao se lhes permitte entrada tao livre, como querem, de que tem verdadeira pena. e por isso aconselhao reformas, de que pensao, poderáo tirar partido. Aqui, Sr. Edictor, vem mais *ad rem* a fabula da Raposa e Uvas, do que a da Pata, e Ovos de oiro, de que o sobredito N° 6 se recorda, e cuja moralidade ali tao impropriamente se nos pertende recommendar.

Se quizessemos empregar mais algum do nosso preciozo tempo, nós discorreriamos hum pouco sobre o recurso a Linting, de que falla o mesmo N° 6; mas agora chama nossa attençao hum novo dilirio publicado no N° 17 datado de 15 do corrente, no a tigo "MACAO".

Na verdade, Sr. Edictor, se semelhante publicaçao fosse tarefa nossa, nós nos envergonhariamos de apprezentar huma prova, composta de falsidades, á asserçao, aque os Nos. anteriores se tinhao aventurado, no intento, de que se captaria para ella a attençao dos que olhao superficialmente para as cauzas, Consistindo essa prova na carta sem nome publicada no sobredito N° 17, hé facil conhecer-se, que hé falsa, mostrando-se, que a sua baze, a referida carta, hé despida de verdade. Eis o facto, desfigurado na ditta carta, que agora patenteamos, e de que podemos apprezentar documentos authenticos.

Fallecendo em 16 de Julho de 1830 o Sr. V. J. Pereira, deixando em legado humas cazas ao Sr. J. V. Jorge, e ás Senhoras J. M. Vieira e M. C. Jezus, e aos herdeiros delles, nas partilhas sanccionadas pelo Juiz dos Orfaons em 21 de Março de 1831. forao aquellas Cazas adjudicadas aos citados Legatarios Jorge, Vieira, e Jezus. Esta nao contente com a terça parte do predio, que lhe foi dada, pòz huma demanda aos collegatarios Jorge, e Vieira. Entretanto em 26 de Setembro proximo passado o Sr. M. A. de Souza escreveu ao Sr. Jorge, que à instancia do Sr. Fearon propuzera aos Sres. F. A de Azevedo, e J. M. Jezus, maridos das legatarias Vieira e Jezus, allugar aquellas cazas por trez annos a 850 por anno, e que elles acceitarao a proposta, e a mesma tinha de fazer ao Sr. Jorge, como parte, e esperava, que tambem a acceitasse. Logo o Sr. Jorge expoz por hum requerimento ao Juizo a ditta proposta, e, sem dar lhe seu assenso, pedio, que os collegatarios dèssem suas opinioens. Em 30 do mesmo mez, e 1. de Outubro responderao estes que. ainda que devesse ser posto em leilao semelhante arrendamento, por estar o predio sugeito a huma demanda, com tudo nao tinhao duvida, em que se effectuasse o contracto de arrendamento proposto por C. Fearon, huma vez que o ditto Jorge se responsabilizasse pela effectividade do contracto. Replicou o Sr. Jorge, que á vista dos termos da proposta, sendo elle o ultimo, que a recebera, nao podia tomar a responsabilidade, que lhe queriao impor os Sres. Azevedo, e Jezus; e o providente despacho do Juiz contem as seguintes palavras "Se o Supplicante, e os Supplicados nao concordao " sobre os termos do arrendamento proposto, como deviao, " segundo o que entenderem ser do seu interesse reciproco, " podem promover o meio judicial da hasta publica para hum " anno, que lhes será deferido na forma costumada. Macao 8 de " Outubro 1833." Como a o Sr. Jorge nao convinha sugeitar o predio a hum arrendamento, quando estava esperando a decizao da demanda, para vender a sua parte; porque nao a queria em sociedade; nao deu mais passos ávante sobre a proposta feita em nome do Sr. Fearon: mas, recebendo em 10. de Outubro huma carta do Sr. Azevedo, em que este o fazia responsavel pelo mesmo alluguel de 850 patacas, se nao annuisse áproposta referida, contestou o Sr. Jorge por carta da mesma data,—que em nada tinha objecçao, que redundasse em prejuizo dos legitimos interessados naquelle predio; mas que, como este fosse hum objecto litigiozo se deliberaria a seu respeito por meyo Judicial. Esta carta foi apprezentada pelo Sr Azevedo em Juizo no dia 11, pedindo-se, que se effectuasse o arrendamento ao Sr. Fearon por 850 patacas, e teve por despacho—" que, com reposta de todos os interessados sobre o preço, e condiçoens, se lavrasse o contrato." No dia 12 respondeu o Sr. Jorge, que elle tomava aquelle arrendamento por sua conta, depozitande em Juizo as 850. patacas de alluguel de hum anno a beneficio dos interessados, visto que esperava breve decizao de citada demanda, e no entretanto nao achava proprio compromettter o predio com arrendamento (principalmente a pessoa extranha) que em tempo competente embaraçasse a venda. Entao os Sres. Jezus, e Azevedo requerérao ao Juizo—que como elles nao podiao faltar á sua palavra dada ao Sr. Fearon queriao, que o arrendamento fosse decidido em leilao, porque havia, quem offerecia maior alluguel. No mesmo dia 19 de Outubro, em que requererao, obtiverao despacho, como requeriao. Impugnou o Sr. Jorge, e allegou, que elle nunca tinha dado seu consentimento ao arrendamento proposto pelo Sr. Fearon, e por isso o Sr. Azevedo lhe protestara pela responsabilidade do alluguel de 850 patacas, que sendo approvado pelo Sr. Jezus, e acceito o protésto por elle Jorge, se offerecia a depozitar o dinheiro em Juizo; que a verdadeira cauza da teima em arrendar as cazas ao Sr. Fearon nao era a palavra dada a este, mas sim o interesse occulto dos Sres. Azevedo, e Jezus em se utilizarem de dous gudoens das mesmas cazas, que lhe cedia gratuitamente o Sr. Fearon, oque era em fraude do Sr. Jorge, que só lucraria parte do alluguel; e que finalmente o Sr. Fearon damnificaria humas cazas já fabricadas. quebrando paredes para introduzir fugoens; oque tudo se offerecia a provar. Nao foi porem attendido, mas antes hum terminante despacho de 14 do correute obrigou, que o arrendamento fosse posto a lanço publico de quem mais désse: o que se verificou em o dia 18, a cujo acto concorrendo o Sr. M. A. de Souza, afinal o arrendamento foi arrematado pelo Sr. Jorge por mil trinta e sette [1,037] patacas por anno. Nos estamos persuadidos, que a decizao havida contem justiça, ainda que o Sr. Jorge, como interessado no cazo, poderia acha-la dura para elle: mas em qualquer sentido quem póde suppor, que elle foi o favorecido?

E nao concordará comnosco o Sr. Edictor, que hé BAZOFIA do escriptor da carta citada, que ali proclama, que o alluguel de 850 patacas offerecida por ESSA PESSOA cobria amplamente os juros do custo do predio, quando este está no valor de 12,000 patacas? E quando nao devem rir-se os leitores da sua Folha á custa do tal Edictor vendo que o alluguel chegou a 1,037 patacas, e que ESSA PESSOA nao foi capaz de offerecer outro tanto, ou como se diz em fraze Portugueza mui significativa—Sahio a scena, mas fugio para traz dos bastidores? Isto combinado com o que lemos na mesma carta, que" opredio em questao se estivesse arrendado a hum respeitavel inquilino ('O AUTOR DA CARTA) por hum alluguel (OUTO CENTAS, E CINCOENTA PATACAS) que excede os juros do seu custo (DOZE MIL PATACAS) certissimamente se venderia em leilao; ou da outra forma por muito maior preço", nos cauza hum fluxo do rizo, que quazi perdemos o fio da narraçao: mas quando vemos a impudencia de affirmar, que o predio ditto ficava sem se allugar, ou occupado por hum dos proprietarios, contra a verdade sabida, e contra o que se confessa na mesma carta, que a parte discordante offerecera igual alluguel, hé clara a sensaçao, que isto deve cauzar no homem de bem. Se o Sr. Edictor consultar ao Sr. Fearon, este desmentirá igualmente o conteudo da sobredita carta.

Nós esperamos da imparcialidade do Sr. Edictor, que insirirá esta carta na sua Folha do N° immediato, que sahir, como lhe pedimos assim como rogamos aos leitores, que leiao as folhas antecedentes aqui citadas juntamente com aque levar esta nossa resposta, para acharem bom chiste; e continuaremos a fornecer materia, fundada em verdade, se futuras occorrencias dérem lugar a isso.

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Somos do Sr. Edictor
attentos veneradores,

OS VERDADEIROS AMIGOS DE MACAO.

Macáo 21 de Novembro de 1833.

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1833. NO. 1.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.
Canton, 1st January, 1833.
Agents in LONDON: *Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes and Co.*
„ BOMBAY: „ *Remington and Co.*
„ CALCUTTA: „ *Lyall, Matheson and Co.*
„ SINGAPORE: „ *Charles Thomas and Co.*

MACAO.
OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1833.

Procurador.—Sr. Jozé Baptista de Miranda e Lima.
Judges.—Sr. Antonio Pereira *vice* Sr. H. A. Leiria, (absent); and Sr. F. J. de Paiva *vice* Sr. A. G. de Araujo, (deceased).
Vereadores.—(Aldermen) Sres. B. G. de Lemos, A. S. V. d'Almeida, and C. J. da Silva.
Treasurer.—Sr. Manoel Feliz Pereira.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen, wishing to hire a Boat to go to Whampoa, or any part of the river within the Bogue, can be accommodated with a Decked Cutter, with two lascars to work her, on application to C. MARKWICK, BRITISH HOTEL.
No. 6 Imperial Hong Canton.
September 29th, 1832.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail in all December. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
January 3rd, 1833.

CANTON.

THE WEATHER.—Our Meteorological Diary for the past month shows a more singular change in the temperature than can, we believe, be found in any other inter-tropical country in the world. At the beginning of the month, while a southerly wind prevailed, the Thermometer stood at 76°, with sultry and oppressive weather, but the northerly wind, which in Canton always brings with it severe weather, suddenly reduced the temperature, especially at night. During the night of the 30th, a registering Thermometer showed a fall of one degree below the freezing point and ice was, on the following morning, found in considerable quantities, about half an inch in thickness.

Governor LOO styles himself—"Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent; of the headmost rank knob-wearer; member of the Military Board; Governor of the two *Kwang* (*Kwan-tung* and *Kwang-se* provinces), and a general officer of the light chariots".

By the Governor's orders, proclamations have been issued concerning a fleet of pirate boats, which have come up from Cochin China, finding their depredations checked by the vigilance of that government. Two of the boats have been taken, and the prisoners have stated that the whole fleet consists of upwards of ninety sail. The leader's name is *Yang-tsew-foo* a Chinese of Lintin (or *Singan*) district. He is about 30 years of age; he is a large fat man, and without a beard. The second, named *Kae-hae-laou*, is a Cochin Chinese, about 50 years of age, and wears a beard. There are three other principal leaders, whose names, native place, and ages are given. They are all Canton men, of from 20 to 30 years of age. Of secondary leaders, the names of twelve are given. They are all Chinese. The oldest is fifty years of age.

His Excellency the Governor offers a general pardon to those who can run away and give themselves up to the Chinese government, and, on the other hand, threatens those who may be caught. If any will become traitors to the pirates, seize, and deliver up the leaders, such persons will not only be pardoned, but liberally rewarded. Whereas, being caught with the pirates will subject all, whether "gems or common stones" to one general conflagration.

TARTARY.—We hear that an Imperial edict has been received in Canton, ordering enquiry as to an English ship which is said to have appeared, in November last, on the shores of Mantchow Tartary, in about N. lat. 41°. It is supposed that this must be the *Sylph*. No particulars are entered into, but orders are, as usual, issued, to drive her away to her own country, in case of re-appearance on any part of the coast.

FORMOSA.—We hear that the rebellion on this island has assumed a very formidable appearance; and that all the disposable military force, is being sent, with all speed, from the province of Fokien. Our native informants are by no means communicative on the subject, perhaps from the ignorance in which the government wisely shrouds all information of an unpleasant nature from the knowledge of the public. Some reports are afloat of the rebels having submitted, and the ringleaders surrendered to the Imperial forces, but to these we do not attach much credit. The gross national vanity of the Chinese makes them exceedingly jealous of any reports, that may detract from the supposed power of the empire, reaching the ears of foreigners; and thus it is, that the usual reply to any question as to any of the numerous rebellions (which, year after year, spring up in some part of China, or it's half conquered tributaries) is that the business is "just settled".

MACAO.

At the request of some of our friends, we publish the following address, from a number of the inhabitants of Macao, to Alexander Pearson, Esq., Senior Surgeon to the British Factory in China.

It is a well merited tribute to a gentleman, whose professional exertions have been, during the many years which he has passed in China, devoted to the relief of all, even the most indigent; and whose personal character has gained him universal esteem and respect. We feel confident, that every member of foreign society in China, will cordially join the sentiments expressed by the gentlemen of Macao, and we therefore willingly give their address a place in our columns.

We have reason to believe, that an address, together with an additional token of esteem, is in progress among the foreign community generally, and that it has only been delayed from motives of personal delicacy, till after the departure of Dr. Pearson. This we will, if possible, insert in our next number.

Snr. Dr. Alexander Pearson.

Nos abaixo assignados julgamos ser hum dos nossos deveres o testemunhar á Vmce. a nossa gratidaõ, pela maneira caridoza, e dezinteressada com que durante a sua rezidencia em Macaó, tem prestado os socorros da sua arte á alguns de nós assim como á muitos outros habitantes desta Cidade.

Se o destino vai agora privarnos da ventura de continuar mas a possuir entre nós a Vmce. que com tanto des-

velo se tem empregado em valer á humanidade padecente, nao nôs poderá com tudo privar de sentirmos a mais viva saudade pela sua pessoa, e huma perenne lembrança do muito que lhe devemos.

Em quanto o navio que o vai conduzir a Cara Patria seguir a sua derrotta nós não cessarémos de fazer os mais sinceros, e ardentes votos para que propicios os ventos, e tranquilos os mares, chegue com feliz viagem ao dezejado porto onde todas as prosperidades sahindo ao encontro de Vmce; o acompanhem por toda a parte, como justo galardão devido ao homem benefico.

D. Vmce

Muito aggradecidos, é Fieis Servidores,

Antonio Pereira,
Manoel Pereira,
Francisco Pereira,
Francisco Jozé de Paiva,
Claudio Ignacio da Silva,
Manoel Gonsalves da Silva,
Pedro Jozé da Silva Loureiro,
João Jozé dos Santos,
B. da C. Martins.
Pedro Feliciano de Oliveira e Figueredo,
Miguel Antonio Cortella,
Antonio Vicente Cortella,
Bernardo Duarte dos Santos,
Antonio Gularte da Silveira,

Macaó, 11 *de Decembro, de* 1832.

Aos Senhores

Antonio Pereira, Manoel Pereira, Francisco Pereira, Francisco Jozé de Paiva, Claudio Ignacio da Silva, Manoel Gonsalves da Silva, Pedro Jozé da Silva Loureiro, João Jozè dos Santos, Pedro Feliciano de Oliveira e Figueredo, Bernardino da Costa Martins, Miguel Antonio Cortella, Antonio Vicente Cortella, Bernardo Duarte dos Santos, e Antonio Gularte da Silveira. &c. &c. &c.

Senhores,—A honra inesperada e distincta que me tendes conferido, dirigindo me a vossa carta da dacta de hoje, exige os meos mais vivos e sinceros aggradecimentos e gratidaõ. Oxala me podesse eu julgar mais digno de huma taõ distincta prova da vossa benevolencia e amizade para comigo, seja no exercicio da minha profissão, ou fosse, como hum membro da sociedade.

Seria para mim objecto da maior satisfacção se podesse agora compensar em adequado retorno a bondade, as favoraveis impressoens, a boa vontade, o affecto a amizade e a hospitalidade, que durante a minha longa residencia em Macaó, tenho recebido dos seos habitantes cuja lembrança hei de estimar e apreciar durante o resto da minha vida.

Procurando fazervos conhecer a gratidão de que estou possuido pela vossa bondade peçovos licença para acrescentar os meus mais sinceros desejos pelo vosso bem estar e felicidades tanto individualmente como em vossas familias pela posse e satisfação de tudo quanto podeis desejar nas vossas differentes lidas ou no cumprimento dos vossos deveres.

Tenho a honra de ser,

Senhores,

Vosso obrigadissimo e obediente Servo,

ALEXANDER PEARSON.

Macaó, 11 *de Dezembro de* 1832.

(TRANSLATION.)

To

Doctor Alexander Pearson.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, think it one of our duties to convey our gratitude for the charitable and disinterested manner with which, during your residence at Macaó, you have bestowed the aid of your art to some of us, as well to many other inhabitants of this city.

If fate is on the point of depriving us of the happiness of continuing to possess among us a gentleman, who earnestly has employed himself in helping suffering humanity, it cannot prevent our feeling the greatest regret for your absence, and the everlasting recollection of what we owe you.

Whilst the ship, that is to convey you to your dear country, is performing it's voyage, we shall not cease to offer the most sincere and ardent vows for propitious winds and smooth waters; and that you may attain the desired land, where all sorts of prosperity greet you, and may it be your companion every where, as a just remuneration due to a beneficent man.

We are,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged and faithful Servants,

Antonio Pereira, &c. &c. &c.

Macaó, 11*th December,* 1832.

To

Antonio Pereira, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,—The signal and unexpected honor, which you have conferred upon me, by addressing to me your letter of this day's date, claims my earnest and most grateful acknowledgements and thanks to you, with a sincere wish that I could deem myself better deserving so distinguished a testimony of your kindness and friendship towards me, whether in the exercise of my profession, or as a member of society.

It would now be great satisfaction to me, were I able to make a suitable return for the kind feeling and good will, the favorable prepossessions and dispositions, the friendship and hospitality, which during my long residence in Macaó, I have experienced from its inhabitants, the recollection of which I must cherish and prize during the remainder of my life.

In endeavouring to convey to you an expression of the grateful sense I entertain of your kindness, I beg leave to add my most sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness—individually—and in your families; and for every success and satisfaction possible to attend you, in the prosecution of your respective pursuits, and the fulfilment of your duties.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER PEARSON.

Macaó, 11*th December,* 1832.

PETITION CONCERNING FOREIGN RICE.

We have frequently had occasion to publish in our columns instances of interference, by private individuals, with the government (especially at Peking) in the form of advice or petitions, which do not always please those to whom they are addressed, and which sometimes bring down severe punishment on the self elected censor. The petition, of which we here give a translation, seems to have met with a becoming reception from the *Kwang-chow-foo,* who distrusting the boasted patriotism of the complainant, shrewdly suspects his being influenced by "some other cause" which he does not avow. The most singular feature in it is the charge gravely brought forward against an English house in Canton, of being concerned with natives in the *criminal* act of forestalling rice, and the punishment proposed to the worthy magistrate, that Mr. Jardine, the senior partner of the house alluded to, should be expelled from China. The name of this gentleman has so often appeared as the opposer of the extortions and encroachments of the Chinese, that it was probably suggested as likely to be an acceptable subject for the animadversion of the mandarins: it is not, we know, the first time that it has been attempted to intimidate him by hints of a similar threat. We believe, however, that, at this time of day, it would pass quite unheeded, even if emanating from a higher quarter, and the impossibility of it's enforcement is so apparent, that we may venture to

assert, that the government is too prudent to hazard an experiment which would be equally derogatory to its own dignity as injurious to the commercial interests of the port.

We understand that the house of Jardine, Matheson and Co. has had no dealings whatever, of the nature complained of:—the charge is so utterly false and absurd, that the *Kwang-chow-foo* has not even condescended to notice it.

Orders have however been issued that all parties having rice in store be compelled to dispose of it at moderate prices, thus re-enacting the errors committed by the nations of Europe before they were enlightened by the labors of Adam Smith. It is to be hoped that at no distant day this great empire may be admitted to a knowledge of the truths developed by that philosopher; together with the other sciences of the western world.

We learn that the viceroy has issued an edict, prohibiting the receipt of all fees on vessels bringing rice to Whampoa. This has been often done before in seasons of scarcity, but the moment a confiding foreigner has attempted to claim the benefit of it, it has been uniformly disregarded.

The accuser in this case is *Fun-heen-yang*, a literary graduate, 59 years of age; a native of *Kean-poo-sze*, in the district of *Nanhae*. At present he lives in the shop *Fung* in *Hwuy-gae* street.

The bearer of the accusation is *Fung-chang*.

The scribe who wrote it, *Kaou-chaou-shoo*.

This petition is concerning *native rich men** monopolizing and raising extravagantly high, foreign rice: and begs the favor of an order to compel them to sell, for the benefit of the poor people.

I, the literary graduate, am at Canton managing the duties on iron for *Chang-ning-heen*. I remember with praise, that the late governor *Yuen* reported to the Emperor, and obtained permission to issue an order concerning foreigners bringing rice to Canton, to supply food to the poor people. It has so happened this year, that an extraordinary quantity of foreign rice has come: and the people have rejoiced in having their hopes exceeded. Happily too the Hong-merchants have bought it as it arrived, and sold it for the benefit of the people.

What could not have been expected however—there are native rich men, *Chin-tsung-sin*, *Heu-Eshing*, &c. belonging to an oil shop, who, have united with the foreigner *Manyik* (Magniac), called *Chatun* (Jardine), and depending on their vast wealth, audaciously presumed to buy up all the foreign rice. Already it is accurately ascertained that they have among them as much as a hundred and ten thousand——, heaped up and laid aside, to raise high the market price; so that the voice of indignation, from the poor people, is heard to fill the road.

I consider that government on every occasion issues proclamations, interdicting merchants' buying up and hoarding rice, for the purpose of raising the price. It is allowed to soldiers and people to petition against any persons who may hoard up rice, that they may be prosecuted. These proceedings are on record.

On this occasion *Eshing* and the others have hoarded up the foreign rice, and will not sell it, till they get the price up as high as the heavens—nothing less will satisfy their hearts. They plot to fatten "self, one body", though it cut off food from the mouths of ten thousand poor people. The injury done to the poor people by these native rich men, is greater than that of the most violent robbers.

Although this affair does not affect me, a literary graduate, personally; I cannot bear to sit still and look on, doing nothing. Accordingly, having consulted with others, I should in obedience to proclamations, write names, and petition for a prosecution. But this would have caused delay: and as the rice is becoming every day dearer, should I procrastinate, I really apprehend that many of the poor people will perish of hunger. It appeared therefore better that I should make light of my own body, and individual comfort, and petition, earnestly entreating that orders may be issued to those who have hoarded up rice, to compel them to sell it, to preserve the lives of the poor people.

I can only subjoin a list, and importunately knock head on your worship's steps, prostrate begging that you will condescend to grant that runners may be sent to seize *Eshing*, and the others, and bring them before you, and compel them, in the presence of the government, to sell the rice which they have hoarded up, that the people may have food.

Further, please to present a statement to the Foo-yuen, that he may expel the foreigner *Manyik*, called *Chatun*, that he may go to his own nation, and not stay here, creating disturbance. Thus all the people of the province will be grateful for the favor.

(Subjoined is a list, on a separate piece of paper.)

A list shewing the quantity of foreign rice that is hoarded up by local oppressors, in order to raise the price, is hereby presented to the lightning's flash (of your worship's eye.)

The names of shops where, from the 9th moon till now, rice has been hoarded up.

(Here follow sixteen names, with the quantity in each. There are four places where the exact quantity is not ascertained.* What is at Fai-shan also, is not ascertained. Then come the following remarks.)

At the foreign Factories (or 13 Hongs) *Manyik*, called *Chatun*, has carried on trade with Canton, upwards of twenty years. All the base doings which have been perpetrated, have, every one, resulted from this man.

The petitioner here branches off into some further nonsensical remarks relating to the influence with other foreigners, which he supposes the gentleman whom he attacks to have used in a way of which he does not approve.

The advancement of capital to native oppressors of the shop *Chang-tseu*, &c. to hoard up foreign rice, and hold on till the market price be raised high, is done by this man. I have heard it reported that he has advanced money to people to form partnerships, and hoard up rice to the amount of 50,000 piculs and more.

(Next and finally follow the names of those, who have rice in their Hongs, as seen by some buyers who witnessed the same, on the 10th of the 10th moon. Among the names are those of several of the security merchants.

THE KWANG-CHOW-FOO'S ANSWER,

Taou-kwang, 12th year 10th moon — day.

I, the Foo, find that this year the early harvest was abundant: the latter harvest on high lands, in consequence of a want of rain, was defective: but on the low lands it was still abundant. From the west and from abroad, rice is continually arriving. And orders have been given to the *Heen* magistrates to prohabit villainous merchants from raising the price, and afflicting the people. The price of rice is by no means dear.

According to the accusation, the quantity of rice hoarded up by *Eshing* and others (connected with him) does not appear. That, as is requested, parties holding rice should be compelled to sell, would be valuable in causing a general flow—(or distribution): But, nevertheless, there is no principle that would sanction searching every shop and compelling the holders to sell. If it be indeed the case, that all the shop-men are hoarding up and holding on to get extraordinary prices—how is it that this literary graduate alone—only one person,—has brought forward an accusation?

The case is hereby handed over to the *Nanhae* magistrate to join with the *Pwanyu* magistrate, and ascertain whether there be not some other cause [for this accusation] and having deliberated carefully, manage the business, and report, that I may examine and decide. They must not let villainous merchants raise the price of rice, and afflict the poor people; neither must they allow perverse bandits to make pretexts and involve innocent people. Intensely! intensely!—the list is subjoined and issued with this.

PEKING.—In consequence of some late discoveries concerning an illegal sect or association, which has existed for about forty years, sentence of dismissal or degradation in various degrees has been recorded against the local officers where the sect originated, the governors of Peking during that period, and the ministers of state, who failed to detect and punish the authors and abettors of this heresy. Page after page in the Gazettes are filled with the names of those against whom sentence has been recorded; some of whom have been for other causes dismissed His Majesty's service, and some of whom, we believe, are dead.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—I happen to have in my possession a French letter, addressed to his Celestial Majesty, at Peking. It reached Macao by post, via Calcutta, above a year since; but no one being aware of any conveyance by which it could be forwarded to his Majesty, it was opened, and handed about, here. The perusal of the *Asiatic Journal*,

* The phrase in a bad sense means tyrants or oppressors; though not in office.

* It is supposed this is not required.—TRANSLATOR.

for March last, (p. 162), and some speeches of Lord Ellenborough have lately given me a bright idea, which I wonder did not earlier enter the stolidity of my caput. Your valuable paper is, I understand, regularly and correctly translated (by some talented linguist, or some *learned* member of the Cohong, I presume), and forwarded by the local government to the Imperial Court. If therefore you will publish, in your columns, the letter which I enclose, it will doubtless meet the 'holy glance' of Celestial Majesty; and you will thereby clear my conscience from the offence of having stopped and plundered the mail bag.

Your's truly,

NEQUIDAM.

Copy of a French letter, addressed "A sa Majesté, TAO-KOUANG, Empereur de la Chine."

Declaration addressée à tous les Souverains de la terre.

Nous déclarons avoir reçu plus de trois mille attestations de guerisons de maladies diverses, operées en trois ans par la graine de moutarde blanche, et nous offrons de soumettre à l'examen des hommes de l'art, vingt quatre registres que nous avons successivement ouverts pour y consigner les faits les plus marquans avec les addresses des personnes.

DIDICA.

Rue Neuve Notre Dame, No. 15, pour les editeurs des Annales des proprietés curatives de cette graine.

Paris, le 4 Juin, 1830.

CIVIL WARS OF CHINA—*Historia de la conquista de la China por el Tartaro, Paris*, 1670. It is much to be wished that some of the sinologues of the present day, whether in China or Europe, would give to the world a concise history of China, during the the last three or four centuries. Most works, which relate to China history, already extant, are so large or expensive, that but few can afford to purchase them; while others are so diffuse, and in many respects uninteresting to the general reader, that few will seek to toil through them for the amusement, which may be expected from Chinese history. There is something strange in this. At the present day, when every petty state finds its chroniclers, and every disputed passage in history rouses numerous champions to the battle; while the assiduity and learning of our Oriental sholars are bestowed on every trivial point, which their labour and erudition can elucidate; and when, thanks tothose labors, the histories and revolutions of the eastern empires are as familiar in Europe as those of modern states; the history of China, save to a very few, remains almost entirely unknown. It is not that this empire presents greater sameness than is found in the histories of the other changing nations of "the unchanging east". None presents less. The wilder passions which rule the destinies of kingdoms have been exerted in full force in China. Tyranny, rapine, cruelty, and oppression are found contrasted with ambition, rebellion, and revenge; nor are the dark horrors of war and the attendant ones of devastation and famine wanting to give force and coloring to a picture than which few can be found more varied or interesting. Most opinions that obtain generally are received unchallenged, or it would not be possible that, at the present day, any portion of the east could be looked on as affording an instance of immutability. The immutable laws of the Medes have passed away into oblivion. The immutability, generally ascribed to the Chinese laws, never existed, save in the heated imaginations of foreigners, who from ignorance, or in many instances from a far worse motive—wilful misrepresentation, as in the cases of Voltaire and the French Encyclopedistes, —put the seal of their opinion to support the absurdity. That the Chinese empire has shared in the revolutions of the cast may be at once seen by a reference to the dynasties which have ruled over it. The *Tsing* or *Ta-tsing* dynasty, now in possession of the throne, is the twentieth from the date of the Christian era. It is true that the form of government has not changed; for, throughout, it has been that of avowed and perfect despotism: neither perhaps have the customs of the people undergone any very great alteration, though in some instances as the compressing the feet of the women, and adoption of the *tail*, the change has been universal. It has been well remarked, that the ryots of India are indifferent as to whoever it may be that for the time governs them, passing from the control of one conqueror to the next, careless and almost unconcious of the change, knowing that, for the very preservation of the country, they must be protected, and feeling that no power, to leave them life, could reduce them lower or oppress them more than the rulers whose dominion has passed away. The same may be the case in China. In none of these nations does the feeling of pride which actuates the cultivated European, making him regard himself as an integral part of the kingdom, mortified by it's defeats, and glorying in it's victories, prevail—those who share in the spoil or contribute to the loss, are the only ones who are capable of an approach to the feelings which in Europeans become loyalty and national honor. The language too—an isolated one—which restricts the intellect to certain bounds, confining its sallies within adamantine walls, and preventing the influx of foreign ideas is, doubtless, of all the causes, that which has most conduced to the apparent unchangeableness of this country, an opinion which is erroneous as it has been widely spread.

The curious old work, the title of which we have placed at the head of this article, proves, that in former times no inconsiderable attention was paid to China and her history. Nor was this attention confined to the mere writer by profession. The preface states that

"The original of this narrative of the conquest of China by the Tartars, was found among the papers of the most illustrious Don Juan de Palafox and Mendoça, who died Bishop of Osma. This distinguished prelate, consecrated in 1639, and about the same time appointed, by Philip 4th, Viceroy of New Spain, kept up a correspondence with China by way of the Philippines, and from the intelligence which he thus received twice a year, he compiled this narrative."

After some information as to it's being translated and printed in French, the editor breaks out into the following apostrophe to his reader:

"Well does a history, so rare and so extraordinary, deserve, that it should be translated into every language, that so the whole universe may be informed of an event and a revolution like which there has been none so great in the world!

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	65	76	30:05	Fine weather, sultry, light airs	SE.
2	65	76	30:05	„ light breeze	„
3	65	75	30:15	„ at times a moderate breeze	„
4	66	76	30:10	„ light breeze	„
5	66	76	30:10	„ moderate breeze	„
6	66	75	30:00	Cloudy, with light rain latterly; first part moderate breeze.....SE.—latterly	N.
7	51	60	30:10	Fine weather, fresh breeze	„
8	50	60	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, fresh breeze	N.
9	50	60	30:20	„ fresh breeze	N a NW.
10	46	58	30:20	„ „	„
11	46	56	30:15	„ „	„
12	48	56	30:15	„ „	„
13	46	54	30:10	„ with small rain, fresh breeze	„
14	47	52	30:10	„ at times	„
15	37	52	30:30	Fine weather, first part fresh breeze, latterly SE. mostly light breeze	N.
16	44	60	30:20	Cloudy, moderate breeze	N.
17	46	56	30:25	„ fresh breeze	N a NW.
18	47	54	30:25	Fine weather, fresh breeze	„
19	47	55	30:20	Cloudy, „	N.
20	53	60	30:10	„ light breeze	N a NW.
21	57	66	30:05	Fine weather, „ variable	N a SE.
22	54	56	30:10	Cloudy, with rain, moderate breeze	N a NW.
23	54	58	30:10	„ light breeze first part, N. mid. & latter	SE.
24	58	62	30:10	„ with small rain, moderate breeze	„
25	54	50	30:00	„ rain throughout, fresh breeze	N a NW.
26	40	41	30:20	„ „ „	NNW.
27	35	36	30:30	„ „ most part fresh breeze	N a NW.
28	32	36	30:30	„ with rain at times, moderate breeze	NNW.
29	33	40	30:25	„ moderate breeze	„
30	31	42	30:40	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
31	32	38	30:50	Cloudy, „	„

DIED.—At Macao, on the 21st ulto., SR CONSTANTINO JOSE LOPEZ, of that city.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 30th ulto., MRS. CROCKETT, of a daughter

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY 17th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		Pecul
" very superior		36 a 50		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	"
Cloves Molucca		30 a 32		Pecul
" Mauritius		18 a 20		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		260 a 290		
" ungarbled		180 a 200		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
" at Lintin for exportation		18½ a 19		
" Japan		18 a 20		
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
" Bengal		8.5 a 9.6		
" Madras (old) 10. 3 (new) 11.2				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1¼ a 1½		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2¼ a 2½		
" " blue &c.		1½ a 1½		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35	₩	Pecul
" " 20 a 30		42		
" " 30 a 40		38		
" " 40 a 70 not wanted				
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear		19 a 20		
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		3 a 4		
" Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		70 a 80		
" clarified		80 a 85		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		2½ a 2½		
" rod, ¼ inch & under		3		
" scrap		2 a 2¼		
Lead pig		4½		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10 ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna (nominal)		815 a 820		Chest
" Benares (nominal)				
" Bombay (nominal)		735		
" Damaun (nominal)				
" Turkey (nominal)		none	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8¾		
Putchuck		14 a 15		
Quicksilver		58 a 60		
Rattans		2¾ a 3½		
Rice		2 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
" Lintin		8½ a 9		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
" Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
" " very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩	100
" Seal		1. 80 a 2.		
" Sea Otter		45 a 50		
" Land "		5 a 6½		each
" Beaver		4½ a 6½		
" Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		3½ a 4		
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catty
Tin-plates		5½ a 6	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		14½ a 15		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		14		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.40 a 1.50	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		15 a 16		Pieco
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "		26 a 28		
" " broad, 40 by 33 "		26 a 28		
Long-ells,		7		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
" oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, none: at Canton,		28 a 30		
Cassia (shipped outside) 9½ "		12 a 13		
" buds		15		
China root		3½		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a 22		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
" " 2d. 1st sort		52		
" " " 2nd "		47 a 48		
" " 3d.		38 a 40		100
" small		none		
" blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
" large (10½ " 13 ")		85 a 90		
" Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb		none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		333		
" " Tsatlee		352		
" Canton N°. 1 Taels		260 a 265		
" " 2		250		
" " 3		225 a 230		
" " 4		140		
" " 5 (1 Drs)		90		
" " 5 (2)		70		
" " 5 (3)		63		
Sugar raw	Taels	5.2 a 5. 6		
" Pingfa		6.2 a 6. 4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	11		
" " Canton, 1st sort, Taels		6.6		
" " " 2d. "		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
" Congo		20 a 28		
" Campoy		28 a 30		Pecul
" Souchong		19 a 35		
" Peko		38 a 60		
" Ankoi Souchong		18 a 20		
" Hyson		55 a 70		
" " skin		26 a 35		
" " young		45 a 50		
" Gunpowder		64 a 66		
" Twankay		30 a 32		
" Orange Peko		20 a 21		
" Caper		20 a 22		
Tortoise shell				
Turmeriek	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		34 a 35	₩	Box
Whangheeş		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... — ₩ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₩ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210, „ .... „ „
Bombay „ 218 By. Rs. „ .... „ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market for the BOMBAY staple, has lately been very brisk, which has advanced the price one or two mace per picul; but BENGAL remains dull, with few enquiries after it. Some sales of MADRAS have been made at Ts. 11:3 per picul, and Ts. 11:1 per picul.

About 200 bales of good MANILA COTTON have been sold at Ts. 11 per picul.

OPIUM.—At the commencement of the month, the prices of OPIUM revived, occasioned by a sudden demand for small parcels on time, which raised PATNA and BENARES to Sp. Drs. 830, and MALWA to Sp. Drs. 750 per chest; but this soon subsided; and, for the past week, little has been done in either description of the drug, and prices have again become nominal.

The deliveries to the 15th instant, consisted of

PATNA,	163
BENARES,	23
MALWA,	508
Total	694

No alteration has taken place in the price of RAW SILK, but the holders are unwilling to sell, in expectation of an advance, and some of the superior parcels have been purchased at Sp. Drs. 355 to 365 per picul.

The demand continues for LONG CLOTHS, at the recently improved rates,—CHINTZ and other PIECE GOODS, still remain very dull of sale, even at extremely low prices.

The late importation of BETEL NUT, by the SIR DAVID SCOTT, has been sold at Sp. Drs. 4.25 per picul; the quantity being small. We do not hear of the PEPPER by this ship being yet sold; but it is not expected that the price last given, (and which is in our quotations) will be realized.

TEAS have again advanced, and the stock remaining is very small.

The market for TIN very dull.

A further arrival of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER has taken place since our last; we have not heard of any sales.

We understand, that a considerable importation of whole Carolus Dollars has lately taken place, which the importers are holding on with.

The exportation of RICE from MANILA, is now prohibited, in consequence of the price having risen above the limit, (12 Reals per picul,) to which it is restricted; the CARRON has returned without a cargo; and the governor has signified his intention to grant no more licences for the present, as the reports from some of the principal rice provinces state that the crop will probably be deficient, from want of rain in October and November.

The price, by accounts recently received, was Sp. Drs. 2 per picul.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

3rd January, 1833.

FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The CAMBRIDGE, Captain James Barber, will leave Whampoa with all despatch.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 3rd November, 1832.

FOR SINGAPORE &c.

The MERMAID, Capt. Evans, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
30 Amer. ship	Globe,	Dixey,	Philadelphia,
„ Brit. ship	Carron,	Wilson,	Manila,
„ New Zealand sh.	Sir George Murray,	McDonnel,	Sandwich Is.
JANUARY			
1 Amer. ship	Mary Frazier,	Pelham,	Manila,
„ Span. brig	Triunfo,	Salado,	„
8 Amer. ship	Alexander,	Swift,	S. America,
10 H. C. S.	Sir David Scott,	Ward,	Calcutta,
12 Amer. ship	Rasselas,	Dominus,	Sandwich Is.
„ Brit. brig	Bee,	Warden,	Manila,
„ Neth. „	Atlas,	Symons,	Java & Manila.

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. SIR DAVID SCOTT.—Captain Garstin, Bengal Engineers, and John Colville, Esq.

ATLAS.—Miss Symons.

JANUARY	SAILED		FOR
4 Amer. ship	Flavius,	Hunt,	Boston,
6 H. C. S.	William Fairlie,	Blair,	London,
„ „	Lord Lowther,	Fowler,	Cape & London,
„ Amer. ship	Fanny,	Fairfowl,	Hamburg,
8 „ brig	Jeanette,	Pearce,	Manila,
„ „ „	Caroline,	Warneck,	„
„ „ barque	Flora,	Abbott,	Rio Janeiro,
9 Danish ship	Sijden,	Burd,	Hamburg,
„ French „	La Rose,	Topsent,	Havre,
11 H. C. S.	Edinburgh,	Marshall,	London,
12 Amer. barque	Active,	Raymond,	Manila,
13 „ ship	Franklin,	Furber,	New York.
14 „ „	Ann and Hope,	Page,	Providence,
15 H. C. S.	Berwickshire,	Thomas,	London.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. S. WILLIAM FAIRLIE.—Mrs. Aplin and child; Captain Aplin.
SIJDEN.—Mrs. Lane and J. T. Donovan, Esq.
H. C. S. EDINBURGH.—Captain Fish.

We hear that the ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Dudman, has been condemned at Sourabaya, into which port she had put for repairs. The intelligence was received by the SIR DAVID SCOTT, from the American ship JOHN AND ELIZABETH, which she spoke in the Straits of Seleya, on her passage from Sourabaya to China.

THE TENTH

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY

COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
„ BOMBAY: „ Remington and Co.
„ CALCUTTA: „ Lyall, Matheson and Co.
„ SINGAPORE: „ Charles Thomas and Co.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 1st. OF JANUARY, 1833.

		PATNA Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value
DECEMBER	old	45	850	311950	1	840	26830	658	700	460600	1057	Sp. Drs. 799430
	new	322			31							
Eight previous months		3552		29150	1154		896325	11567		6228960	16273	10040335
Consumption to 1st. Jan.		3919		3227000	1186		923205	12225		6689560	17330	10839765
Stock at Lintin „	old	122			12							
	new	1550			303			3110			5106	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1833. NO. 2.

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NOTICE.
WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper: also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; *Good bills of Exchange negociated.*

NOTICE.
For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as *Consular Commercial Agent* for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

PROSPECTUS
OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

FOR THE STRAITS', MADRAS AND BOMBAY.
The GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.
The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 3rd, 1833.

NOTICE.
The PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PASSAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of December, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—*Letters, 10 cents each; parcels, from 25 to 50 cents each.*

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—
For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, ... $ 15

Should there be but one Passenger, the Boat will leave at her appointed time.

The "Union" and "Sylph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Sylph", $ 8 *per day.*
„ *"St. George",* . . . . . 5 „ „

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praya Grande. Applications for passage to be made

At Macao, to MARKWICK & LANE.
At Canton, to ROBERT EDWARDS.

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarins, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, December 1st, 1832.

CANTON.

GOVERNOR LOO does not quite carry himself so as to please the public. They complain of his neglect of his business, and of his spending his time in looking at play-actors, of whom he has occasionally had two sets in his house in one day: a set for his family, and one for himself and visitors. The fact is, the old gentleman is both deaf and consumptive; so that it is unpleasant to him either to listen or to speak: and he declines seeing the local officers on ordinary affairs. He issued a written proclamation to the people, not to pass by the inferior courts and appeal to him, except in great cases; insurrection; associated banditti; heresy, &c. And he told the *Kwang-chow-foo* and others, that he did not come here to do their work; but to sit down and see, that they themselves did it. Such, added he, is the Emperor's wish. In proof that these rumours are correct, we observe, from the court circular, that he has very few visitors. Although he is governor, and lieutenant-governor, in his own person, his daily list of visitors, which, in old *Le* and *Choo's* time, consisted of thirty or forty lines, is now reduced to four. Frederick the great liked music at dinner, as it was a good substitute for talking; so, perhaps, governor *Loo* has play-actors to look at, not because they afford him amusement, but because they save him the trouble of conversation. Still; when the province is in such a distracted state, and executions so frequent and numerous; a governor being always at play, does not look well. The other Sunday morning, there was an execution, when he was out visiting. He came home, ascended, under the fire of a salute, the judgment seat: had three prisoners brought in before him: examined them: condemned them: asked himself, as acting Fooyuen, for the Imperial death warrant. Granted it to himself as governor: had the three men hauled away instantly, and cut their heads off at potter's field. Since that, he has granted the same death warrant to execute, in prison, about a hundred associated banditti, or persons accused of that capital crime. A hundred pirates sent from *Hainan* by admiral *Le*—who by the way gave themselves up—will, probably, most of them share the same fate. Now, under such circumstances, one cannot but wonder at an old man being able to stomach Chinese plays, which he must have seen thousands of times.

FORMOSA.—We hear of late but little relating to the insurrection; except that troops have been ordered from different parts of this province, to proceed to *Tae-wan*, to assist the troops of the province of *Fo-kien*. A report was, a short time since, in circulation, of the Imperial forces having been defeated in a pitched battle, by the rebels; and as the troops of each province are (except in particular cases), seldom called upon to act in another, we should think it likely, that the Imperial arms have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Formosa is the granary of Fo-kien, and produces a great part of the Camphor exported from Canton, the privilege of dealing in which is sold by the government, at an annual rate, to an individual—the exportation will be, most probably, suspended for the present. The Chinese state, that it is the policy of their government to retain possession of Formosa, not so much from it's intrinsic value, as with a view to prevent others from occupying an island so contiguous to their maritime provinces, and from apprehensions, that it might be made, as formerly, a resort for pirates. The western side of the island is alone possessed by the Chinese; the eastern, on which they have not attempted to form settlements, is inhabited by the aborigines, and but little known to foreigners, by none of whom are we aware of it having been visited, since the temporary residence of the adventurous Benjowsky, about sixty years ago.

BEGGARS.—The cold season in Canton is fatal to numbers of these poor houseless wretches, who swarm in the streets by day, and at night retire to some corner to a sleep from which many never rise. During the cold damp weather, such as has recently prevailed, it was, we are informed, usual to find, each morning, four or five dead in the streets; and during one night of intense cold, it is said, that no less than forty or fifty perished. We have recently seen two or three cases of death from want or disease, under a tree close to the Hoppo house, in front of, and not a hundred yards from, the foreign Factories. In one instance, the miserable object was observed for more than half the day, exposed to the sun, in a dying state, unnoticed by the numerous passers-by; and, after he expired, the body remained in the same place, till the second day, when it was removed, we believe, by order of some of the local officers.

REV. C. GUTZLAFF.—We observe, in the *Chinese Repository*, for January, that the Rev. C. Gutzlaff's second journal, (kept on board the *Lord Amherst*), is to be forwarded to America for publication. The first one, commencing with his residence in Siam, originally published in the *Repository*, is now printed in a separate form; and we cannot but regret, that the publishers have not adopted a similar course with the second, as the sooner the public here is in possession of the valuable information on commercial and other points (which we doubt not was elicited on the voyage,) the better.

MEMO. OF THE COAST OF PALAWAN: CHINA SEAS, *November*, 1832.

It may be serviceable to those who proceed up the China Seas, by the Palawan passage, to be informed, that, on the 19th of November, we saw the Bombay's shoal, in lat. 9° 27' north, and long. 116° 54' east, about an hour and half before noon; and passed to the eastward of it, within seven miles, differing only a mile or two in its longitude, with three chronometers, agreeing from Singapore.

The weather being remarkably clear, and water smooth, stood to on the NNW. and, at 4h. 30' P. M., had sights for the chronometers, which placed us in 116° 48' east, and distant only four miles from the southermost of two shoals supposed to have been seen in that vicinity by the *Pennsylvania*; continuing our course, found no bottom, with 110 fathoms at 6 P. M. on the presumed *western* edge of the southermost one; and, at 8 P. M., had no ground, with 100 fathoms, when only two miles from the other spot. Then, tacking to the south eastward, we must have gone near the *eastern* side of the southermost supposed shoal.

It may therefore be confidently affirmed that no danger whatever exists in the situation assigned to these imaginary shoals.

CHARLES TIMINS,
Commander H. C. S. Reliance.

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

In the *Peking Gazette*, for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the Emperor, in reply to *Taou-shoo*, the governor of *Keang-nan*, concerning the *Lord Amherst*.

It states, that, on the 12th day of the 6th moon, the English ship was delivered over to lieutenant-general *Kwan-teen-fei*, to see that she left the jurisdiction of *Keang-nan*, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after, she was found at *Shan-tung*. On this occurring, the Emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory, and the governor, the general, and a third officer are subjected to a court of inquiry.

The governor says, "that if any such ships should make their appearance, and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not: and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, he'll punish them". The Emperor replies—"this view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them the orders of government and require their implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavour to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province to province, every foreign ship; and they must be handed over by the Imperial ships of one province to those of another—so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself how he will be able to sustain the weight of the guilt which he will incur! He mismanaged in the first instance, and now he boasts great things about what he will do hereafter. Let him, in every thing, act according to right reason. Not put on the airs of great perspicacity, and, after all, fail in doing the thing that is right".

"Moreover; in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations; and manifest at all times a stern gravity: never affording any pretext for commencing bloody affrays. He is very wrong in assuming all at once a spirit of swelling self sufficiency; and disregarding, at the same time the dignity of government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care—is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done!

"His Majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the governor, *Taou-shoo*, and his colleague *Tintsih-seu*. Respect this!

The above Imperial decision affords some curious points for remark. So little does the *prohibition* as to foreigners visiting different ports on the coast, with legitimate views of trade, seem to be known in China, that the governor of one of the maritime provinces, in answer to his Imperial master's demand for an explanation of his conduct, states merely that *if the vessels should have prohibited goods*, he will drive them away, evidently thereby showing his ignorance of any "old regulation" altogether forbidding their approach. Neither does his celestial majesty, in the explanation which he in turn gives, make any distinct mention of "old regulations", or reference to any thing "on record", as is commonly done in all orders issued; the ancient laws could hardly, indeed, be quoted to support a point to which they are opposed. The whole of these modern restrictions appear to be founded solely on the *fiat* of the Emperor, totally regardless of the unchangeableness of the laws, which is so much insisted on, whenever it is sought to remove any disadvantage, which

may have been imposed on foreigners. The fact, of foreign trade having been formerly carried on at different ports, must be as well known to the Chinese as it is to ourselves; and there can be little doubt but that a great part of the contempt, which foreigners meet with in this country, is to be attributed to the readiness with which this, and other arbitary and severe restrictions, have been submitted to by them.

It must be evident to all who consider the subject, that the renewal of the valuable trade, so easily given up, is rapidly in progress; and that a few more years will see it restored, either with the consent of the government, or as a contraband trade, assisted by the natives of the different sea ports which will reap the benefit of the change. The now notorious weakness of the Chinese naval force proves, how futile could be any attempts to put down this trade, when once arranged on an understood plan: and little now remains but for the Chinese government to choose between the two modes of trade: for to one of them it must come. The local government of Canton has, by counselling the Emperor to permit the import of opium into the port, at a fixed duty, acknowledged the impossibility of preventing it's introduction, notwithstanding the repeated and positive orders to do so, and a similar admission would 'ere long be extorted from the officers of all the maritime provinces; for they could offer no effectual resistance to the combined activity and mutual interests of foreigners and their own people.

The time is, we hope, not far distant, when the barrier, which has so long separated these remote countries, from the knowledge of the western world, shall be removed:—the nation that leads the way in this philanthropic design, will be justly entitled to the gratitude of all. The United States, which have ever shown themselves anxious to further the interests of their national commerce, have now (at the recommendation, we believe, of Mr. Shillaber, their consul at Batavia), sent a mission to Cochin China and Siam, with a view of effecting some improvement in the system on which foreign commerce is conducted there. We sincerely hope, that England, interested as she is in the subject, will not be behind in the great race, and that, through the vigor and wisdom of her government, the present generation may witness the attainment of an object, which cannot but be productive of good to the whole family of mankind.

The following *Chop* will explain to our readers, the reason for the difficulties which the officers of the local government here, have of late, thown in the way of the importation of spelter.

Letter from the Hong-merchants concerning *Pih-yuen*, (provincial dialect *Pak-une*) the white *yuen* or tutenague, dated 11th moon 17th day, (January 7, 1833.)

A respectful notification. We have now received respectfully a government order, which we find communicated by the treasurer in an order from *Loo* the governor, &c. &c. who has received a despatch from the board of revenue, containing an Imperial order to put a stop to, for the time being, the export of *Pih-yuen*; and ordering us to enjoin the commands of government on the foreign merchants of all nations, that they may, without exception, implicitly obey the tenor of the order.

Having received the above, we find on enquiry, that, of late years, the foreign nations have all brought *Pih-yuen* to Canton for sale, and that there is no necessity for them to come to Canton to buy: as is manifest.

Having now received the commands of the great Emperor, ordering its exportation to be, for the present, put a stop to, it is incumbent to yield implicit obedience, and act accordingly.

We now take the order of the local government, and a copy of the correspondence with the board, at Peking, and present them to the committee of benevolent brothers, praying them to yield obedience thereto.

And having received an Imperial order on the subject, it is right, that you should enjoin the orders of government on the gentlemen, and the *Chin-te-man*, the natives of India, under your control, that all may implicitly obey.

If, hereafter, the *Pih-yuen*, produced in your country, be not sufficient for the consumption, and it be necessary to come to Canton, to buy it; the government may be petitioned, to report to the Emperor, and act according to his decision.

You must not, on any account, suffer yourselves to be seduced by traitorous natives to smuggle. This is what we intensely pray you to do, and for this special purpose we write; and with compliments are &c.

HOW-QUA, Junior (12 *Names*, &c.)

The above letter contains the substance of two very long documents, reviewing and arguing the question *Pih-yuen*, and the defalcation of duties arising from its non-exportation.

The board, at Peking, in the begining of the discussion, attributed the defalcation of duties on tutenague to smuggling. The local government defended itself on the plea of non-consumption, an event which came on gradually from the exportation of millions of catties, till it ceased to be exported at all: nay; that it is even imported. Hence they recommended under the late governor *Le's* administration, that the exportation of tutenague should be prohibited entirely, which was agreed to at the court, and sanctioned by the Emperor.

STUDY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The subjoined letter, from "AN OBSERVER," deserves more attention than, we fear, it is destined to meet with. The remarks on the small inducements held out to any one residing in China, to acquire the language, are just: the time and close assiduity which must be bestowed upon it, would, there can be no doubt, applied in the pursuits of commerce, prove far more beneficial, and infinitely more agreeable, than if devoted to so dry and uninteresting a study as that of the Chinese language. Our correspondent is also, we believe, correct in his assertion, that the English alone offer any inducements to the study. The British Factory retain a regular translator in their establishment, and the British merchants have, for the last two years, found the utility of appointing a translator for themselves. Beyond these we know of none. The French, who have always paid more attention than ourselves to the study of the languages of further Asia, have, as is well known, a professorship of Chinese at Paris, (lately filled by the talented and amiable Abel Remusat), and we have heard, that an attempt was made, a few years since, to establish a similar chair at Oxford, but that it failed of success. "The Oriental translation fund" will, it is probable, do much towards inducing those already acquainted with the eastern languages, to render their literature better known in Europe; but we doubt, since empty fame is all that can be hoped for from this, whether it will induce any to devote their time to the study of a language so uncouth and unprofitable as the Chinese. The constant occupation of the time of commercial men in Canton will at once account for the non acquisition of the language, except by some of the members of the British Factory, to whom, we believe, an additional 500 dollars is allowed by the Company annually, during their study of Chinese. A spirited individual, who seems to have devoted the labors of a life to the one object of facilitating the intercourse between China and the rest of the world, has, by the establishment of an Anglo-Chinese College, afforded the one only place of instruction in Chinese, which England has to boast of.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

MR. EDITOR.—In your No. for January 10th, you express a wish that some of the sinalogues of the present day would give to the world a concise history of China. I agree with you, that if any person, thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language, and withal a judicious man and good writer, would give, from an extensive comparison of Chinese books, a readable history of China, it is a desideratum. But at the same time, Sir, I fear it is impracticable. There are, few as Chinese sinalogues are, two classes of them—those who have

already acquired a competence to live independently; and those who have not. Now Sir, both these classes are left without motive sufficient to execute the work you wish for. To the one, the labour would be too great; and to the other it would be too unproductive. The European sinalogues with whom literature is a profession, and with all the nations of that part of the world before them as a market, find Chinese, in itself, but very little in demand. They study it, as they study Siamese, or Sanscrit or Tahetian, in order to throw some light on, or give variety to other subjects; but none of them, I imagine, are very thoroughly and practically acquainted with it. They have not time for it. Then, look at the sinalogues, in China, how few in number. Where are the French sinalogues? (We leave Missionaries out of the question.) Where are the Dutch? Where are the American? How few the English! Tell me, Sir, how much the merchants or governments of France, Holland, or America, who all hoist their flags in China, give to encourage the study of Chinese;—for I am sure, I do not know that they give any thing. The English, I hear, do give something; and, by the way, think a great deal of it. For, ample as what they do may be supposed, a man might *practice* Chinese, as the medical men have it, all the days of a long life, and still be unable ever to return to his native land: while perhaps, he might witness merchants, agents, clerks, &c. all of whom had come hither subsequently to himself to acquire a competence; do so; bundle it up, and betake themselves home, leaving him, as most very old men are left, friendless, among a new generation of youths and strangers. Now, is it reasonable to expect any man with such a prospect before him, to devote himself to Chinese, and produce such a history as you want?

Further, Mr. Editor, you know, that—whether it be that the Chinese is difficult, or uninteresting or unprofitable; or from all these causes united—some who, in your own time, commenced Chinese have not succeeded. And you may have heard that, during the last twenty years, there have been perhaps twenty Chinese students, who have failed and abandoned the pursuit; whilst those who have continued and succeeded, in a certain degree, cannot be reckoned by scores. Nay; there have been some who, like the fox, have said, but not very cunningly, that the grape was sour; not worth eating; that Chinese was useless to commercial men; that ignorance was better than knowledge; that darkness was preferable to light; as it no doubt is, for some purposes.

The *profession* of Chinese, in Canton, is somewhat like the profession of medicine in one respect. People in health don't care for the doctor, but the sick apply to him. I have heard of the people of all nations and their consuls too, applying to the English translator in times of their distress; and even in some fatal cases. The senior of the Chinese Co-hong also has occasionally claimed, and sent others to request his aid. I opine, that as it is generally admitted that the English company's existence and efforts in China have heretofore been a benefit to all nations trading there; so has it been with respect to their patronage of Chinese. The father of Anglo-Chinese literature, who has been vilified in the west and in the east, by some who perpetually avail of his labors, has, by the Company's aid, conferred benefits on all who are interested in China.

By the way, how is that the Chinese Co-hong, which is the executive of the Chinese government, pays nothiug to have their confounded, and confounding long *Chops* translated. The case is rather curious. The mandarins and the merchants do every thing they can to hinder foreigners from learning the Chinese language, yet send these *Chops*—*i. e.* government orders, concerning commerce; and ships of war, and homicides, &c. &c.——some of them a yard long—to the English translator, to have their Chinese enigmatical characters made intelligible to foreigners by him; and yet never pay him a farthing for doing so. It appears to me, Mr. Editor, but reasonable, that they should either allow him an annual Batta, or pay something handsome for their long scroll scrawls, by the yard, or the covid, as it may be hereafter arranged and adjusted.

Your's obediently,

AN OBSERVER.

The following letter having come to us from a most respectable quarter, we deem ourselves bound to comply with the wish of our correspondent, by giving it publicity in our columns. It however appears to us, either that the concluding part of the story is not quite fairly stated, or that our correspondent must have been unacquainted with some of the circumstances which induced, what appears a most unwise and uncalled for extension of mercy, in opposition to all laws divine and human. Upon the subject of the evangelical discipline which it has been attempted to establish at the Sandwich Islands, we know, that great differences of opinion exist; and many pages have been already filled with contradictory statements, regarding the conduct of the missionaries; some extolling the patient care, which they have bestowed on the conversion and moralization of the natives, while others insist on regarding them as only seeking the accomplishment of their own views of power and ambition, and as having covered the former licentiousness of the islanders with the veil of hypocrisy. It is unfortunate, that this subject has not been 'ere this set at rest—perhaps an *exposé* of their conduct and intentions, by the missionaries themselves, would be the readiest mode of refuting the assertions of their opponents; and although not disposed to enter into the controversy, our pages shall be open for the reception of any explanation which may be made. The charge brought forward in the following communication, is of a nature so grave, as imperatively to demand, either a disproof by the parties accused, or that the power of committing similar acts of folly and injustice shall be at once taken out of their hands.

MURDER AND PIRACY, BY SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

DEAR SIR,—By inserting the following statement of a murder and piracy, by Sandwich Islanders, you will much oblige a constant reader.

M.

The cutter *William Little*, of Liverpool, Henry Carter, master, sailed from the Sandwich Islands last October, bound to California; the crew consisting of the master, his son, four white men, and six Sandwich Islanders. On their arrival at Monte-Rey, the four white men left the vessel: Captain Carter then proceeded to the mission of St. Louis a-Bispo, whence, after landing his son to collect some debts, he stood out to sea in search of the brig *Griffin*, with which vessel he was to cruize on the coast. A few nights after leaving St. Louis a-Bispo, the crew rose upon Captain Carter, and threw him overboard; there being little or no wind at the time, he succeeded in getting hold of the chains; but one of the crew, observing him, beat him over the hands until he let go, when he immediately sunk. They then divided such property as was found on board, and made sail to the eastward, On arriving off Fanning's Island, they scuttled the vessel, and then landed in the boat; stating to the Islanders, that they had landed from a whale ship. Soon afterwards the brig *Chinchillie* arrived on her way to Woahoo, from the Feejees. Four of the pirates obtained a passage in her. On their arrival at Woahoo, they told so many contradictory stories, that the British consul, fearing all was not right, had one of them—a boy—arrested; he confessed what has been above related. The others were then placed in confinement, and the two, who by their own confession, actually committed the murder, were taken on board the British bark *Sir George Murray*, for better security. They candidly admitted, that Captain Carter had always been kind to them, and that their sole reason for throwing him overboard was to become possessed of his money. Afterwards they were removed from the *Sir George Murray* to the fort, heavily ironed, and placed in charge of the governor. They were then examined by the king and principal chiefs, who condemned the two ringleaders to be hanged by the neck, on the Saturday following—the trial having taken place on Monday.—Meanwhile the Missionaries interfered, saying that they ought not to be hanged, until they had repented of their sins; and that, in their opinion, there was no positive proof of Captain Carter's being drowned, as the vessel *was not more than one hundred miles off shore at the time he was thrown overboard*. The pirates were ultimately allowed to escape without punishment.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 9th Inst. the lady of J. N. DANIELL, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Factory, of a son.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. FEBRUARY 2nd, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14 ℔	Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	Pecul
,, very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	Pecul
Betel nut		4½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40 ℔	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30 —	,,
Cloves Molucca		30 a 32	
,, Mauritius		18 a 20	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		300	
,, ungarbled		220	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
,, at Lintin for exportation		20	
,, Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10	
,, Bengal		8.5 a 9.6	
,, Madras (old) 10. 3 (new) 11.2			
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2¼ a 2¾	
,, ,, blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35 ℔	Pecul
,, ,, 20 a 30		42 —	
,, ,, 30 a 40		38 —	
,, ,, 40 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar		80 ℔	Catty
Cudbear		19 a 20	
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	
,, Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,		80	
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,		70	
,, ,, cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70	
,, clarified		60 a 70	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	
,, rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3	
,, scrap		1.50 a 1.75	
Lead pig		4½	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	
Opium, Patna (nominal)		800 a 810	Chest
,, Benares (nominal)			Chest
,, Bombay (nominal)		715 a 720	Chest
,, Damaun (nominal)			Chest
,, Turkey (nominal)		none ℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		57 a 58	
Rattans		2¾ a 3½	
Rice		2 a 2.50	
Rose Maloes		88	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
,, Lintin		8½ a 8¾	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16	
,, Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
,, ,, very fine		28 a 40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50 ℔	100
,, Seal		1.80 a 2.	
,, Sea Otter		45 a 50	
,, Land ,,		5 a 6½	each
,, Beaver		4½ a 6¾	each
,, Fox	cents	70 a 90	each
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60 ℔	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½ ℔	Pecul
,, Swedish, in kits		5 ℔	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		unsaleable	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35 ℔	Catty
Tin-plates		6 a 6½ ℔	Box
Tin, Banca		14½ a 15	Pecul
,, Straits, 1st quality		14	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.40 a 1.50 ℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,		28 a 30	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			Piece
Long-ells,		7	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90 ℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2.25	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
,, oil of		1.50 ℔	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16 ℔	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46 ℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 26 at Canton,		28	
Cassia (shipped outside) 9½ ,,		12 a 13	
,, buds		15	
China root		3¾	
Cubebs		none	
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4½	
Gamboge		75 a 85	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
,, red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a 22	
Musk		70 a 110 ℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	100
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort		52	100
,, ,, ,, 2nd ,,		47 a 48	100
,, ,, 3d.		38 a 40	100
,, small		none	
,, blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none	
,, large (10½ ,, 13 ,,)		85 a 90	
,, Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1½ ℔	Catty
Rhubarb		none	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		333	
,, ,, Tsatlee		352	
,, Canton N°. 1			
,, ,, 2			
,, ,, 3			
,, ,, 4		none	
,, ,, 5 1			
,, ,, 5 2			
,, ,, 5 3			
Sugar raw	Taels	5.2 a 5. 6	
,, Pingfa		6.2 a 6. 4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		none	
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort,		6.5 a 6.7	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
,, Congo		20 a 28	
,, Campoy		28 a 30	Pecul
,, Souchong		19 a 35	Pecul
,, Peko		38 a 60	Pecul
,, Ankoi Souchong		18 a 20	Pecul
,, Hyson		55 a 70	Pecul
,, ,, skin		26 a 35	Pecul
,, ,, young		45 a 50	Pecul
,, Gunpowder		64 a 66	Pecul
,, Twankay		30 a 32	Pecul
,, Orange Peko		20 a 21	Pecul
,, Caper		20 a 22	Pecul
Tortoise shell			
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		34 a 35 ℔	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25 ℔	100

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23⅔ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... — ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been an active demand for the staple, generally, during the past fortnight; the stock is now principally in the hands of the Chinese, and as it's amount is considerably short of what was on hand at a similar period last year, the price is likely to experience a rise.

The quantity remaining on the 26th ulto. consisted of

21274 bales of BOMBAY,
28774 ,, BENGAL,
3943 ,, MADRAS.

Total 63991 Bales

Our OPIUM market has continued very dull, with the exception of a slight stir about a week since, in consequence of a junk preparing for departure, which gave a nominal advance to prices; but we do not hear of any sales of importance having been made, and there has since been a tendency to decline.

This circumstance, however, has given some activity to the deliveries, which for the past month amount to PATNA, 396
BENARES, 30
MALWA, 728½

Total 1154½

The late importations of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER, amounting to about 6300 piculs, have been sold, we understand, at about Sp. Drs. 20 per picul, deliverable at Lintin, and are in course of transhipment to the several presidencies of India.

A small parcel of QUICKSILVER has been shipped to Bombay; the price of this article is now nominal, under the influence of some recent arrivals.

The PEPPER, by the SIR DAVID SCOTT, was sold at Sp. Drs. 8:75 per picul, which was fully half a dollar per picul above the market price, for cash; and not more than Sp. Drs 8 per picul is expected for some consignments by the MOFFAT just arrived.

COTTON YARN, of the numbers 20 a 30, keeps in good demand, but little variation in price has been produced.

The quantity of GINSENG now in the market, is considerable, and several parcels are still in the hands of the importers.

The demand for LONG CLOTHS continues.

We are informed that the Company's investments of IRON, have been sold at Sp. Drs. 1:80 per picul, embracing under that price the various sizes of flat, nail, and rod iron.

CAMLETS have advanced to our quotations.

MAURITIUS EBONY, in large pieces of 70 a 100 catties, would readily obtain Sp. Drs. 5 per picul.

COCHINEAL, in moderate importations, would realize the prices affixed.

Our last advices from MANILA are of date 14th January. SUGAR had fallen to Sp. Drs. 4½ a 4¾. COFFEE held at Sp. Drs. 11½. The American ship LOTUS had arrived with some TURKEY OPIUM on board, for which Sp. Drs. 630 per picul was offered; for COPPER, Sp. Drs. 28; and for SWEDISH IRON, Sp. Drs. 5 per picul. The market rather looking up.

The last government sale of BANCA TIN at Batavia, averaged Fs. Silv. 32:96; or, with government charges, 33:38 per picul (Dutch).

The JAPAN ships were expected in December, with about 10,000 piculs of COPPER.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND BOMBAY.

The ship CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail forthwith. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY	ARRIVED	FROM
15 Amer. ship	Emily Taylor,	Darling, Batavia,
,, ,, ,,	John and Elizabeth,	Hepburn, Sourabaya,
24 ,, ,,	Romulus,	Harding, Manila,
26 French ,,	Cathinka,	Malescot, Nantes & Manila,
28 Amer. schr.	Griffin,	Little, Sandwich Is.
29 H. C. C. S.	Moffatt,	Cromartie, Lond. & Singapore,
,, Amer. ship	Covington,	Holbrook, Batavia.

PASSENGERS

Per CATHINKA.— —. Labouchere, Esq.
EMILY TAYLOR.—G. Ogilvie, Esq.

JANUARY	SAILED	FOR
21 Amer. ship	Morrison,	Bardin, New York,
22 ,, ,,	Lion,	Sheldon, ,,
24 H. C. S.	Marquis Camden,	Larkins, London,
,, ,,	Windsor,	Proctor, ,,
,, ,,	Earl of Balcarras,	Broughton, ,,
,, Brit. ship	Mermaid,	Evans, Singapore, &c.
,, ,, ,,	Cambridge,	Barber, ,,
28 Amer. ,,	Washington,	Salisbury, Amsterdam,
29 Brit. ,,	Good Success,	Durant, Madras & Bombay
,, H. C. C. S.	Barossa,	Wilson, Quebec,
,, ,,	Broxbornebury,	Shettler, ,,
31 Amer. ship	Cowper,	Bartlett, New York.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. S. MARQUIS CAMDEN.—Mrs. Luke, and E. Luke, Esq.
GOOD SUCCESS.—Mrs. Hudleston, Mrs. Durant, J. Hudleston, Esq. and Captain D. Wilson.
CAMBRIDGE.—Lieut. Bridgman and H. R. Alexander, Esq.
MORRISON.—C. W. King, and J. Perrit, Junr. Esqrs.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON; Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

THE Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Praya grande, Macao.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 1st. OF FEBRUARY, 1833.

	PATNA Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value	TOTAL. Chests.	Value
JANUARY ..... old	25	815	322740	30	815	24450	728½	720	524520	1154½	Sp. Drs. 871710
JANUARY ..... new	371										
Nine previous months	3919		3227000	1186		923205	12225		6689560	17330	10839765
Consumption to 1st. Feb.	4315		3549740	1216		947655	12953½		7214080	18484½	11711475
Stock at Lintin ,, old	97			10			2395			3961	
Stock at Lintin ,, new	1182			277							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1833. NO. 3.

THE TENTH
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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Agents.

Canton, 1st January, 1833.

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„ BOMBAY: „ *Remington and Co.*
„ CALCUTTA: „ *Lyall, Matheson and Co.*
„ SINGAPORE: „ *Charles Thomas and Co.*

NOTICE.
WILLIAM CARROL, ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Begs to inform Captains of ships, with their passengers, Captains of Americans, with their Supercargoes &c.; calling at St. Helena; that, at his stores, situated immediately above the officer's mess-house, they can be furnished with supplies of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms. American produce either sold on commission, or purchased from American vessels. A very late and choice selection of Europe, India, and China fancy articles, drawings of the Tomb, Longwood, James' Town &c. on rice-paper: also elegantly colored drawings of the operations of the British army during the late Burmese war, with a great variety of other articles; *Good bills of Exchange negociated.*

NOTICE.
For the information of those persons, citizens of the United States of America.

WILLIAM CARROL

Merchant and Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington on the 4th. day of February A. D. 1831. under the hand and official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America; as *Consular Commercial Agent* for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that appointment.

ST. HELENA. 17th. August, 1831.

NOTICE.
The PROPRIETORS of the CANTON and MACAO PASSAGE BOATS respectfully inform the gentlemen of Canton and Macao, that, from the 1st of December, letters and parcels, forwarded by either of the boats, will be charged at the following rates:—*Letters, 10 cents each; parcels, from 25 to 50 cents each.*

Rates of passage in either of the boats:—
For one passenger to Lintin or Macao, ... $ 15

Should there be but one Passenger, the Boat will leave at her appointed time.

The "Union" and "Sylph" have accommodation for six passengers, and the "St. George" for four.

Demurrage for "Union" and "Sylph", $ 8 *per day.*
„ *"St. George"*, ... 5 „ „

Letters and parcels, from hence to Macao, will be punctually delivered from the Boat-office, at the Tavern, Praya Grande. Applications for passage to be made
At Macao, to MARKWICK & LANE.
At Canton, to ROBERT EDWARDS.

N. B. Gentlemen, proceeding in either of the boats, are advised of the necessity of allowing their baggage to be examined by the Mandarins, on arriving at Canton or departing from thence.

Canton, December 1st, 1832.

HAVANNA SEGARS,
Of a superior quality, for sale at $ 4 ℔ lb. by
ROBERT EDWARDS.
No. 8, American Hong.

PROSPECTUS
OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New York, May 22, 1832.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissioners prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER,
Director.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
The barque SIR GEORGE MURRAY, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS DENT AND Co., or to the owner on board.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF EUROPE.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross. Apply to
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND PENANG.
The BUCEPHALUS, Captain Gottlieb, will sail from Lintin, with all despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th Feb. 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.
The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnston, will sail positively on the 5th of March. For freight apply to
THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR CALCUTTA.

The RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, will sail on the 20th Instant. For freight of treasure, apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton, 16th February, 1833.

CANTON.

It is expected that the H. C. S. *Sir David Scott*, and chartered ship *Moffatt*, will be despatched about the 25th Inst., when the season will close.

The intention of *How-qua*, the senior Hong-merchant, to return to active life is now publicly known. He will take his usual share in the business of next season.

We have been requested, in reference to a note appended to the notice in one of our recent Nos., of the first hoisting of the French *Tri-color* in Canton; to state that, as appears from the records of the Dutch East India Company, it was hoisted on the 16th January, 1803, on which day there was no public event of any kind (that we are aware of) to commemorate.

THE RED ROVER.—This admirable vessel, to the exertions of whose commander the commercial communities of India and China are mainly indebted for the rapidity with which communication is now maintained, reached China on the 13th Inst. after a passage of forty-four days, with about 1000 chests of new Bengal Opium; part of the quantity put up at the first sales. When running in by the Grand Ladrone, Captain Clifton passed close to H. C. S. *Reliance* the commander and crew of which, with great good spirit, hailed the successful accomplishment of the voyage with three hearty cheers. The passage against the northerly monsoon has now been been so often effected as to render the recurrence in each successive year, of what not long since was regarded as an impossibility, now almost certain.

An instance of the gross inhumanity which forms so prominent and repulsive a feature in the character of the lower orders of at least this part of China, has just been related to us by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence. When a few miles from Lintin, in an European boat on the way to Canton, the wreck of a native boat was seen, with five men clinging to it; they were, of course, soon rescued from their unpleasant condition by the foreigners: during the delay attendant on this, a Chinese fishing boat, the only one then in sight, came up—all the men taken off the wreck were in a very exhausted, and one of them in apparently a dying state;—yet, the boatmen, who must have seen the wreck at the same time as the foreigners, without attempting to render any assistance, refused to receive their country-men into their boat, unless the gentlemen who had rescued them, would agree to pay them the sum of seventy dollars for so doing. Upon finding their entreaties unavailing, the foreigners bore up and put the Chinamen on board one of the Opium ships, at Lintin.

FORMOSA.—The Emperor's answer to the official report concerning the rebellion, reached Fokien early in last month. His Majesty directs that the war be at once brought to a close, and that no great or useless expenses be incurred. He seems to regard the affair as of, by no means, first rate importance, as he supposes the first force sent over (about 5000 men) would be amply sufficient to annihilate the rebels.

Troops have been sent at different times from Fokien, Canton, and ultimately from Nanking, from which a new generalissimo was, we are informed, sent over to take the command of the forces. Many skirmishes had taken place, in most of which the insurgents were victorious. One officer of high rank was so alarmed at finding his troops hemmed in, that he died of fright—several are named as having been killed in battle; and one, having disguised himself, escaped through the rebel forces, and took refuge in a fortified town to the northward of *Tae-wan-foo*, which he defended successfully against a severe attack—the prisoners who were confined here, being detected in an attempt to burn the town, were put to death. It is said, that the rebels have so far succeeded, as to be able to prevent further supplies and troops from landing. Lists of the rebel leaders, with estimates of their force, have been sent in to government.

We hear that the latest accounts which have just reached Canton, represent a total and sudden change in the appearance of affairs—the rebels are said to have quarrelled among themselves, and to have come to open battle, and that the Imperial troops took advantage of this to attack and rout both. The governor of Fokien province was, it is said, about to proceed in person to the seat of war, to finish the business, and come in for the glory of the victory at a cheap rate.

MACAO.—An additional instance of the rapacity and insolence of the low wretches who infest the custom house at Macao, was lately afforded in an attack made on Captain Durant, of the ship *Good Success*. When on the point of stepping into his boat from the *Praya grande*, to proceed on board his ship in the roads, a claim was made upon him for permission to embark Mrs. Durant. In consequence of his refusal to comply with this demand, he was assailed and knocked down by the hangers on of the "Mandarins," and only rescued by the timely interposition of some foreigners, who saw the attack.

It is said, that the "Mandarins" have been ordered up to Canton, and that they are to be punished; but experience would lead us to suppose redress in any shape by no means probable; and a similar scene will, it is most likely, be enacted, perhaps by the same parties, the next time a foreigner may choose to run the risk, by refusing to pay the absurd and *illegal* demand.

MUTINY.—The Dutch colonial vessel *Pleiades*, Captain Ross, was, while at anchor in the northern part of the straits of Macassar, on the night of the 24th of December, on her voyage from Java to China, nearly cut off by one of the helmsmen, a native of Manila; who was, however, secured after a severe struggle. The chief officer, serang, and a tindal, were so badly wounded, that the commander was obliged to return down the straits, and put into Boli Comba, for medical assistance.

It is to us a matter of surprise, that the commanders of vessels, trading to India and the Malay archipelago, should expose themselves to the danger, which experience too often proves they incur by receiving on board men of the character which the Manila men have universally obtained for ferocity and revenge. All those engaged in the trade or shipping of the archipelago, can readily bring to mind numerous instances, within the last few years, of attempts similar to that above described, several of which have proved fatal. A sufficient quantity of men for the service in which these people are now, might be found among the Portuguese of India, and others, free from the danger of life and property, which is now incurred. We have, indeed, heard it said, that many of these instances are attributable to the cruelty with which the men have been treated; and this, it is probable, may be sometimes the case; though it can scarcely be assumed as a regular practice; still, even admitting this, since the danger is by no means *necessary* to the navigation of these seas, it would be but prudent to guard against it, by the employment of people, who do not carry their ideas of the point of honor to such a fatal extreme. Might it not be for the interest of the Insurance Offices in this part of the world to insist on a change of the system, which now renders not unfrequent these dreadful scenes?

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.—The appearance of a "barbarian" ship on the coast of *Keang-soo*, has called forth from the Emperor another circular to the Governors

and Foo-yuens of the maritime provinces. This was received in Canton early this month. The Imperial order is grounded on information from *Nanking* that a ship with three masts, and many men and guns, carrying a flag on which were Chinese characters stating the vessel to be a merchant ship from India, had arrived from the northward; that there was one man on board, who spoke Chinese; and that from him it was found, that the ship had on board the crew of a junk, which they had taken off a wreck at sea, and whom they came to deliver up. The report further stated, that the cargo of the vessel consisted of woollen cloth and other goods, from which it was believed to be the same, which appeared off the coast some months previously, although the people on board declared that she had long since gone back to her own country.

The imperial reply to the foregoing is much in the usual style, enjoining all the local officers of the maritime provinces, to keep strict watch and drive the ship off the coast; but prudently ordering them most strictly to abstain from any attack, while they are to prevent any of the crew from landing, and strictly to refuse all supplies of rice and water, that so the ship may be obliged to return to Canton, &c. &c. The only notice taken of the preservation of the lives of the crew of the junk is an order to enquire if such a vessel existed, and whether the story is true.

PIRACY.—We perceive, from the last Nos. of the *Singapore Chronicle*, that, to the disgrace of the two powers who are most interested in the commerce of the Malay archipelago, piracy is on the increase; and that several instances have recently occurred close to the Straits of Singapore and Rhio. This evil might soon be abated, if the Dutch and English local authorities would lay aside their foolish jealousy, and act with vigor for their mutual benefit. The Dutch used to permit many petty Rajahs to issue "passes," authorising prahus to carry arms, &c. or, in other words, to give them the *right* to act as pirates if so inclined, without fear of punishment if caught by the English cruizers—they becoming thus, in some manner, under the Dutch protection. Is this absurd principle still acted on?

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We insert a letter from "A CONSTANT READER," who has stepped forward to defend the American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, from the charges brought against them, in reference to the Piracy, mentioned in our last No. With regard to the bias, with which our correspondent seems to think our introductory remarks were written, we can assure him, that none such exists. We considered it our duty to the public, to insert the account handed us for publication; and we are certain, that our refusal to do so would not have prevented it from appearing in the columns of more than one of our cotemporaries in this part of the world. The italics were in the original—our statement that the letter came to us "from a most respectable quarter" was quite correct; and we do not see any reason to retract any portion of the comments, which prefaced the narrative.

There is, at the present day, no occasion for a remark as to the wisdom and mercy shown by the governments of civilized countries in the diminution of capital punishments; but, with a people just emerging from barbarism, and but partly comprehending the laws by which they are governed, a different rule is required; and it is much to be dreaded, whether such an exhibition of uncalled for and misplaced mercy as that at which our correspondent defends, may not have a most unhappy effect on many of the people who witness the deadliest of all crimes,—deliberate and studied murder—passed over with impunity by the very men who (if they do their duty as Christian teachers) must often point out it's enormity, and repeat the divine denunciation against all who shed blood. With regard to the allowing time for offenders to repent of their sins, we are not of the number of those who consider a forced profession of contrition, when the career of vice is about to be closed for ever, as proving much repentance of sins; but on this subject we have no wish to enter. What the reason which influenced the conduct of the Missionaries in this case was, it would not be fair in us to decide. It may have arisen from superior morality and philosophy—or it may have been from the wish, of which they have often been suspected—to keep all the power of the islands in their own hands. In advocating the abridgment of this, we alluded only to the *civil power*, which they have obtained, and which should, we think, be entrusted to other hands. Our remarks have been made in fairness, and we hope that for this, at least, our correspondent will give us credit.

Considerable attention has of late, been drawn to these interesting islands, in one of which (Woahoo) from four to five hundred foreigners, principally English and Americans, are now established. The following extract of a letter from that island, will give some idea of its capabilities as a depot. From the first of January to the 10th of December 1832, the number of foreign vessels touching at that island was one hundred and fifty-five.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR.—In your number for January 24th, you inserted a letter from a correspondent, signed "M," concerning murder and piracy by Sandwich Islanders. The summing up of that letter was to convict "the Missionaries" of what you have called "folly and injustice!" The melancholy tale, if true, is indeed told for the sole purpose of bringing in unfavorably the Missionaries, as if they were the abettors of murder and piracy. You avow your disinclination to enter into the controversy between the Missionaries and their opponents, yet you insert what provokes controversy, and preface the "quotation" with no very friendly remarks. Firstly, you state as if to prejudice the reader, that your letter comes from a "most respectable quarter." I will not publish my surmises what the quarter may be, but will suppose it to be the most respectable that wealth, station, or education can make it. You are, I presume, of the same opinion as myself, that none of these can "secure" man from wrong opinion, or unjust prejudices. I might perhaps add, "malicious intentions," especially when religion and Missionaries are concerned, but I will not insist on that. Now in the winding up of the "statement" there is evidently, to my mind, such an absurd representation of the Missionaries, that, I am persuaded, to most candid readers, it must appear a *mis*-representation. The Americans, who have been thought fit to fill the station they do, by a society of very respectable men in the United States, —in the melancholy case recorded, are said to have inferred, that there was no positive proof of Captain Carter's being drowned, because the vessel "*was not more than one hundred miles off shore at the time he was thrown overboard.*" These are the words of your correspondent, and your own printed italics. Now, is it credible, that these astute and ambitious Americans, were such fools as to draw such an inference from such premises? The Jews may believe it—as a Pagan once said contemptuously—but I cannot, Mr. Editor, if you can.

I know nothing of the case, but what appears in your columns, but since you have animadverted on the "folly and injustice" of the alleged act of the Missionaries, I hope you will let me be heard in extenuation. The Missionaries may doubt whether the Captain is drowned or not; although not for the reason your correspondent assigns. However, as I fear this may be true, they may have doubted whether the persons to be executed in a few days, had caused his death or not. In similar cases people say very naturally—though not always very wisely,—that the murderers should be hanged. True, the wilful murderer should forfeit his own life—somebody should be hanged. Yet when many are concerned in a homicide or murder, it is not easy to say, who the victims of justice shall be. The enlightened statesmen and philosophers of the present day, are disinclined to hang people up so readily as in the good old times; and it may be, the American Missionaries have

some new-fangled ideas on the subject of capital punishments:—they may be—it is very possible,—a century before your correspondent in the morality and philosophy of such matters. As to your remark that if they cannot disprove the allegations of their opponents, "the power of committing such acts of folly and injustice should be at once taken out of their hands"—I cannot tell what it means. They have no power but that of opinion. They hold no offices in the state; they have no authority—and how you are to take their opinions from them; or justly doom them to silence, I cannot tell. Did your space admit of an investigation of the subject of capital punishments the present case affords a just occasion for its introduction. Around us in this land we have the infliction of death almost daily, by order of the civil power; hundreds of heads are chopped off annually for piracy—but there is no evidence that it leads to a diminution of crime. The newly formed states in America, legislating on the science of Europe, have nearly abolished the punishment of death. And a society was formed in England last May, composed of noblemen, statesmen, lawyers of eminence, and gentlemen philanthropists, of all shades of the christian communion, to abolish the infliction of capital punishments in all cases, but those of very aggravated murder. An eminent Irish lawyer, indeed, pleaded for the entire abolition of capital punishments. The day, I trust, has gone bye, when human governments shall presume to take away human life in the wanton manner they have done. But, I must not enlarge on this subject. I only request that you and your readers will take a candid and impartial view of the conduct of the accused missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. Without *more* evidence, I would not charge them with either "folly or injustice," nor would I mock the idea of offenders being allowed time to repent of their sins.

I remain, Your's

A CONSTANT READER.

"The Romish Missionaries, that were established here, have been sent away in one of the native vessels, it is supposed to California; they will lead a miserable life of it during their passage—at least we have every reason to believe so, from the well known character of the Master,—I pity them from my heart.

"Should the trade to China be thrown open, I have no doubt but these Islands will become of considerable importance; their situation for becoming a depot for East Indian and Chinese manufactures, intended for the New States in America, is most favorable; and if those goods could be purchased here, at a fair advance on the invoice, we should soon have great numbers of national vessels coming here, for the purpose of making their purchases, instead of allowing the Americans to have almost the exclusive right of supplying them at an extravagant price.

"I wonder, some of the invalids from India do not come here, for the purpose of renovating their health, as I certainly think the climate more favorable for them than the Cape of Good Hope, and they have always a number of opportunities of returning to China in the autumn, as there is never a season passes, that we have not three or four vessels sailing for China or Manila; and there is always a good opportunity of their going to England, by the way of Cape Horn, from the month of September to the latter end of November, or middle of December by whalers, or by the Hudson's Bay Company's ship.

"The trade to these Islands is, at present, in the hands of a few, and they (between ourselves) are all linked together, so that when a poor devil arrives, who has any thing to dispose of, there is only one person who wants to purchase, and he always divides with the others. If any person with a capital of $ 100,000 or $ 150,000 were to establish himself here, he might not only engross the trade at the Islands, but might have the greatest part of the California trade likewise. A small vessel, with a British register, might also be advantageously employed here in whaling in the summer, and collecting elephant oil in the winter, and shipping from here to England, or by taking it to Valparaisa or Lima, and shipping it from thence to England.

"The governor of this Island is just commencing to plant cotton, and I have no doubt but he will sell it low in the seed, so that a person importing one or two of the new cotton gins from America might make a good thing of it. If encouragement was given to foreigners, and the natives would sell their lands to them, I have no doubt but a few years would elapse before there would be a great trade here; but the Missionaries strongly oppose foreigners gaining any footing here, as it would interfere with their trade with the natives."

Woahoo, (Sandwich Is.)

PROJECTED NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA.

"The practicability of a most advantageous intercourse across the continent of America, from Canada, was long since demonstrated by that very adventurous traveller, Sir Alexander M'Kenzie.

"Mr. M'Taggart, who was an engineer employed at the Rediau Canal, observes, in his very instructive, although very quaintly written book, "but the grand Canadian Canal is not the Rediau Canal, nor the Welland Canal. These are only sections of it, which are to be met with on the grand line between Quebec and the noble summit level of Lake Superior. This famous canal will be finished in a few years, as far as the summit level. Steam-boats may go up from Quebec to Lake Superior ere three years from this time. From thence, with little trouble, they will pass through the *Notch* of the Rocky Mountains, and be locked down the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. The route, however, will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cook's River, or the large Salmon River at Nootka Sound. The town of Nootka is likely yet to be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plan, as the trade between it and the Oriental World may become wonderfully great in a short time. Then, when the steam-packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the stages will be London, Cove of Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Maitland, Erie, Huron, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabasca, Nootka, and Canton. Can this be called foolish prophecy, or an idle dream? By no means, it is perfectly practicable. The magnitude of the whole may probably be too much for the minds of the generality of mankind to grasp; but what signifies that? Were the work absolutely finished, millions would not believe it! Pagans consider the sun in a different light from astronomers. The eyes of both are dazzled by his beams, while his real nature is unknown—as far beyond the understanding of man as he is in miles from the earth, and probably farther."—*McGregor's British America.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	33	44	30:50	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
2	38	48	30:45	"	"
3	32	48	30:40	" "	"
4	47	58	30:30	" light breeze	"
5	48	65	30:25	" "	N a NW.
6	54	65	30:30	" moderate breeze	N.
7	43	57	30:40	" "	"
8	43	57	30:35	" "	"
9	40	58	30:40	" light breeze	"
10	52	65	30:30	" "	"
11	52	64	30:20	First part fine, middle and latter cloudy, with rain latter part, light breeze	"
12	48	49	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, moderate breeze first, parts; mid. and latter fresh breeze	"
13	35	38	30:40	Cloudy, with rain, fresh breeze	N a NW.
14	33	40	30:40	" throughout "	N.
15	38	42	30:30	" moderate breeze	N a NNW.
16	40	45	30:25	" with rain at times, moderate breeze	NNW.
17	40	42	30:15	" with constant rain, thunder and lightning in middle part, moderate breeze	NW.
18	38	42	30:25	Fine weather first part, middle and latter cloudy, with light rain at times, moderate breeze	"
19	33	40	30:30	Most part cloudy, moderate breeze	"
20	34	45	30:25	Fine weather throughout, fresh breeze	"
21	32	48	30:40	" moderate breeze	N a NW.
22	33	53	30:40	" "	"
23	38	55	30:45	" first part light breeze middle and latter	SW.
24	41	57	30:35	" light breeze	SE.
25	49	60	30:33	" light and variable	N a SE.
26	55	64	30:30	Cloudy, light breeze variable	NNW a SE.
27	56	64	30:25	" light breeze	SE.
28	56	66	30:20	" with rain, first part light, latter part fresh breeze	N.
29	44	57	30:40	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
30	43	58	30:40	" first part, middle and latter cloudy, with rain latter part, moderate breeze	"
31	50	57	30:25	Cloudy, with light rain throughout, light breeze	N a NNW.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. FEBRUARY 18th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	Pecul
„ very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	Pecul
Betel nut		4½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	— „
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35	Pecul
„ Mauritius		20 a 23	Pecul
Cochineal, Europe garbled		350 a 400	Pecul
„ ungarbled		220	Pecul
Copper, South American		15 a 16	Pecul
„ at Lintin for exportation		20	Pecul
„ Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50	Pecul
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10	Pecul
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.6	Pecul
„ Madras (old) 10. 3 (new) 11.2			Pecul
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	Piece
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾	Piece
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	Piece
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35	₩ Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42	—
„ „ 30 a 40		38	—
„ „ 40 a 70 not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩ Catty
Cubear		19 a 20	Catty
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	Catty
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	Catty
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½	Catty
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	Catty
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...		50 a 70	Catty
„ clarified		60 a 70	Catty
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	Pecul
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3	Pecul
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75	Pecul
Lead pig		4½	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	Pecul
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	Pecul
Opium, Patna } last year's		760 a 755	Chest
„ Benares } nominal			Chest
„ Bombay }		705	Chest
„ Damaun }			Chest
„ Turkey		none	₩ Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½	
Putchuck		13 a 14	Pecul
Quicksilver		57 a 58	Pecul
Rattans		2½ a 4½	100
Rice		2.40 a 2.50	Pecul
Rose Maloes		38	Pecul
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
„ Lintin		8½ a 8¾	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16	Pecul
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7	Pecul
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2	Pecul
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	Pecul
„ „ very fine		28 a 40	Pecul
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩ 100
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.	each
„ Sea Otter		45 a 50	each
„ Land „		5 a 6½	each
„ Beaver		4½ a 6½	each
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	each
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter .... *unsaleable*			
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩ Catty
Tin-plates		6 a 6½	₩ Box
Tin, Banca		15½	Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		14¾ a 15	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...		1.55 a 1.80	₩ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20	Piece
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „			Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „		28 a 30	Piece
Long-ells, ...		8	Piece
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₩ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		27	Pecul
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „		14 a 15	Pecul
„ buds ..		12 a 14	Pecul
China root		3½	Pecul
Cubebs .... none			Pecul
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4½	Pecul
Gamboge		75 a 85	Pecul
Glass beads		16 a 22	Pecul
Hartall		12 a 13	Pecul
Lead white		10	Pecul
„ red		11	Pecul
Mother of Pearl shells		20	Pecul
Musk		70 a 110	₩ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	100
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52	100
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48	100
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40	100
„ small none			100
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none	100
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90	100
„ Canton		62 a 63	100
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩ Catty
Rhubarb .. none			Pecul
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		300 a 303	Pecul
„ „ Tsatlee		352 a 360	Pecul
„ Canton N°. 1			Pecul
„ „ 2			Pecul
„ „ 3			Pecul
„ „ 4		none	Pecul
„ „ 1			Pecul
„ „ 5 2			Pecul
„ „ 3			Pecul
Sugar raw	Taels	6.2 a 6.4	Pecul
„ Pingfa		none	Pecul
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„	Pecul
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		7.8	Pecul
„ „ „ 2d. „		none	Pecul
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	Pecul
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28	Pecul
„ Campoy .. none			Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35	Pecul
„ Peko		38 a 60	Pecul
„ Ankoi Souchong none			Pecul
„ Hyson		55 a 70	Pecul
„ „ skin		26 a 35	Pecul
„ „ young		45 a 50	Pecul
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66	Pecul
„ Twankay		30 a 32	Pecul
„ Orange Peko		20 a 21	Pecul
„ Caper		20 a 22	Pecul
Tortoise shell ..	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	Pecul
Turmerick		5 a 5½	Pecul
Tutenague		13	Pecul
Vermilion		34 a 35	₩ Box
Whangbees		22 a 25	₩ 1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2 a 2½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... — ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ..,, ... ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ..,, .. ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The customary stagnation at this particular period, (the termination of the Chinese Year,) has pervaded our commerce in general during the past fortnight.

In COTTON no alteration in prices. The cargo of the LOWJEE FAMILY is not yet sold; but it is not expected to have any effect on the market.

OPIUM.—The market, since our last, has been flat, particularly for PATNA and BENARES; some barter transactions have taken place with RAW SILK, which have tended to reduce prices. MALWA has been more firm, and a good many chests have changed hands at Sp. Drs. 700 and 705 per chest; but prices for both descriptions of the drug are now nominal, and nothing doing; nor is any improvement expected till after the China new year.

No price has yet been established for the NEW OPIUM, nor has the quality of the drug been accurately ascertained, but it is said to be much the same as last year's the touch, of both kinds, about 48 to 50: the weight of PATNA is about 120½, and of BENARES 117½ catties per chest.

The deliveries up to the 16th consisted of

PATNA,	198
BENARES,	35
MALWA,	288½
Total	521½

In consequence of the stock of COCHINEAL being reduced to a very inconsiderable quantity, a few piculs, of good Europe garbled, have been sold as high as Sp. Drs. 400 per picul; but this is a price that cannot be relied upon under any extensive importation.

The holders of CLOVES have been making sales, at an improvement on former prices.

The PEPPER by the MOFFATT has been sold at 8½ per picul.

RATTANS, of the very best sort, will now realize 4¼ a 4½ per picul.

Some slight improvement in price has attended Straits' and Banca TIN, but the demand is trifling.

CASSIA is scarcely procurable even at our advanced quotations.

SUGARS have again advanced, owing to the demand for the interior.

WOOLLENS, of the first quality, will obtain the extent of our quotations.

TAYSAAM SILK has declined to 360 a 303; but the superior qualities of the TSAILEE are not to be purchased under Sp. Drs. 360 per picul; ordinary market qualities at Sp. Drs. 350 a 348 per picul.

BENGAL OPIUM, SEASON 1833. 1ST SALES.

PATNA,	2416 chests	highest	1170	lowest	1100	average	1133:7:8.
BENARES,	1122 ,,	,,	1126	,,	1090	,,	1100:3:9.

1st Sales	20th December,	3,538	chests
2nd ,,	20th February,	3,000	,,
3rd ,,	20th March,	2,000	,,
4th ,,	20th April,	2,000	,,
Total		10,538	,,

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

The RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, will sail on the 20th Instant. For freight of treasure, apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnston, will sail positively on the 5th of March. For freight apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF EUROPE.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain J. C. Ross. Apply to
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The barque SIR GEORGE MURRAY, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS DENT AND Co., or to the owner on board.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND PINANG.

The BUCEPHALUS, Captain Gottlieb, will sail from Lintin, with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th Feb. 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

FEBRUARY			FROM
1 Brit. brig	Bucephalus,	Gottlieb,	Singapore,
4 Neth. ship	Pleiades,	Ross,	Dassam,
5 Span. brig	Veloz,	Sota,	Manila,
7 French ship	Grand Duquesne,	Potestat,	Havre,
,, Brit. barque	Resource,	Smith,	Sydney & Java,
12 ,, ,,	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Sourabaya,
13 ,, ,,	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per RED ROVER.—E. W. Brightman, Esq.
LADY OF THE LAKE.—Captain Dudman.
RESOURCE.—A. Morrison, Esq.

SAILED

JANUARY			FOR
30 Span. brig	Triunfo,	Salado,	Manila,
,, ,, ,,	Brillante,	Pozuela,	
31 Port. ,,	Novo Viajante,	Jorge,	Lisbon,
FEBRUARY			
3 ,, ,,	Eliza,	Barradas,	Timor,
4 Span. ,,	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,
,, Port. ship	Eugenia,	Andrade,	Lisbon,
10 H. C. S.	Reliance,	Timins,	London,
,, Brit. ship	Carron,	Wilson,	Bombay,
12 ,, brig	Bee,	Warden,	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per BRILLANTE.—B. Carneiro, Esq.
H. C. S. RELIANCE.—Mrs. Brightman, Miss Barnard; H. Williams, H. G. Brightman, and Jabez Jenkins, Esqrs. and Lieut. McGregor.
CARRON.—James Matheson, W. M. Blanckenhagen, and G. Ogilvie, [Esqrs.

The JAMESINA has, we hear, returned to Lintin, from the East coast.

Letters from Manila mention the loss of the British ship HYDERY, from Sydney, on the Island of Mindanao. The crew went to Calcutta per DONA CARMELITA.

The H. C. S. SIR DAVID SCOTT and H. C. C. S. MOFFAT, will, it is expected, be despatched about the 25th.

The French ship CATHINKA, will leave for Havre, in a day or two.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG.
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c &c.

THE Editor of the Register will feel obliged to the Commander of any vessel arriving in China for information as to date of arrival, names of Passengers, &c. Blank forms, which Officers going on shore for a Pilot are requested to take the trouble to fill up, are left at Messrs. Markwick & Lane's, and at the Tavern, Prava grande, Macao.

☞ The "CANTON REGISTER" and "PRICE CURRENT," are published twice a month, at No. 3, Creek Hong. Subscription for both $ 12 per annum. Single Nos. may be had at Markwick and Lane's, or Robert Edwards', Canton; or at Markwick and Lane's, Macao.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. MARCH 4th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		
„ very superior		36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35		
„ Mauritius		20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		350 a 400		
„ ungarbled		220		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.6		
„ Madras (old) 10. 3 (new)		11.2		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		35	₩	Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42		—
„ „ 30 a 36		38		—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear		19 a 20		
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70		
„ clarified		60 a 70		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace	none			
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none			
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *last year's*		735 a 730		
„ Benares *nominal*				Chest
„ Bombay		700 a 705		
„ Damaun				
„ Turkey		none	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		57 a 58		
Rattans		2¾ a 4½		
Rice		2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		8½ a 8½		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩	100
„ Seal		1.80 a 2.		
„ Sea Otter		45 a 50		
„ Land „		5 a 6½		each
„ Beaver		4½ a 6½		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	*unsaleable*			
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catt
Tin-plates		6 a 6½	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		15¾ a 16		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.55 a 1.80	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		8		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecu

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		27		
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „		14 a 15		
„ buds		12 a 14		
China root		3¼		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		300 a 303		
„ „ Tsatlee		352 a 360		
„ Canton N°. 1				
„ „ 2				
„ „ 3				
„ „ 4		none		
„ „ 5 (1)				
„ „ 5 (2)				
„ „ 5 (3)				
Sugar raw	Taels	6.2 a 6.4		
„ Pingfa		none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		8.		„
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,				
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none			Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35		
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none			
„ Hyson		55 a 70		
„ „ skin		26 a 35		
„ „ young		45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66		
„ Twankay		30 a 32		
„ Orange Peko		20 a 21		
„ Caper		20 a 22		
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick		5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		32 a 33	₩	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₱ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ... ,, ... ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. .... ,, ... ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The merchants have scarcely returned to their usual operations of business. No transactions have taken place in the staple since our last. The cargo of the LOWJEE FAMILY is yet unsold; the stock on hand now consists of

BOMBAY,	32,288
BENGAL,	26,516
MADRAS,	1,830
Total	60,634 Bales.

OPIUM.—About 140 chests of new PATNA have been cleared without any price having been fixed; and a few sales, we understand, have been made to Europeans, at Sp. Drs. 665 a 660 per chest; but the market cannot be considered as yet opened.

A slight demand for last year's PATNA has appeared within these few days past, at the low rate of Sp. Drs. 735 per chest; but no enquiry whatever either for old or new BENARES.

Several small sales of MALWA have taken place at Sp. Drs. 705 a 700 per chest; but the market is at present very dull.

The stock of Canton SUGAR CANDY is reduced to about 2 a 3000 tubs, for which very high prices are demanded; and the supply for the ensuing season is expected to be very small, in consequence of the high price of Sugar.

TIN has improved a little, owing to the tea and silk merchants, who are on the point of departure.

TEAS have declined a little, in consequence of no further arrivals from America.

We have no other alterations to advise of.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY	ARRIVED		FROM
21 Span. ship	Sabina,	Somes,	Calcutta,
27 Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	,,

PASSENGER

Per WATER WITCH.—Charles Lyall, Esq.

FEBRUARY	SAILED		FOR
14 Port. ship	Admiral Buyskes,	DaCosta,	Singapore & Java
15 ,, ,,	Providencia,	Figueredo,	Batavia,
,, ,, brig	San Francisco Xavier	Danenberg,	Pinang,
16 Span. ,,	Constante,	Tayag,	Manila,
17 Brit. barque	Austen,	Rickett,	Batavia,
18 Am. ship	Emily Taylor,	Darling,	Boston,
19 Port. brig	Temerario,	Horja,	Bombay & Damaun
23 French ship	Cathinka,	Malescot,	Nantes,
26 Brit. barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta.
MARCH			
1 H. C. C. S.	Moffatt,	Cromarty,	Halifax,
,, H. C. S.	Sir David Scott,	Ward,	London.

PASSENGERS

Per AUSTEN.—Mrs. Ricketts and Mrs. Luthrop.
TEMERAIRO.—H. A. Leiria, Esq.
CATHINKA.—J. Labouchere and John Colville, Esqrs.
RED ROVER.—Captain Garstin, and F. T. Morris, Esq.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

The LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnston, will sail positively on the 5th of March. For freight apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.
Canton, 16th February, 1833.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The barque SIR GEORGE MURRAY, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS DENT AND CO., or to the owner on board.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Capt. J. C. Ross. Apply to

B. GERNAERT.

FOR SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND PINANG.

The BUCEPHALUS, Captain Gottlieb, will sail from Lintin with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 8th Feb. 1833.

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FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG, And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and Nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manilla and Havana Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

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ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 1st. OF MARCH, 1833.

		PATNA			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value	Chests.	Value
FEBRUARY	old	390	760	360380	61	760	53060	649	705	457545	1204	Sp. Drs. 870985
	new	94	670		10	670						
Ten previous months		4315		3549740	1216		947655	12953½		7214080	18484½	11711475
Consumption to 1st Mar.		4799		3910120	1287		1000715	13602½		7671625	19688½	12582460
Stock at Lintin ,,	old	835			226							
	new	1622			207			1784			4724	

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. MARCH 18th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		
„ very superior		36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₩	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35		
„ Mauritius		20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		350 a 400		
„ ungarbled		220		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		30 a 50		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.6		
„ Madras (old) 10. 3 (new)		11.2		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38	₩	Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42	—	
„ „ 30 a 36		40	—	
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear (*no demand*)				
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70		
„ clarified		60 a 70		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *new*		635 a 640		
„ Benares „		610		Chest
„ Bombay }		670 a 675		
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey		850	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		57 a 58		
Rattans		2¾ a 4½		
Rice		2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		8½ a 8¾		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₩	100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45		
„ Land „		4 a 7		each
„ Beaver		4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	*unsaleable*			
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catt
Tin-plates		6 a 6½	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		16 a 16½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.55 a 1.80	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		8		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecu

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „		14 a 15		
„ buds		12 a 14		
China root		3½		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		4½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		300 a 310		
„ „ Tsatlee		350 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1				
„ „ 2				
„ „ 3				
„ „ 4		none		
„ „ 5 1				
„ „ 2				
„ „ 3				
Sugar raw	Taels	6.4		
„ Pingfa		none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, (*little remaining*)		20 a 28		
„ Campoy none				Pecul
„ Souchong, (*mostly common kind*)		19 a 35		
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong none				
„ Hyson		55 a 70		
„ „ skin		26 a 35		
„ „ young		45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66		
„ Twankay		30 a 32		
„ Orange Peko		20 a 21		
„ Caper		20 a 22		
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick		5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		32 a 33	₩	Box
Whangbees		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 28¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In Cotton very few transactions have occurred since the holidays; and the unfavorable state of the weather has lately much interfered with the operations of the manufacturers.

We understand that part of the cargo of the Lowjee Family has been sold; about 500 bales at Taels 9:6 and 400 bales at Taels 9:2 per picul—importer's price.

Opium.—Some small sales of old and new Patna with a few sales on time of the new drug, have constituted the chief operations of our market during the past fortnight; during which time the price of the latter has been daily declining.

Within these few days past, Malwa has been offered by the Chinese, at Sp. Drs. 690 a 680, although the deliveries to the 15th have been great, consisting of

Patna, new	257
,, old	250
Benares, new	11
,, old	17
Malwa,	627
Total	1162 Chests.

Benares still continues out of request.

As the quantity of Turkey Opium, recently imported by the Boston, is supposed to be small, Sp. Drs. 850 per picul is readily obtainable for this description of the drug. The Chinese holders have been selling single piculs at Sp. Drs. 890.

A small parcel of Banca Tin has been sold at Sp. Drs. 17 per picul; but this price, it is thought, could not be obtained for any quantity, beyond a moderate importation.

A parcel of South American Copper remains at Lintin, in the hands of the importer.

Sugar is expected to be very scarce this season, in consequence of a partial failure of the sugar cane, and the increased demand from the northern provinces.

There has been a slight improvement in the article of Cotton Yarn; the price of Long Cloths is maintained under a steady demand; but Chintzes, Handkerchiefs, and similar manufactures are depressed by the large stocks still on hand. Woollens of good qualities are in request.

The quantity of Raw Silk now remaining is very inconsiderable, and of this there is a very small proportion of good quality.

The consumption of Cudbear is now so very small, that with the large stock on hand it is at present unsaleable.

Our recent advices from Manila state Sugar to have risen to Sp. Drs. 4¾ per picul, and Hemp, to Sp. Drs. 6¼—occasioned by the arrival of several American vessels.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in London: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, Bombay: ,, Remington and Co.
,, Calcutta: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, Singapore: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The barque Sir George Murray, 392 tons, now at anchor in the Typa, where she lies for inspection; she is nearly new, copper fastened, and needs no further description. Apply to Messrs. Thomas Dent and Co., or to the owner on board.

PROSPECTUS
OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

China, October 1st, 1832.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

March			From
2	Span. ship	Buen Suceso,	Cucullu	Manila,
3	,, ,,	N. S. del Rosario,	Cordero,	,,
,,	Amer. ,,	Boston,	Bancroft,	London,
4	,, ,,	Roman,	Lavender,	New York,
,,	,, ,,	Pearl,	Engle,	Valparaiso,
,,	,, brig	Bolivar Libertador,	Underwood,	Sandwich Is. & [Manila.

PASSENGER

Per Roman.—W. C. Hunter, Esq.

SAILED

March				For
6	Amer. ship	John and Elizabeth,	Hepburn,	Manila,
7	,, brig	Lancaster,	Jennings,	San Blas,
11	Brit. ship	Lowjee Family,	Johnstone.	Bombay,
,,	,, brig	Bucephalus,	Gottlieb,	Singapore,
13	Amer. ship	Romulus,	Harding,	New York,
14	Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta,
16	Dutch ship	Pleiades,	Ross,	Batavia,
,,	,, ,,	Atlas,	Symons,	,,
,,	French ,,	Grand Duquesne,	Podestat,	Manila & Havre,
,,	Brit. barque	Jamesina,	Hector,	Calcutta,

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott.—(Omitted in last No.) Captain Dudman.
Atlas.—Miss Symons.
Grand Duquesne.—C. Lyall, and B. Gernaert, Esqrs.
Water Witch.—R. Wilkinson, Esq.
Jamesina.—Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly.
Pleiades.—J. Rabbinell, Esq.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c &c.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, at Robt Edwards's, N°. 3 American Hong:

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weather shoes, from Stunt. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland; Very fine Irish linen; 10/4 damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half Hose, colored and plain. Very Fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Pint Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Bata via Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havanna and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles. &c. &c. &c.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. TUESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1833. NO. 4.

MARRIED.—On Monday, the 18th instant, at the Chapel of the British Factory, Macao, by the Revd. Charles Wimberly, THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Medical Establishment, to Miss CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of JOHN SHILLABER, Esq. of Salem, Massachusetts, U. S. of America. The ceremony was performed in the presence of W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq. (President of the Factory,) and a large circle of friends.

CANTON.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the American ship *Washington*, which has arrived at Manila, (from Cadiz the 25th of October,) we learn, that in consequence of the state of health of the king of Spain, a council of regency had been appointed, composed principally of constitutionalists, and having the queen at it's head. This augurs well for the Peninsula; and will probably have an effect on the affairs of Portugal.

From the latter country, no news of importance has reached us, except a report of the surrender of the whole of Don Miguel's fleet to Admiral Sartorius.

FORMOSA.—The insurrection on the island, which, at one time, threatened a protracted and serious opposition to the Chinese government, has been suppressed. Troops had been ordered from the provinces of *Shan-tung* and *Chih-le*, which previous to embarkation, were met by the intelligence of the "pacification" of the island. His Celestial Majesty is said to have recently regarded this affair in a more serious light, than at the first breaking out of the islanders, whom he dubbed "a mere assemblage of crows."

MACAO.—We hear, that an attempt has recently been made by the local officers, to interrupt the trade of Macao, by preventing the Chinese, usually engaged in working the cargo boats, from going in them outside the harbour. This, as great part of the cargo of many ships is received in the roads, would cause serious inconvenience, were it acted upon. We suppose, that the usual inducement, the hope of a bribe, prompted this attempt, which will, we believe, prove unsuccessful.

We have been informed, that the danger in Macao roads, which we formerly noticed, as discovered and touched on by the *Jamesina* in June last, still remains. It was, at the time, said that the government had taken measures to remove this, and it seems scarcely credible that they should not, ere this, have done so.

The Portuguese ship *Novo Paquete*, which sailed from Macao for Lisbon, in March last, has, it is said, been captured by the squadron of Don Pedro, and sent into Oporto.

We understand, that our friends at Macao, are about to establish an Italian Opera. A successful attempt was, some time since, made to get up one of Rossini's Operas; and the presence of some professional vocalists, recently arrived from Chili, will, we hope, supply the means for accomplishing what cannot fail to be a great addition to the amusements of the place.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The *Bolivar Libertador*, an American vessel, bound from the Sandwich Islands to Manila, has arrived at Lintin, having been refused admittance into the port of Manila, on account of her name. The authorities, we are told, sent off a few casks of water, and ordered her to quit the Spanish territories within a given time.

LINTIN.—We some time since, gave an account of the preservation of some Chinese, from a wreck near Lintin, by some English gentlemen, on their way from Lintin to Canton. We have since learnt the following particulars from the gentleman, to whose care they were left:—

"When I received them, they were all half dead; one man almost past recovery. By proper care, however, they all came round; and were landed on Lintin at their own request, after being on board two days. They were mandarins: had been attached to a boat with ten men—five of whom were drowned. When upset, they were cruizing after Ladrones, (query: were *they* not ladroning?)

"I offered to procure them a passage to Whampoa, in a mandarin boat, but they said, as these boats were engaged smuggling, they would not like to receive them; so I landed them on the island, with a bag of rice."

VOYAGES UP THE COAST.

At the present time, when voyages of adventure along the east coast of China have excited considerable attention, as well in India as here, we think we shall be rendering our readers an acceptable service, in laying before them all that may relate to the subject. The two following *Chops* merit attention, as they show, in plain terms, the anxiety, which the officers of the local government labor under, to make it appear to the Emperor, that trade is here conducted, as it is evident he wishes it to be, on the basis of fairness and "benevolence." In answer to the complaint which reached the Emperor, the parties mainly interested in the continuance of the present vicious and ricketty system, apply to the Hong-merchants, for corroboration of what they are pleased to represent to the Emperor, as the truth, viz: that the present is the "best possible" state of things that foreigners "jump for joy to pay the duties"; that the *consoo fund* is fairly levied, and appropriated, &c. &c. If, instead of asking the Hong-merchants, as to the "justice of their dealings," he had made the enquiry of the foreigners, he would have found,—what is well known to all,—that the complaints are not directed against the Hong-merchants, individually, but against the system; and, pushing the subject a little further, against the very men, who make these false reports to His Celestial Majesty.

The leniency, which they promise to use on the ship's return, *if it be found, that she merely designed to sell her cargo for higher prices in other provinces*, contrasts finely, with all the bullying and blustering, which they indulge in when "instructing" foreigners. Again; His Excellency the Governor, engages in case of "any Hong-merchant acting unjustly," to make it known to the Emperor, that the culprit may be punished, "*for it is his object to preserve mutual tranquility between the native and foreign merchants, in order to give effect to His Sacred Majesty's wish to facilitate commerce, and shew tenderness to strangers.*"

Why these attempts, and this anxiety to represent the foreign trade as properly and equitably conducted? Is it not evident, that the wish of the Emperor is, that such *should be* the case, and that he has begun to suspect, that there is some remissness or participation on the part of the local government, in the abuses of which he has heard? This appears to us the only feasible explanation, and (if our opinion be well founded,) it proves, more than volumes could do—what all acquainted with China believe to be the case,—that the officers of the Canton government form the only obstacle to the attainment of a fair and liberal system, that would be equally advantageous to all parties engaged in it, but in which peculation and bribery, on the gigantic scale to which they are now carried, would not be practicable. The remedy is, we trust, fast approaching:—every vessel that is heard of on the coast cannot fail to strengthen the suspicion already produced, and it may be that "the voyages up the coast," will, by exciting attention to the subject, tend to effect a change from the present unjust and absurd system.

Substance of governor *Loo's* report to the Emperor, concerning ships going to the northeast. (A copy received February 13th, 1833.)

The first part of the document refers to the Imperial order sent from Peking, on the appearance of the *Amherst*, on the coast of *Shan-tung*. Governor *Le's* disgrace prevented his sending up a final reply to His Majesty, and governor *Loo* was so busy with the rebels at the *Leen-chow* hills, that he deferred writing fully on the subject till after his arrival at Canton.

Loo quotes the Imperial Order, of July the 28th, 1832, where mention is made of two printed papers, the purport of which was, that trade was not conducted justly at Canton. To answer this allegation, his excellency gives the contrary assertion of *How-qua*, Junior, *How-qua*, &c., in a statement sent in by them to government. They declare that the *consoo fund* is raised by an accurate estimate of the exports and imports, according to old regulations, on which there has long been a mutual good understanding; that all commercial transactions are voluntary—there is nothing compulsory—if one Hong-merchant does not give satisfaction, the foreign merchant may go to another; and, whenever the foreigners please, they may petition government. The merchants are astonished, that foreigners should run to other provinces with these complaints; it is all a pretext for opening a trade to other ports, &c.

Governor *Loo* inquired of *Chung*, the Hoppo, and he gave quite as favorable an opinion of the state of things at Canton. Ever since the port charges were diminished, in the 10th year of His Majesty's reign, the foreigners have been very grateful to the Emperor for his tenderness and kindness, and have jumped for joy to pay their duties. The English who have usually twenty ships a year, had, on the 27th of the 11th moon, twenty-two at Whampoa, and the chief had delivered his cargoes, and paid his duties, as usual, with perfect tranquility and obedience. The Americans and the country traders, and other nations who come to Canton, had not said a word contrary to the above, and what the Hong-merchants had said, about the justice of their dealings, was quite worthy of credit.

As to the ships *Hooheame* and *Keale*, there were no such names to be found among those that had come to Canton; and the chief Plowden and others had said they knew of no such name. Besides they, being at Canton, were tens of thousands of Chinese miles from their native country: they could not tell what ships might go to *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung* &c. However, as prices were higher in the northern ports than at Canton, it is possible that speculators might get up false names of ships, and go in quest of gain.

Still, His Excellency remarks as, by law, English ships are not allowed to go to other provinces to trade, it is incumbent to adopt some regulations to prevent them.

The opinions of Admiral *Le*, of the criminal judge, and the provincial treasurer, have been taken on the subject. And since the seas of Canton and the Chinese coast communicate with foreign seas, the northern ports may be approached by ships that do not touch in Canton. If ships which have entered by the great Ladrone, (which is the most southern island by which foreign ships do enter,) and afterwards proceed to the north; the authorities at the island of *Nam-ow* (D'Anville *Nan-ngao*) on the borders of *Canton* and *Fuh-këen*, ought to be able to see and intercept them; and, for such ships, the Canton government be made responsible. But, for ships that may go the northwards by the exterior seas, without touching at Canton, the governments of the northern provinces should be made responsible. Thus, the responsibility will be shared among those whose duty it is to prevent foreign ships approaching the coast to trade, and, the trade being rendered impracticable, the attempts will cease. When no money is to be made, the gain-schemers will discontinue their efforts. Should however the officers on the coast connive at trade, or receive bribes, the provincial governments will, by these regulations, be able to point out the offenders to the Emperor, and have them dismissed the service and punished. In these opinions, Governor *Loo*, Hoppo *Chung*, and the Foo-yuen *Choo* all agree.

Moreover, should the Hong-merchants deal unjustly—as soon as it is discovered, His Excellency promises, to make it known to the Emperor, that the culprit may be punished, for it is his object to preserve mutual tranquility between the native and foreign merchants, in order to give effect to His Sacred Majesty's wish, to facilitate commerce, and shew tenderness to strangers.

Before sending off the above document, His Excellency received an Imperial Order, dated 6th of January, (11th moon, 16th day), respecting a ship on the coast of Tartary, part of which he quotes, and gives the reply as a postcript.

Reply of Governor *Loo* and his colleagues, *Choo*, the Foo-yuen, and *Chung*, the Hoppo, to the first order, from *Peking*, concerning a ship on the coast.

In obedience to the order received, we forthwith issued commands to the Admiral, and all the *Taou*, *Foo*, *Chow*, and *Hëen* officers on the coast, to keep up a constant look out on the boundaries; and, as soon as the said foreign vessel should shew herself on the borders of the province, immediately to despatch an armed force to bring her to the provincial city, that we, in reverent obedience to the Imperial Orders, may strictly interrogate the said foreign vessel, to ascertain what her intention was, by disobeying the laws, in not coming to Canton, but going to other provinces. And also to ascertain clearly from her by what sea path she passed by and went. On which evidence we shall act.

If it be found, that she merely designed to sell her cargo for higher prices in other provinces, and had no other intention, we will order the Hong-merchants to trade justly with her; and direct the said chief to put her under strict control, till her hold is empty; and then drive her away to her own nation.

At the same time we ordered the Hong-merchants *Woo-show-chang*, (How-qua, junior) and others, in obedience to the Imperial order, to enjoin commands upon the said chief, stating that, according to the regulations of the Celestial Empire, the said nation's foreign ships, are permitted to trade only at Canton: they are not allowed to go clandestinely to other provinces. Hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, that they obey the fixed laws—they must not disobey—clearly and decidedly are the commands given to be obeyed.

After this the said Hong-merchants presented a petition from the said chief and others, Plowden, Davis and Daniell, their names being united, saying:—

"Of the various English ships belonging to our English nation, none have gone to the north east seas; but we, living at Canton, are far from the exterior seas,—we really cannot know what is doing: hereafter, however, we will, in reverent obedience to the Imperial order, communicate orders to the English nation, and the nations dependant upon it—that, exclusive of Canton, the merchant ships of all nations are disallowed going to other provinces of China to trade." Thus the petition came before us from the Hong-merchants.

On examining its sentiment and phraseology, they appeared perfectly submissive* and tremblingly fearful.

Having given orders to the Admiral, commandants, and other officers on the coast, to look out for a foreign vessel from the northeast, and, as soon as she is delivered over by the men-of-war of *Peking*, *Keang-nan*, *Chë-keang*, and *Fuh-këen* provinces, to transfer her to us, that we may investigate and again report to the Emperor the facts; we now append what we have already done obediently on this subject, and lay it before the sacred glance of His Imperial Majesty.

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* In two copies SHUN, "deep," is used instead of SHUN, "obedient," or "submissive." As "deep" makes no sense, it must be supposed the word "deep" is intended for "obedient."

It is hardly necessary, that we here comment on the humble style in which all communications from Europeans are, with the view of administering to the national vanity, represented as written. This is "old custom."

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Many of our readers may remember, that the petition to the House of Commons, from the British Merchants of Canton, concluded with the expression of a hope, that measures might soon be adopted to place the trade with this country on a better footing than it had hitherto boasted, and pointed out as the best means for so doing "the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China." We have, since then, seen this argument several times taken up, and we think, that but few can doubt the beneficial results, which would follow the adoption of such a measure. The main difficulty seems to be the discovery of some "insular possession," so situated, as to command the coast of China, and yet so far distant, as to be beyond the limits which any country could justly claim, as those of her natural dominion. The islands at the mouth of the noble estuary of the Canton river, well adapted as many of them are, might be considered so much belonging to this province as to expose to the charge of invasion, any power, which might by force hold them as it's own. The facility, with which this could be effected by any maritime power, would certainly scarcely warrant the possession. Macao, desirable as such a place would be, and eminently useful to an energetic and industrious people, is at present only to be viewed with regret; for the tacit compact by which it is now held is so well adapted to both the powers interested in it's continuance, that it's peaceable surrender to a more active nation is more to be wished than even hoped for.

The island of Formosa, important as are it's possession and productions for a distant commercial settlement, is too deficient in good ports, and perhaps too thickly populated on the side opposite to the main land, to be thought of, unless the settlement were to be a large and strong one, such as that of the Dutch, at Port Zelanda. The rapid currents in the Strait, and the frequency of tyfoons, to which it is subject, would render such a settlement an unsafe one; the Dutch having been so well aware of these dangers, that, if we recollect aright, they considered one of five of all ships, which sailed these seas, as devoted to destruction. The same would apply to the *Bashees* and *Ponghou* or *Piscadore* islands, on which, as is well known, the Dutch had established themselves, in defiance of the Chinese, until bought off by the offer of Formosa.

The *Loo-choo* islands must, for the present, at least, be regarded as unapproachable; and the small islands at the mouth of the *Yang-tse-keang*, or the archipelago of *Chu-san*, would, in the present age of ultra refinement, be, we suppose, considered a trespass to avail of, although our more adventurous or less delicate ancestors, in their wisdom, managed to establish a recognised factory among them, which we hardly know the cause for our having relinquished.*

Of the seas of China and Japan, we were, till within a few years, most profoundly ignorant, and we are now but beginning to form an acquaintance with them. The surprise, which Captain Basil Hall's visit to the *Loo-choos* inspired in all our geographers is a sufficient proof of this ignorance, and it is quite as surprising, that so large a groupe of islands as that to which we are now about to direct the attention of our readers, should have been till within the last ten years, so completely unknown, as to have no place in our charts. With the view of attracting the attention of others, better qualified than ourselves to the task, we subjoin the following descriptions of

THE BONIN ISLANDS.

Description of the *Mou-nin-(sima) Islands—from *Sankokf-tsu-ran*, a Japanese work, printed at Yeddo, 1785.

(The original discoverer of these islands is said to have been one *O kassa wara*, who made a chart and gave them his name, by which they are commonly known to the Japanese.) They are about 583 geographical miles from the island of *Fatsisio*, which is the southernmost of the Japanese group, and distant from *Yssou* about 200 miles. Between *Fatsisio*, and the northernmost of the *Woonin* group, are five other islands, of which one is a naked rock. The group is composed of ninety-nine islands, of which the most considerable are two large ones, two of middling size, and four smaller. These ten are spacious, and covered with herbs and trees; the plains offer an agreeable residence for man—as to the others, they are nothing but steep, sterile, and uninhabitable rocks. This archipelago is in N. Lat. 27°; the climate warm; and the vallies, situated between the high mountains, fertile, and watered by rivulets. These islands produce vegetables, grain of all kinds, great quantities of pasture and sugar cane. The tallow tree (*croton sebiferum*) and the wax tree grow here.

"The fishery is productive, and it is very probable, that mines of metals and precious stones may be found.

"Few quadrupeds are to be seen. Some of the trees grow to so large a size, that a man can hardly clasp them, and to a height of two hundred feet: the wood is hard and beautiful. Palm trees of great height, the cocoa-nut, betel-nut, camphor, red sandal-wood, mountain fig, mulberry, cinnamon trees, and many others are also found. Among the plants are the *smilax china*, and others used in medicine.

"The birds are in abundance, so tame, as to be caught by the hand. There are several kinds of parrots, herons, partridges, and some birds like the white sea gull, but three feet long, (the gannet?)

"The chief productions of the mineral kingdom in this archipelago are alum, green vitriol, stones of various colors, petrifactions, &c.

"In the sea are whales, great lobsters, enormous shell fish, and sea eggs This part of the ocean is in general rich in various productions."

The Japanese geographer then gives the substance of a description of these islands, by three inhabitants of *Nangasaki*, "men well versed in astronomy and geography, and accompanied by the master of the dock yard of Yeddo," who put to sea in 1675, in a large junk, built by a Chinese carpenter, and manned by thirty sailors. They, it seems, steered for, and took their departure from *Fatsisio*, and sailing south-east, came in sight of the groupe of ninety islands. Of these they drew up a chart, and wrote a very detailed account; returning to Japan within two months and a half.

"The largest of the islands is about forty-eight miles in circuit, another is thirty-two, besides which, there are eight of from six to twenty miles round. These ten islands have level lands, which might be inhabited, and on which all sorts of grain would succeed well. The climate is warm

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* "Among these numerous islands (Chu-san) there are almost as many valuable harbours or places of perfect security, for ships of any burden. This advantage, together with that of their central situation, in respect to the eastern coast of China, and the vicinity of Corea, Japan, Leoo-keoo, and Formosa, attract considerable commerce especially to Ning-poo, a city of great trade in the adjoining province of Che-kiang, to which all the Chu-san islands are annexed. From one port in that province twelve vessels sail, annually, for copper to Japan.

"Soon after the Clarence had anchored, some civil and military officers came on board to enquire the occasion of her visit; which being declared, it was settled that the party should go ashore the next morning, and wait on the governor to make their demand. With these officers came, to serve as an interpreter, a Chinese merchant, who had formerly been connected in trade with the agents of the East India Company, while they were allowed to frequent this part of China. He still retained somewhat of the English language. By this man's account the English had given no just cause of dissatisfaction in this place, though they have been interdicted from it, through the means, as it is most likely, of the superior influence of the officers governing at Canton, who are supposed to draw large sums from the accumulation of foreign trade in that port; and perhaps also from the increasing apprehension, on the part of the Chinese government, of the ill effects which might arise from an unrestrained communication between foreigners and the subjects of that empire, in several of its ports at the same time. The Chinese merchant still recollected with pleasure the names of Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Bevan, two of the Company's principal agents at Ning-poo and Chu-san; and indulged a hope that the English trade would be again permitted there."—*Sir G. Staunton's Embassy of Lord Macartney.*

* Derived, we presume, from the Chinese Woo-min, literally signifying "without people,"

and favorable to cultivation, as may be inferred from the geographical position. There are many precious productions. The other seventy islands are masses of rock, which produce nothing.

"A colony of thieves, condemned to hard labor, has been sent to these islands: they till the ground, and form plantations. They are united in villages: the same things are grown as in the other parts of the empire. One can go to these islands, and bring back the produce the same year. Commercial relations have thus been established, and considerable profit is derived from them."

The writer proceeds—"In the years from 1771 to 1780, I, the author of this work, was employed in the province of *Fisen*: I there became acquainted with a Dutchman, named Arend Werler Veit, who shewed me a geography, in which mention is made of some islands, situated about six hundred and forty miles to the south east of Japan, and which the author named *Woeste Eiland* (desert island): he says, that the islands are not inhabited; but that several kinds of herbs and trees are found there. The Japanese have established a colony on one of these islands, on which grain and other things prosper. Notwithstanding the length of the navigation, this establishment is useful for us. As to the Dutch company, it could find but little profit from the possession of these islands."

Captain Beechey, who visited the "Bonin" islands in June 1837, in H. M. S. *Blossom*, and took formal possession of them in the name of His Britannic Majesty, thinks that the foregoing descriptions cannot apply to the *Yslas del Arzobispo*, with which they are usually confounded: the striking dissimilarities which appear between his account, and that of the Japanese proves either that these islands are a distinct groupe, or that the Japanese had considerably embellished their description of them, as well as of the settlement which they state to have been formed. No temples, or remains of villages, are now to be seen, nor any marks of former cultivation. The account of the Japanese, although in many points contradicted by Captain Beechey, and subsequent visitors, has been also, in many points, corroborated by them, and it seems more than probable, that the islands may have been once or twice casually visited by that people; but not colonised, on account of their great distance, and the dangers of the navigation.

So little was the existence of these islands known, notwithstanding their proximity to the track of Cook, and our most illustrious discoverers, that they were expunged from the charts, and only restored when the late M. Remusat caused the Japanese map to be lithographed in 1817.

Recent visiters confirm Captain Beechey's contradiction of the Japanese description of the quantity of table land to be found on the islands. Since his visit, a Russian discovery ship, and some whalers, have touched at the islands, on which are now a few settlers, who have the British flag flying. A recent visiter describes the islands as a mass of craggy rocks or mountains, covered with a rich soil, and wooded from the water's edge to the very top: the wood not very thick; the climate mild, except in summer, when it is said to be very warm. A few shocks of earthquakes had been felt, but none of any consequence; one tyfoon, or hurricane, had also occurred. Tobacco and Indian corn had been sown, and succeeded; and from the soil and climate, it was confidently supposed, that any thing could be grown. Sandal wood of good quality, was found, but small, and scarce. The islands abound in in wild hogs, some of immense size; fish and turtle are caught, in great numbers; but sharks of great ferocity swarmed in the bay. The harbour, in the largest island of the centre group, Captain Beechey named Port Lloyd: the island itself was named in honor of Sir R. Peel.

In the southern group no harbour has as yet been found, —the islands merit no particular description. Those forming the northern groupe, are smaller islands, consisting of fo r of middling size, surrounded by many rocks above water.

The Bonin islands are so centrically situated with regard to Japan, Corea, and the other now sealed countries of the east, that, although more distant from the coast of China than could be wished, as the site of a commercial settlement, they are by no means so much so as to be ineligible; the less, as we suppose, few would be inclined to doubt, or call in question, our right to the possession of them. Situated in about N. Lat. 27° and E. Long. 140°; not too far from Japan, or China, to render intercourse impossible, even to vessels of those countries; and affording ample facilities for communication by European ones; in a pleasant and temperate climate, with a good harbour, a soil capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate zone, well adapted as a rendezvous for the whalers, which frequent those seas; we know of few groups of islands in this quarter, which so much deserve attentive consideration. For the translations from the Japanese, we are indebted to M. Klaproth, who published them in the *Journal Asiatique* for 1825. M. Remusat has also given an account of them in his *Description d'un groupe d'iles peu connu.*

MANILA.

The official report for 1832, gives the following as the summary of the foreign trade during the year.

Total number of vessels arrived 136, *viz.*:

	In No.	Specie imported.
American	35	Sp. Drs. 287,279
British	34	113,512
China (Junk)	1	
Cochin Chinese (Ship)	1	7,000
Danish	2	
Dutch	2	
French	3	8,000
Hamburg	1	
Portuguese	2	17,800
Spanish	53	30,209
	136	Sp. Drs. 464,300

		Goods.	Treasure.
Total value of Imports under national flag		427,051	30,200
„	Foreign flags	777,843	434,000
		1,204,894	464,300
Total value of Exports under national flag		558,846	308,159
„	Foreign flags	972,694	9,831
		Sp. Drs. 1,531,540	Drs. 317,990

Gross amount of duties, including customs, port dues, tonnage, &c. year 1832 ..... Sp. Drs. 227,091
Do. for 1831 ..... „ 244,006

Of the specie exported, Sp. Drs. 308,159 was in Spanish vessels to Cadiz and Coruna; the remainder to China and Cochin China.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	57	67	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, light breeze	N a NW.
2	60	67	30:25	„ throughout, light breeze	SE.
3	56	63	30:30	„ most part, moderate breeze	N a NW.
4	50	62	30:30	Fine weather, moderate breeze	„
5	54	60	30:20	Cloudy, at times a fresh breeze	E a SE.
6	56	63	30:05	„ with light rain at times, light breeze	„
7	61	64	29:95	„ most part rain, light and variable	SE a NNW.
8	56	58	30:00	„ most part a fresh breeze	N a NW.
9	45	42	30:19	Rain throughout, with a fresh breeze	N.
10	38	44	30:20	Cloudy, with rain at times „	„
11	35	39	30:30	Most part rain, „	„
12	37	40	30:10	Cloudy, „	„
13	38	39	30:40	„ most part rain, „	„
14	33	38	30:40	„ with drizling rain at times, fr. breeze	NNW.
15	32	40	30:30	„ throughout, fresh breeze	N a NNW.
16	32	49	30:30	Fine weather, fresh breeze	N.
17	44	54	30:20	„ moderate breeze	E a SE.
18	52	58	30:20	Cloudy, light breeze „	N.
19	54	66	30:20	„ „	S a SE.
20	55	63	30:20	Fine weather, light breeze	SE.
21	57	67	30:15	„ moderate breeze	„
22	55	67	30:05	„ mostly light breeze	„
23	56	70	30:10	„ light breeze	„
24	58	67	30:10	Cloudy throughout, light breeze	SE.
25	57	70	30:00	Fine weather, „	„
26	60	67	30:00	First part, foggy, cloudy throughout, with a fresh breeze latterly	SE a E.
27	57	62	30:10	Cloudy throughout, at times a freesh breeze	E a SE.
28	57	49	30:20	„ with frequent rain, fresh breeze	N a NNW.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

APRIL 4th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	₰	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	4½		
Birds' nests	26 a 40	₰	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 30	—	„
Cloves Molucca	32 a 35		
„ Mauritius	20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	220 a 230		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 60		
Cotton Bombay	Taels 8 a 10		
„ Bengal	8.5 a 9.8		
„ Madras	11.5		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2⅔ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1⅔ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38	₰	Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30	42		—
„ „ 30 a 36	40		—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar	30	₰	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	50 a 70		
„ clarified	60 a 70		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	2.75 a 3		
„ scrap	1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 770 *new*	655		
„ Benares	„ 625		
„ Bombay	605 a 610		Chest
„ Damaun			
„ Turkey nominal	850	₰	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a 8		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	59 a 60		
Rattans	2¾ a 4		
Rice	2.40 a 2.50		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	45 a 50	₰	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents 70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a 60	₰	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4½	₰	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	5	₰	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter			
Thread, Gold & Silver	32 a 35	₰	Catty
Tin-plates	8	₰	Box
Tin, Banca	16 a 16½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.55 a 1.80	₰	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	30 a 32		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,	8		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a 90	₰	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs. 2. 25		
Anniseed star	10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of	1.50	₰	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	₰	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	₰	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 11½ „	14 a 15		
„ buds	12 a 14		
China root	3¼ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	4¼		
Gamboge	75 a 85		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	12 a 13		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a 110	₰	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	52		
„ „ „ 2nd „	47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.	38 a 40		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1½	₰	Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	305 a 310		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1			
„ „ 2			
„ „ 3			
„ „ 4	none		
„ „ 5 1			
„ „ 5 2			
„ „ 5 3			
Sugar raw	Taels 6.4		
„ Pingfa	none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	„		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none		Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*	19 a 35		
„ Peko	38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none		
„ Hyson	55 a 70		
„ „ skin	26 a 35		
„ „ young	45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder	64 a 66		
„ Twankay	none		
„ Orange Peko	none		
„ Caper	20 a 22		
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs. 1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	5 a 5¼		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	34 a 35	₰	Box
Whanghees	22 a 25	₰	1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The transactions in our market during the past month have not been extensive, not more than 8000 bales having been delivered; but prices are fully maintained.

The present stock consists of BOMBAY, 22,406
BENGAL, 20,237
MADRAS, 1,348

Total Bales 43,991

OPIUM.—The price of new PATNA has revived a little since the arrival of the FALCON; but the market is very dull, and few sales have been effected.

MALWA has been daily declining; and we hear of sales having been made as low as Sp. Drs. 605 per chest.

There is not much demand for TURKEY, and prices have lately declined.

Notwithstanding some recent arrivals of QUICKSILVER, prices are supported by a demand for the article.

Some recent importations of SPELTER have realized Sp. Drs. 4¼ per picul.

TIN PLATES have advanced to Sp. Drs. 6 per box, and are in request.

Europe garbled COCHINEAL cannot be quoted higher than Sp. Drs. 350 per picul; and would be much influenced by importations direct from America.

A slight decline in the prices of PEPPER and RATTANS has lately taken place.

No alteration in the price of NANKIN RAW SILK, the holders not relaxing in their demands.

No good MUSK now procurable.

SUGAR, in our last Price Current from MANILA, is quoted at Sp. Drs 5 per picul, and in demand.

Our advices from JAVA mention, that the JAPAN COPPER, imported there this season, is to be coined into Doits. About 10,000 piculs of BANCA TIN sold there at auction on the 30th Jan. at an average of Silv. Fs. 33:27.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at ROBT EDWARDS's, N°. 3 American Hong:

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weather shoes, from Stunt. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland; Very fine Irish linen; 10/4 damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half Hose, colored and plain. Very Fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Pint Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Batavia Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havanna and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles. &c. &c. &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
19 Span. schooner	Correo de Manila,	Marcaida,	Singapore,
26 Brit. barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,
28 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,
,, Dutch ship	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
29 Amer. brig	Beta,	Cleveland,	Boston & Batavia,
,, ,, ship	Washington,	Jefferson,	Cadiz & Manila,
30 Span. brig	Constante,	Cagigas,	Manila,

PASSENGERS

Per FALCON.—Mrs. and Miss Stocker, and Mr. Ogilvie.

MARCH	SAILED		FOR
*18 Dutch ship	Atlas,	Symons,	Batavia,
*19 ,, ,,	Pleiades,	Ross,	,,
,, Amer. ,,	Globe,	Dixey,	Philadelphia,
*22 French ,,	Grand Duquesne,	Podestat,	Manila & Havre,
26 Brit. barque	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Singapore & Batavia,
28 Amer. ,,	Pearl,	Engle,	Manila,
31 ,, ship	Covington,	Holbrook,	Baltimore,
,, ,, ,,	Alexander,	Swift,	New York.
APRIL			
3 Brit. brig	Resource,	Smith,	Hobart Town.

PASSENGERS

Per LADY OF THE LAKE.—Capt. and Mrs. McDonnell.
RESOURCE.—A. Morrison, Esq.

The American ships "Rasselas" and "Washington" are under despatch for Manila, and the "Roman" and "Bolivar Libertador" for New York.

The Portuguese ship "Susanna," (late "Sir George Murray") is expected to leave for Sourabaya to-day.

The Dutch ship "L'Esperance" from Java to China, has we hear, put back for repairs, having been run on board of by an American ship.

The "Falcon," for Bengal, will be despatched in two or three days.

ARRIVALS AT ANJER FROM CHINA.

Jan. 4 Brit. ship Troughton, Thomson, for London.
,, 14 Amer. ,, Lion, Rich, for New York.
,, 17 Dutch ,, Jeanetta Philippina, Kenk, Amsterdam.
,, 25 Danish ,, Sijden, Burd, Hamburg.

* These ships were erroneously reported in our last as having sailed on or before the 17th.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The GRACE, Captain Grüm, will be despatched from Whampoa in all this month. For freight apply to

DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE & Co.
Canton, April 4, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 31st OF MARCH, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
MARCH..	old	362	750	271500	34	750	25500	882	665	586530	1727	1,174,830
	new	427	650	277550	22	625	13750					
Eleven previous months..		4799		3,910125	1287		1,000715	13602½		7,671625	19688½	12,582,465
Consumption to 1st April.		5588		4,459170	1343		1,039965	14484½		8,258155	21415½	13,757,295
Stock at Lintin..	old	528			129			924			3087	
	new	1304			202							

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 13th APRIL, 1833. NO. 5.

CANTON.

FORMOSA.—The accounts which we hear of the state of things in this island, are so various and contradictory, that it is not easy to arrive at any thing approaching to the truth. Some of the insurgents appear to have been subdued, more by treachery, and bribery, than the force of arms; but others are said to be still holding out in formidable strength against the government. We are not, however, in possession of any particulars.

MACAO OPERA.—The members of the *corps operatique*, recently arrived from South America, *en route* for Calcutta, have determined on remaining during the summer months at Macao, where a subscription has been already entered into, to enable them to get up a succession of Italian Operas, the first, we suppose, ever attempted in the celestial empire. The performances are to be twice a month. The first *(Il Barbiere)* was announced for the 8th Inst., but the ill health of some of the corps has caused a postponement.

MACAO.

We had occasion, some short time since, to notice an interruption to the commerce of this place, by a regulation prohibiting the shipment of cargo on board of vessels in the roads of Macao; and according to the information which we had received, gave the credit of this restriction to the Chinese local authorities. In this we find, that we were in error; this act of illiberality and impolicy being due to the Portuguese Senate, which, we hear, has, doubtless with the view of increasing the riches and resources of the place, resolutely determined on driving away from their port the small remains of the once great trade, which it formerly possessed, and which it might still enjoy, were the capabilities of the place left to their own free development, unhampered by restrictions and prohibitions, by which commerce may be destroyed, but can never be created.

It is with considerable reluctance, that we approach this subject; but the effect of these recent enactments will be for a time, at least, so severely felt by all engaged in foreign commerce, especially that with the Straits, that we cannot allow them to pass by, without at least recording our opinion of them, and of the sentiments which have given them birth.

To make many of our readers acquainted with the facts of the case, it is necessary to inform them, that since the forced withdrawal of the Opium trade from Macao, consequent on regulations of the nature of these now attempted, a considerable portion of the trade of the place has consisted in the landing of cargoes, destined for Canton, from vessels not intending to enter within the Bocca Tigris: the duties and charges, on goods so landed, amounting to about the same sum as would be paid for sending them direct to Whampoa by another ship from Lintin. In like manner, great part of the outward cargoes of many vessels was sent to Macao for shipment in the roads. The amount of duties produced by this transit system was considerable, and employment was thus afforded to numbers of the population, including agents, proprietors of the cargo boats, which possessed the privilege of carrying goods to and fro, porters, &c. &c. The trade, which might, by moderation and economy, have been increased to a great extent, it is now sought to convert, by compulsion, into one which may, more directly tend to the augmentation of the revenue, by prohibiting all communication with vessels not entering the harbour. The dues are so heavy as effectually to prevent the adoption of this alternative, and the consequence will, of course, be the total withdrawal of the trade, and the formation of some new channel in which it may be carried on, free from the chance of interruption by like ill-judged and vexatious interference. Plans for this purpose already exist, and, we doubt, not will be soon matured and acted upon.

The old adage *quem Deus vult perdere prius ille dementat* has never been more completely borne out than in the case of governments ruined by their own acts:—for them indeed the lessons of wisdom are valueless, and the experience of ages is in vain—they go on from impolicy to injustice in the silly endeavour to force a trade, which they wanted the sense to preserve; and flounder on from one act of folly to another, till those whom they should have cherished as their friends, grown weary of jealousies and exactions, are fain to abandon them to the misery and ruin, to which a few years cannot fail to consign them.

The decrease in the once great commerce of Macao; the withdrawal of the Opium trade from their port; their diminished resources; and the general decline of a place which should be a scene of activity and opulence; might have convinced the rulers that the system on which they have acted—and to which they cling the closer, as it were in defiance of experience—was a delusive one: The same might have been deduced from the signal failures which have attended the attempts on the part of the ignorant Chinese authorities to exact exorbitant sums from all vessels entering *their* harbor; as it was in order to avoid these extortions that small vessels have resorted to Lintin, or taken advantage of the very landing system at Macao, to retain which, it seems to be now thought foreigners will submit to any enactment, however extortionate or absurd. The originators of this plan are deceived—commerce must be free, or it cannot flourish; and of this the history of their own settlement might have afforded a sufficiently striking testimony—which should not be lost upon them. If, instead of increasing disabilities, and multiplying exactions, a fair, moderate, and liberal system were established, commerce would revive, and again flourish; and, although the greater capital and industry of foreigners would make them the greater gainers by the change, yet the place itself could not fail to reap important advantages from a system based on liberality and common sense. The fable of the goose with the golden eggs, though highly applicable, is too well known to require repetition: we however, recommend the moral to the consideration of those who may have been the originators of a measure, which, if carried into effect, it requires no extraordinary sagacity to foresee, will give a fatal blow to the trade, which previous acts of a similar nature have till now failed to destroy.

For the following sketch, which will be found to bear out our views on the subject, we are indebted to a small work, which appeared last year,* and which we take to ourselves some shame for not having previously noticed. The author may feel convinced, that the neglect has arisen from no undervaluation of his labors, which we, in common we believe with all other foreigners here, hope to see before the world in a more extended form. Although, (imitating the modest titles selected by modern continental literati for some of their most valuable productions,) the author styles his work "*A Contribution to an Historical Sketch*," it contains as much real information, about the subjects on which it treats, as might, in the present day, have been, with the aid of a few plates, and a little of the science of bookmaking, manufactured, under a more assuming title, into at least a very creditable quarto.

ACTUAL STATE OF MACAO.

"*Trade.* We have in a circuitous tour visited the *principal* places in Asia and the East Indies that the settlers at Macao were in the habit of frequenting; they drew from them immense profit by mutual exchange of produce. Let us now throw a glance at what remains, not of the ancient splendor, for that is nearly gone, but at the prospect that the settlement may still vegetate and perhaps rise into notice. At present the whole shipping consists of sixteen ships, measuring 5331 Eng-

* Contribution to an Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements in China, principally of Macao; of the Portuguese Envoys and Embassadors to China, of the Roman Catholic Mission in China, and of the Papal Legates to China. By A. L. Kut.:—pp. 174. Macao; China.—1832.

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210 „ „ „ „
Bombay „ 218 By. Rs. „ „ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The transactions in our market during the past month have not been extensive, not more than 8000 bales having been delivered; but prices are fully maintained.

The present stock consists of BOMBAY, 22,406
BENGAL, 20,237
MADRAS, 1,348
Total Bales 43,991

OPIUM.—The price of new PATNA has revived a little since the arrival of the FALCON; but the market is very dull, and few sales have been effected.

MALWA has been daily declining; and we hear of sales having been made as low as Sp. Drs. 605 per chest.

There is not much demand for TURKEY, and prices have lately declined.

Notwithstanding some recent arrivals of QUICKSILVER, prices are supported by a demand for the article.

Some recent importations of SPELTER have realized Sp. Drs. 4¼ per picul.

TIN PLATES have advanced to Sp. Drs. 8 per box, and are in request.

Europe garbled COCHINEAL cannot be quoted higher than Sp. Drs. 350 per picul; and would be much influenced by importations direct from America.

A slight decline in the prices of PEPPER and RATTANS has lately taken place.

No alteration in the price of NANKIN RAW SILK, the holders not relaxing in their demands.

No good MUSK now procurable.

SUGAR, in our last Price Current from MANILA, is quoted at Sp. Drs 5 per picul, and in demand.

Our advices from JAVA mention, that the JAPAN COPPER, imported there this season, is to be coined into Doits. About 10,000 piculs of BANCA TIN sold there at auction on the 30th Jan. at an average of Silv. Fs. 33:27.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at ROBT EDWARDS's, N°. 3 American Hong:

Black and White Beaver Hats. Strong wet weathershoes, from Stunt. White and Brown linen drills; Brown Holland; Very fine Irish linen; 10/4 damask Table linen; Bird's-eye diaper for Napkins; Flannel; Whitney Blankets; Black and Blue Cashmeret; White and colored Silk half-hose; Cotton half-hose; Lambs-wool Hose, colored and plain; Lambs-wool half Hose, colored and plain. Very Fancy linen table covers, (warranted fast colors.) Savigny's Razors and Pen-knives; Rigges' Razor tablets. Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew; Cold Cream; Bears Grease; Macassar oil; Pomatum; Snuff of sorts from Skinner. Fine Yorkshire Hams; Pine cheese. Hodgson's Pale ale in Butts; Bass' Burton ale; Barclay's Porter in Pint Bottles. Brandy in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin; Jamaica Rum; Old Batavia Arrack. Fine Durham Mustard; Anchovy Paste; Sauces of all descriptions. Smoked Herrings; Salted Herrings; Pickled Tongues. Pickles in quarter and half quarter cases. Havanna and Manila Segars; Stationary. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret. Bloom Raisins; Currants; Bottled fruits; Dried apples. Paints of all colors; Paint oil; Paint Brushes; Hand Scrubbers; Sperm Candles. &c. &c. &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH	ARRIVED		FROM
19 Span. schooner	Correo de Manila,	Marcaida,	Singapore,
26 Brit. barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,
28 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,
„ Dutch ship	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
29 Amer. brig	Beta,	Cleveland,	Boston & Batavia,
„ „ ship	Washington,	Jefferson,	Cadiz & Manila,
30 Span. brig	Constante,	Cagigas,	Manila,

PASSENGERS

Per FALCON.—Mrs. and Miss Stocker, and Mr. Ogilvie.

MARCH	SAILED		FOR
*18 Dutch ship	Atlas,	Symons,	Batavia,
*19 „ „	Pleiades,	Ross,	„
„ Amer. „	Globe,	Dixey,	Philadelphia,
*22 French „	Grand Duquesne,	Podestat,	Manila & Havre,
26 Brit. barque	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Singapore & Batavia,
28 Amer. „	Pearl,	Engle,	Manila,
31 „ ship	Covington,	Holbrook,	Baltimore,
„ „ „	Alexander,	Swift,	New York.
APRIL			
3 Brit. brig	Resource,	Smith,	Hobart Town,

PASSENGERS

Per LADY OF THE LAKE.—Capt. and Mrs. McDonnell.
RESOURCE.—A. Morrison, Esq.

The American ships "Rasselas" and "Washington" are under despatch for Manila, and the "Roman" and "Bolivar Libertador" for New York.

The Portuguese ship "Susanna," (late "Sir George Murray") is expected to leave for Sourabaya to-day.

The Dutch ship "L'Esperance" from Java to China, has we hear, put back for repairs, having been run on board of by an American ship.

The "Falcon," for Bengal, will be despatched in two or three days.

ARRIVALS AT ANJER FROM CHINA.

Jan. 4 Brit. ship Troughton, Thomson, for London.
„ 14 Amer. „ Lion, Rich, for New York.
„ 17 Dutch „ Jeanetta Philippina, Kenk, Amsterdam.
„ 25 Danish „ Sijden, Burd, Hamburg.

* These ships were erroneously reported in our last as having sailed on or before the 17th.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Canton, 1st January, 1833.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
„ BOMBAY: „ Remington and Co.
„ CALCUTTA: „ Lyall, Matheson and Co.
„ SINGAPORE: „ Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The GRACE, Captain Grüm, will be despatched from Whampoa in all this month. For freight apply to

DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE & Co.

Canton, April 4, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 31st OF MARCH, 1833.

	PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
			$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
MARCH.. ..... old	362	750	271500	34	750	25500					
MARCH.. ..... new	427	650	277550	22	625	13750	882	665	586530	1727	1,174,830
Eleven previous months..	4799		3,910120	1287		1,000715	13602½		7,671625	19688½	12,582,460
Consumption to 1st April.	5588		4,459170	1343		1,039965	14484½		8,258155	21415½	13,757,290
Stock at Lintin.. old	528			129							
Stock at Lintin.. new	1304			202			924			3087	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 13th APRIL, 1833. NO. 5.

CANTON.

FORMOSA.—The accounts which we hear of the state of things in this island, are so various and contradictory, that it is not easy to arrive at any thing approaching to the truth. Some of the insurgents appear to have been subdued, more by treachery, and bribery, than the force of arms; but others are said to be still holding out in formidable strength against the government. We are not, however, in possession of any particulars.

MACAO OPERA.—The members of the *corps operatique*, recently arrived from South America, *en route* for Calcutta, have determined on remaining during the summer months at Macao, where a subscription has been already entered into, to enable them to get up a succession of Italian Operas, the first, we suppose, ever attempted in the celestial empire. The performances are to be twice a month. The first *(Il Barbiere)* was announced for the 8th Inst., but the ill health of some of the corps has caused a postponement.

MACAO.

We had occasion, some short time since, to notice an interruption to the commerce of this place, by a regulation prohibiting the shipment of cargo on board of vessels in the roads of Macao; and according to the information which we had received, gave the credit of this restriction to the Chinese local authorities. In this we find, that we were in error; this act of illiberality and impolicy being due to the Portuguese Senate, which, we hear, has, doubtless with the view of increasing the riches and resources of the place, resolutely determined on driving away from their port the small remains of the once great trade, which it formerly possessed, and which it might still enjoy, were the capabilities of the place left to their own free development, unhampered by restrictions and prohibitions, by which commerce may be destroyed, but can never be created.

It is with considerable reluctance, that we approach this subject; but the effect of these recent enactments will be for a time, at least, so severely felt by all engaged in foreign commerce, especially that with the Straits, that we cannot allow them to pass by, without at least recording our opinion of them, and of the sentiments which have given them birth.

To make many of our readers acquainted with the facts of the case, it is necessary to inform them, that since the forced withdrawal of the Opium trade from Macao, consequent on regulations of the nature of these now attempted, a considerable portion of the trade of the place has consisted in the landing of cargoes, destined for Canton, from vessels not intending to enter within the Bocca Tigris: the duties and charges, on goods so landed, amounting to about the same sum as would be paid for sending them direct to Whampoa by another ship from Lintin. In like manner, great part of the outward cargoes of many vessels was sent to Macao for shipment in the roads. The amount of duties produced by this transit system was considerable, and employment was thus afforded to numbers of the population, including agents, proprietors of the cargo boats, which possessed the privilege of carrying goods to and fro, porters, &c. &c. The trade, which might, by moderation and economy, have been increased to a great extent, it is now sought to convert, by compulsion, into one which may, more directly tend to the augmentation of the revenue, by prohibiting all communication with vessels not entering the harbour. The dues are so heavy as effectually to prevent the adoption of this alternative, and the consequence will, of course, be the total withdrawal of the trade, and the formation of some new channel in which it may be carried on, free from the chance of interruption by like ill-judged and vexatious interference. Plans for this purpose already exist, and, we doubt, not will be soon matured and acted upon.

The old adage *quem Deus vult perdere prius ille dementat* has never been more completely borne out than in the case of governments ruined by their own acts:—for them indeed the lessons of wisdom are valueless, and the experience of ages is in vain—they go on from impolicy to injustice in the silly endeavour to force a trade, which they wanted the sense to preserve; and flounder on from one act of folly to another, till those whom they should have cherished as their friends, grown weary of jealousies and exactions, are fain to abandon them to the misery and ruin, to which a few years cannot fail to consign them.

The decrease in the once great commerce of Macao; the withdrawal of the Opium trade from their port; their diminished resources; and the general decline of a place which should be a scene of activity and opulence; might have convinced the rulers that the system on which they have acted—and to which they cling the closer, as it were in defiance of experience—was a delusive one: The same might have been deduced from the signal failures which have attended the attempts on the part of the ignorant Chinese authorities to exact exorbitant sums from all vessels entering *their* harbor; as it was in order to avoid these extortions that small vessels have resorted to Lintin, or taken advantage of the very landing system at Macao, to retain which, it seems to be now thought foreigners will submit to any enactment, however extortionate or absurd. The originators of this plan are deceived—commerce must be free, or it cannot flourish; and of this the history of their own settlement might have afforded a sufficiently striking testimony—which should not be lost upon them. If, instead of increasing disabilities, and multiplying exactions, a fair, moderate, and liberal system were established, commerce would revive, and again flourish; and, although the greater capital and industry of foreigners would make them the greater gainers by the change, yet the place itself could not fail to reap important advantages from a system based on liberality and common sense. The fable of the goose with the golden eggs, though highly applicable, is too well known to require repetition: we however, recommend the moral to the consideration of those who may have been the originators of a measure, which, if carried into effect, it requires no extraordinary sagacity to foresee, will give a fatal blow to the trade, which previous acts of a similar nature have till now failed to destroy.

For the following sketch, which will be found to bear out our views on the subject, we are indebted to a small work, which appeared last year,* and which we take to ourselves some shame for not having previously noticed. The author may feel convinced, that the neglect has arisen from no undervaluation of his labors, which we, in common we believe with all other foreigners here, hope to see before the world in a more extended form. Although, (imitating the modest titles selected by modern continental literati for some of their most valuable productions,) the author styles his work "*A Contribution to an Historical Sketch*," it contains as much real information, about the subjects on which it treats, as might, in the present day, have been, with the aid of a few plates, and a little of the science of bookmaking, manufactured, under a more assuming title, into at least a very creditable quarto.

ACTUAL STATE OF MACAO.

"*Trade.* We have in a circuitous tour visited the *principal* places in Asia and the East Indies that the settlers at Macao were in the habit of frequenting; they drew from them immense profit by mutual exchange of produce. Let us now throw a glance at what remains, not of the ancient splendor, for that is nearly gone, but at the prospect that the settlement may still vegetate and perhaps rise into notice. At present the whole shipping consists of sixteen ships, measuring 5331 Eng-

* Contribution to an Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements in China, principally of Macao; of the Portuguese Envoys and Embassadors to China, of the Roman Catholic Mission in China, and of the Papal Legates to China. By A. L. Kut.:—pp. 174. Macao; China. 1832.

lish tons. The greater part of the ship owners are destitute of sufficient means to lay in a suitable cargo, and bear the charges and expenses of a long voyage. Many vessels are therefore loaded, at least in part, by Chinese adventurers for Singagore. Batavia, Malacca, Pulopenang, Calcutta, Bombay, Damaun, Mauritius, &c. This accommodation is mutual, for though the freight is rather high, the property on board a Portugnese Ship is considered safer than in a Junk. Chinese and Macao Merchants send, however, to the above mentioned places, China produce on board British Ships, the freight being cheaper, and the duty in British Ports 10 per cent less, than if the goods were unloaded from a Portuguese Ship. So material a difference operates against the shipping business of Macao, particularly on the Exports. To secure the Imports a strong inducement is now held out. The Tariff of 1784, regulating the imports on all sorts of merchandize, has suffered a judicious amendment. Were it possible that Ship-owners would manage their expenses, so as to be satisfied with a freight equal to the English, extraneous Chinese would be encouraged to make, at least, the greater part of their remittances by way of Macao, from whence an easy conveyance for goods to Canton and other places is open, by what we call the inner passage. All sorts of merchandize may be imported except Opium, Sulphur, Brass, and Salt: Saltpetre must be bought by a Merchant commissioned for that trade, neither is it allowed to export Gold, Silver, yellow and white Copper, Iron or Nails.

"It would be odious to recite any of the instances of jealousy, Merchants of Macao have inscribed on their records, whenever a proposal was made to treat foreign Merchants as fellow-brothers, but it gives us pleasure to transcribe a few observations made to Count de Sandomil, on his command not to accept the offer Yung-ching made, that Macao should be the centre of foreign commerce, and the City have the duty on all imports. The letter, dated 20th December 1733, contains: "though some may presume, that the residence of foreigners might be the cause of mischief and danger to the City, those who have more experience, are of opinion, that their establishment in the City can never be prejudicial, on the contrary greatly advantageous; for it is certain, that no place can be rich and opulent, but by means of commerce." Such were the principles of enlightened men a century ago. Notwithstanding, regulations never to admit strangers have been solicited, obtained and renewed. Ignorance drew up the petitions, and ministers, unacquainted with the rudiments of political economy, were misled by sophistical and captious argument. Common sense is now progressing all over the earth, and no longer can well informed Merchants feel reluctance, at seeing foreigners partaking at Macao in all the *Commercial* privileges natural subjects of Portugal are favored with. The equality will promote respectable connections, increase funds and credit, advance shipping and trade, give employment to good and active men, and check mendicity and misery.

"Should these cosmopolitic sentiments ever be patronized, Macao may perhaps become the emporium of a trade less honorable to be sure, but equally astonishing as that with Japan was, we allude to Opium. Of this narcotic drug, enfeebling the faculties of mind and body, a few chests were imported (1720) imported from the coast of Coromandel. The demand for it growing yearly, the Government of Goa stove to secure to Macao the exclusive supply, but instead of affording convenience, prohibitions were issued against taking Opium on freight or buying it from the English and French, who, roving in their Ships among the islands, were forced to sell it to the Chinese at such a rate, that the price of Opium at Macao become quite dull, languid and unprofitable. The quality was for some time very unequal; in 1735 one sort fetched only 70 taels, another 225 taels. This disadvantage ceased, when the British Company resolved to take it under their own control. A further encouragement to speculation was in train, for the Company limited, about thirty-five years ago, the manufacture of Patna and Benares to little more than four thousand chests per annum. The greater part of it came to Macao; the ships earned a good freight, and the City, import duties to no mean extent.

"Had liberal measures been pursued in time, when the English Company could no longer check the manufacture of Opium in India, any quantity might now be landed at Macao; but about ten or twelve years ago, the abuse of individual power and influence, strained every nerve to compel foreign dealers in that drug, to submit to restrictions they neither could nor would submit to. The scheme failed. A convenient harbour was found at Lintin. .. ..

"In 1826 the City was indebted upwards of 122,040 taels. To cancel this sum a system of strict impartiality and provident economy is organizing. May it prove efficient!"

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

We happened, some time since, to publish a few remarks on the infamous proclamations, which the Canton authorities annually paste up on the walls, in the immediate neighbourhood of the foreign factories; and to express our surprise, that the disgusting falsehoods should have been so long submitted to. The object of these, it is needless to add, is to bring foreigners into hatred and contempt. Upon mentioning the placards to several of the Chinese, we have invariably received an assurance that they were fully aware of the falsehood of the charges; and an admission of the object held in view by the government officers, who cannot but be well acquainted with the disposition and manners of foreigners, inasmuch as every servant in the employ of any one of them is notoriously a sort of spy on his actions. Among the younger and more generously-minded of our Chinese friends, the forcible answer to our question has not unfrequently been a blush.

Party spirit, however, scorns to boggle at trifles. What many of the Chinese themselves are ashamed of, we see a Bengal newspaper has taken on itself to defend. We could wish it a better subject. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, in an article of some length, which has caught our eye in the columns of the *Singapore Chronicle*, uses no slight pains to turn into ridicule the offence, and the indignation which the repetition last year elicited from us. As there appears some reason to believe the greater part of the article intended for wit, we might pass it over; but as we stand somewhat on our consistency in these matters, we take the trouble to assure the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, that, in saying "*it is time that foreigners came to the resolution, not to submit passively to this bitter degradation*," we had no idea of war, as the means of prevention to be had recourse to. The *humour* of supposing a British minister, at the instigation of peaceable British merchants, issuing a proclamation, authorising "tea dealers" and "opium smugglers" to "rob and murder" falls harmless; and even Mathews' joke (marred in the telling) is pointless. We have, for some time, observed, that whenever a remonstrance against any of the unjust and tyrannical acts of the Canton authorities towards foreigners appears, a cry is raised that war is wanted; and that this cry is about in the inverse ratio of the knowledge which such criers possess of this country. To bring the Chinese to reason, no war is wanted; but some exertion on the part of foreign powers is, of course, necessary; it is only the exertion of this, the moral—be it observed, not the physical—power, which we advocate. As long as all foreign nations quietly submit to exactions and insults, congratulating themselves, as the *Hurkaru* would advise them, that it is no worse—we cannot expect any amelioration of the system: but if, divesting themselves of the dread, which seems to hover round them, they were to resolve on a spirited declaration of their determination no longer to submit to carry on trade "at the expense of national honor," we will answer for it, that the readiness with which all their moderate and equitable demands would be accorded, would astonish all who, deceiving themselves with half understood ideas as to the firmness and unchangeableness of the Chinese, have advocated unconditional submission as the price proper to be paid for the trade—the Editor of the *Hurkaru* among the number.

The Chinese cannot give up the foreign trade. Their own avowal* would prove this, even did common sense not satisfy any one of the fact; and the contrary opinion, often broached by uninformed persons, must be classed

* "But this prosperous dynasty has shown tenderness and great benevolence to foreigners, and admitted them to a general market for a hundred and some scores of years, during which time they have traded quietly and peaceably together without any trouble. *How then would it suddenly put a barrier before them, and cut off the trade? Besides, in Canton there are several hundred thousands of poor, unemployed people, who have, heretofore obtained their livelihood by trading in foreign merchandize. If, in one day, they should lose the means of gaining a livelihood, the evil consequences to the place would be great.*"—Memorial to the Emperor from the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo. *March*, 1832.

as downright twaddle, together with the brilliant discovery of the Bengal Solomon, that if foreigners do not like to be abused and plundered, they have the privilege of "going away from the country, so as to leave the coast clear for those who will be contented to make their fortunes under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the government of the country in which they sojourn."

We remember to have read of a villa in Italy, over the gate of which was placed the following:—

"Quisquis huc accedis,
Quod tibi horrendum videtur,
Mihi amœnam est.
Si delectat, maneas,
Si tœdet, abeas,
Utrumque gratum."

and this, some of our contemporaries, forgetful of the reciprocal dependance which commerce creates between nations, seem to have selected for the motto of His Celestial Majesty. So long as the natural wants, which commerce has produced or fostered, have existence, so long will it be impossible for the Chinese to do without foreign trade:—so long as they are permitted to enjoy that trade, and bully the nations to which they are indebted for the great advantages which they derive from it, they will doubtless do so: but they are a people by far too wise and politic to retain the shadow, at the expense of the substance; or to insist on foreigners stooping to insult and wrong, any longer than themselves are content to do so.

For the amusement, if not instruction, of our readers, we publish the following singular proclamation by the Fooyuen of Canton. In few things does the complete isolation of the Chinese, in ideas and manners, from all other nations, appear more strikingly than in the public documents, which from time to time appear; more, we fear, to the surprise of foreigners, than the edification of the people, to whom they are addressed, and who would, we doubt not, profit more from a few of the "punishments" than all the "moral instructions," to which His Excellency thinks they should be "assisting."

We were at first prepared to see, that His Excellency had, in some way or other, managed to draw in an allusion to foreigners; but the old gentleman, who rejoices in such a superabundance of high sounding titles, seems to have divided his cares between giving a good account of himself, and a rather unfavorable one of the people whom he "soothes"; and to have left the "barbarians" to themselves. With what object this curious official production may have been issued, it is not easy to conceive. His Excellency must have well known, that he was preaching to those who would not heed his charming; and it may, we suppose, be classed among the many other official proclamations, such as these relating to opium, foreign trade, &c. &c., which are issued merely *pro forma*. His reprehension of the extent to which the rage for dramatic representations and sacrificial ceremonies is carried, we are not surprised at—the sums which are lavished on these grotesque and barbarous mummeries, and the avidity with which all classes seize every opportunity to expend in them part of their otherwise hoarded gains, are so great as to be all but incredible.

Proclamation by *Choo*, the Lieutenant-Governor of Canton. March, 1833.

Choo,—an attendant officer of the Military Board; a member of the Court of Universal Examiners; an Imperial Historiographer and Censor; Patrolling Soother of Canton; a Guide of Military Affairs; and Comptroller of the Taxes;—

Hereby issues a proclamation for the purpose of correcting public morals; and delivering strict admonitory orders. In the act of government, moral instructions and the infliction of punishments are mutually assisting. But punishments should come after the act; instructions should go before. That neither should be neglected has long been decided.

Two years have elapsed since my arrival at my official station in Canton, and I have observed the multitudinous robberies and thefts therein. Streets and lanes are never tranquil. Daily, have I led the local officers to search and seize, so that we have not had strength for any thing else; but the spirit of robbery has not, even till now, ceased. This has arisen from my defective virtue; the smallness of my ability; and the inequality in my conduct of majesty and mercy. I feel ashamed of myself.

But, I consider, that luxury and extravagance are the causes of hunger and cold; and from thence robberies and thefts proceed. The learned gentry are at the head of the common people; and to them the villagers look up. If they do not sincerely and faithfully issue educational commands, to cause the public morals to revert to regularity and economy; so that sons and younger brothers may gradually learn to be sincere and respectful: then, where is that which has long been considered the best device for a radical reform and a source-purifying process in a country. Availing myself of this doctrine, I shall select a few of the most important topics, and proclaim them perspicuously below. That which I hope is that all you, learned gentry, and all old men among the people, will, from this time and afterwards make a work, of stirring and brushing up your spirits, to become leaders of the people; and to assist and supply that in which I am defective. When there are native vagabonds in a district, who oppose what is good, and play with acts of disobedience, I shall order the local magistrate to punish them severely, but still scribes and policemen must not be allowed to make pretexts, and create disturbance. Oh! alas! those who won't be concerned about the future, must one day have trouble near at hand. This, I, the Lieutenant Governor, distinctly perceive, is the source of nefarious conduct. My mind is full of regret on the subject, and I will not be afraid to iterate instructions, and issue my commandments for the sake of the land. Ye learned gentry and presbyters of the people, respectfully listen to my words. Despise not! A special Proclamation.

First. Exhortations and persuasions ought to be extensively diffused.

The national family has appointed officers from provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors down to district magistrates, who hold the station of guides and shepherds; and whose duty it is equally to renovate, and to lead the people. How can they throw their faults off on other people! Although sons and younger brothers may be deficient in respect, it is because fathers and elder brothers have not previously taught them. And how can the learned gentry in villages and hamlets, lanes and neighbourhoods, shut their eyes or view occurrences as not concerning them! The teaching of the magistrate is interrupted by his being sometimes present and sometimes absent.

The teaching of the learned gentry is continuous by his constant presence. Here he was born; and here he grew up. He is perfectly acquainted with the public morals—what is beneficial and what is prejudicial. Moreover, he knows perfectly the roots of the mulberry, which join neighbours' houses; and the altar tree, whose shade is common to all. And, still more, he feels every pain and pleasure that is felt by any of his clan. To fathers, he can speak of tender heartedness; to sons, he can speak of filial piety. He can exhibit his instructions appropriately to every man, and convey them delicately in the slightest conversation. With half a word he can dissipate an intricate feud. It is easy for him to avail himself of his influence, and persuade to what is right.

Learned gentry read the useful books of sages and worthies; and for the national family they should be useful men. If to-day they are living in the country, instructers of morals and examples of propriety another day they will fill official stations; following what is good and obtaining the highest recompense. Being abroad and at home makes a temporary difference, but the incumbent duty in both stations is the same. At home, manifesting the principles of good government, is also being in the government.

I, the Lieutenant-governor in patrolling and soothing this region, am always toiling hither and thither about public affairs; I cannot get time to grasp the hand, and

bold conversation with the learned gentry; and be always exhorting and exciting each other; but sometime when I obtain an interview with you, I shall issue my commands, that you may enjoin those commands on other gentry; that every one may instruct his own neighbourhood, and all correct their own kindred. When one village is renovated, one village will exhibit beautiful morals. By union scores of villages will exhibit the same beautiful morals. Then a whole Heën district, will, in every house, become the same. Scores of Heën districts will exhibit beautiful morals, and every house in the whole province will become the same. Then he who carries a heavy burden will only have to call, and be sure to have help, like *Tseang-pih* of old: and when fording a stream, in danger, he will only have to sing out, and some friend will come to his aid.

He alone who has no blemish himself, can perfectly mend others. That which I hope, is that the virtuous will take the lead of the vicious. Only the good man will receive entirely the advice given him. None ought, on account of talents possessed, to reject those who are not talented. In ancient times, *Yen-keun-ping* let fall the screen at *Chiny-too*, and all the men of *Shuh* were renovated. *Ching-tsze-mei* himself ploughed at the mouth of the valley, and all the people of *Kwan-yew* followed his example. When a scholar and good man girds up his loins and walks firmly, he becomes the leader of all the country side. No doubt, when people look up at his gate, they will desist from their contentions; when they hear his name, those who are wrong will feel ashamed. In all you, learned gentry, I have substantial hopes.

Secondly. Plainness and economy should be greatly esteemed.

Since I, the soother of the people, came to my present office, I have for two years observed and investigated the state of things among the people at Canton. I have looked at their airs, and inquired about their customs. I have secretly indulged intense sorrow; and been filled with extreme regret. And for nothing more than to see useful property thrown away for useless purposes: to see limited strength wasted on projects from which no benefit could accrue. In country places the lasting occupations of husbandry and mulberry culture are still attended to with a spirit approaching to simplicity; but, in the town of Canton, at *Fuh-shan*, and at all the places where markets are held, and official people live, there is a strife and emulation to exceed in gaiety and extravagance.

At every anniversary of the birth-day of a god; or when plays are performed at masses for departed shades; or thanksgivings given, for divine energies exerted in behalf of any one; or grateful processions with prayers are carried round—all of which are what propriety does not interdict—but every one wants to boast of much, and to fight for great expense; one imitate another, and in a worse degree. Some even go the extreme of erecting lofty and variegated pavillions; and for a great distance rearing flowery palaces. Fire trees and silver flowers fill the streets and stop the lanes. Men and women assemble promiscuously, greatly to the detriment of the public manners. The sums expended must be reckoned by thousands and tens-of-thousands. And, in a few days, the whole is of no more use than mire or sand, and is thrown away like a child's grass dog (toy.) Moreover, a blast may set on fire and cause a conflagration, which will occasion the resentments of myriads of families. It cannot be that these things emanate from the wishes of the many. They must be led into error by "divine vagabonds," (who make a pretext of serving the gods to serve themselves.)

Consider—the shopmen in a street all live by a little trade; their origin not bigger than a fly's head; their end a mere trifle: and the profits they gain are small. But, in a moment, it is spent on wind and flame, and thrown away for useless regrets. Heaven's ways hate self-sufficiency; demons and gods abominate a *plenum*. To consider such services as prayers must be followed by divine reprehension.

I, the Lieutenant-Governor, am in my own person economical and simple, that I may be an example to the people. It is my sincere desire to make my nursing to consist in giving no trouble; and to teach by my own mode of living. This is what you learned gentry and common people all know, and all have seen.

Hereafter, when any anniversary of a god's birth-day occurs, there is no objection to your going to a temple to suspend lanterns, and hang up ornaments, offering sacrifices with abundance and cleanliness.

But, as to the street exhibitions, you must not listen to the divine vagabonds, who make pretexts to collect money, and gather together men and women promiscuously. If such people assemble, the district constables and street seniors must be responsible. The learned gentry are permitted to proceed summarily, and report them to the local magistrate for punishment; to pull back again the people from the regions of sterile custom.

As to all cases of assuming the cap (or toga), marrying wives, or burying parents, with the sacrificial rites attendant thereon—whether poor or rich—all should have a tender feeling for commodities; and a tender feeling for subsequent enjoyment. [*i. e.* avoid all waste.] The said learned gentry also should substantiate the wish of me, the Lieutenant-Governor, to correct the people, and instruct them in morals—should advise them to substitute plainness for extravagance, and by economy nourish wealth: so that the people of a year of plenty, may so hoard that plentiful year's wealth, that the people of a year of scarcity may look up to a year of plenty's accumulations. Would not this be beautiful! ! ! Ah! government love to the people, is not so good as the people's love to themselves! Would the people but love and compassionate their own persons and families, where would be the occasion of their waiting till other persons laid plans for them! And if reciprocally acting, they thus formed the "wind," (the fashion) they might govern sweetly, and never know discomfort.

Using these topics, I have lucidly and intensely proclaimed them, that all might hear and know; wishing that none will tread the steps of their former iniquities; but all practice to the utmost good morals.

Taou-kwang 13th year, 1st moon, 23rd day. (March 14, 1833.)

P. S. *Since the article headed Macao was set up, we learn that the senate has seen the wisdom of rescinding their enactment against foreign commerce. For the present, at least, goods may be landed and shipped as before.*

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The GRACE, Captain Grüm, will be despatched from Whampoa in all this month. For freight apply to

DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE & CO.

Canton, 4th April, 1833.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. APRIL 17th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14	₰ Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a	15	
„ very superior		36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	
Betel nut		4½		
Birds' nests		26 a	40	₰ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	30	— „
Cloves Molucca		32 a	35	
„ Mauritius		20 a	23	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a	350	
„ ungarbled		220 a	230	
Copper, South American		15 a	16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20		
„ Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a	60	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a	10	
„ Bengal		8.5 a	9.8	
„ Madras		11.5		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a	4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a	6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1⅔ a	1⅔	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2¼ a	2½	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a	1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		₰ Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		42		—
„ „ 30 a 36		40		—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30		₰ Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a	5	
„ Ceylon		2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...		50 a	70	
„ clarified		60 a	70	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a	2	
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a	3	
„ scrap		1.50 a	1.75	
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a	6	
Opium, Patna *old* 765 a 770 *new*		655 a	660	
„ Benares ..... „		635 a	640	
„ Bombay }		635 a	640	Chest
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey nominal		850		₰ Pecul
Pepper Malay		7¾ a	8	
Putchuck		13 a	14	
Quicksilver		62 a	63	
Rattans		2¾ a	4	
Rice		2.40 a	2.50	
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	16	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a	7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a	2	
Sharks' fins		23 a	24	
„ „ very fine		28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a	50	₰ 100
„ Seal		2. a	2.50	
„ Sea Otter		40 a	45	
„ Land „		4 a	7	each
„ Beaver		4 a	5	
„ Fox	cents	70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	₰ Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½		₰ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5		₰ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a	35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates		8		₰ Box
Tin, Banca		16 a	16½	Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...		1.50 a	1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „ }		30 a	32	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „ }				
Long-ells, ...		7⅓ a	7⅔	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a	90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1⅔ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a	11	
„ oil of		1.50		₰ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a	16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a	46	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 10½ „		14 a	15	
„ buds ..		12 a	14	
China root		3⅓ a	3¾	
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal		4		
Gamboge		75 a	85	
Glass beads		16 a	22	
Hartall		12 a	13	
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a	110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a	74	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a	48	
„ „ 3d.		38 a	40	100
„ small none				
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a	90	
„ Canton		62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia		1½		₰ Catty
Rhubarb .. none				
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		305 a	310	
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a	355	
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	260		
„ „ 2		240		
„ „ 3		210		
„ „ 4				
„ „ 5 { 1 2 3				
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 2nd 5.6				
„ Pingfa		none		
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a	15	
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a	28	
„ Campoy .. none				
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a	35	Pecul
„ Peko		38 a	60	
„ Ankoi Souchong none				
„ Hyson		55 a	70	
„ „ skin		26 a	35	
„ „ young		45 a	50	
„ Gunpowder		64 a	66	
„ Twankay .. none				
„ Orange Peko none				
„ Caper		18 a	20	
Tortoise shell ..	Sp. Drs.	1000 a	1100	
Turmerick		5 a	5½	
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		36		₰ Box
Whanghees		22 a	25	₰ 1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Limtin 2½ a 3 per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₰ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight,
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The only recent transaction of importance that we hear of, has been the sale of about 3,000 bales of Company's BENGAL COTTON, at a rate equal to the importer's price of Ts. 10:5 per picul; but little has been done in the BOMBAY staple, during the past fortnight: prices, however, remain firm; and the deliveries from the warehouses are said to be going on briskly.

OPIUM.—The arrival of a Junk, about a week since, gave a temporary spirit to our market, when a few sales of new PATNA were made, and MALWA advanced nominally to Sp. Drs. 670 to 680 per chest, but has since declined to our present quotations; the demand, however, soon subsided, and at present there is little doing.

The deliveries to the 16th are—PATNA,	old 75	}	278
	new 203	}	
BENARES,	old 14	}	77
	new 63	}	
MALWA,			186¾
	Total		541¼

Owing to the unfavorable reports from the northern markets, and the pressure for money here, both WOOLLENS and LONG CLOTHS have experienced a decline in price, and go off very slowly.

Musters of the first crop of CANTON RAW SILK have been produced, and the prices in our quotations are demanded; but the colour is not good.

There are about 600 piculs of MOTHER O' PEARL SHELLS on hand, for which the holders are asking Sp. Drs. 20 a 22 per picul.

QUICKSILVER still improving in price.

SUGAR is a little lower than our last quotations.

CASSIA has suffered a slight reduction of price—the demand having fallen off with the departure of the ships—but the quantity procurable is very limited.

A small cargo of JAVA RICE, rather of indifferent quality, has lately brought at Whampoa, Sp. Drs. 2:30 per picul; the purchaser paying the charges; which would make the market price, the quantity being small, equal to about Sp. Drs. 2:55 per picul of 100 catties, at which, we understand, it was sold.

Late advices from SINGAPORE report the place to be overstocked with British Manufactures, for which there was then little demand.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh Importation of Balguerie & Co's. first growth Lafitte and Chateau Margeaux *Claret*, Destournel's Medoc do. superior St. Julien do., of Vintage of 1825. Very superior *Champaign*; a small quantity of fine old *Hock*, direct from the place of growth; a few Hampers of fresh Seltzer water; Soda water; Genuine Highland *Whiskey*; Sherry in Hhds, and quarter Casks; Madeira and Sherry in bottle; Hodgson's, Pale Ale in Hhds. *Hosiery* in Silk, Linen, Cotton, and Woollen long and short hose; Woodstock and doeskin Gloves, a fresh assortment of ladies' and gent's kid do., gent's silk braces with springs; elastic garters; finest broad Cloths and Cassimeres. Vestings, drills and Clarence rib, Irish linen; Huckaback, diaper, damask and Bengal Table linen and Napkins, Boat cloaks, boots and shoes, blacking and brushes, sperm candles; patent lamps of great variety; *Stationary* of all descriptions; a variety of *Perfumery* from Smith and nephew, Bristow, and Gattie and Pierce; Eau de Cologne; very superior Table Cutlery from Rodgers, in complete sets; Elegant breakfast services of English porcelaine, complete with hot water plates and dishes; Paints of all sorts, Paint Oil and Spirits of Turpentine; Canvas, sewing and roping twine; Manila and Havana Cigars, &c. &c &c.

BYRON GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 1st. No. of this splendid work, containing five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by *Corbould, Stothard,* &c. are on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co.'s

Price in 4to ..... $ 1½
in 8vo ..... $ 1¼

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL	ARRIVED		FROM
6 Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan	Lima,
13 Dan. brig	Kronborg,	Lind,	Singapore.
APRIL	SAILED		FOR
7 Port. barque	Susana,	Lemos,	Sourabaya,
,, Amer. ship	Roman,	Lavender,	New York,
8 Span. brig	Constante,	Tayag,	Manila,
9 Amer. ship	Washington,	Jefferson,	,,
10 Span. ship	Atala,	Rabago,	,,
,, Amer. ,,	Rasselas,	Dominis,	,,
,, ,, ,,	Bolivar Libertador,	Underwood,	New York,
,, Span. ,,	Buen Suceso,	Cucullo,	Manila.
,, Brit. barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,
11 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,
16 Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	,,

PASSENGERS.

Per SUSANA.—T. C. Beale, Esq.
FALCON.—Mrs. and Miss Stocker; Capt. Garstin; and — Ogilvie, Esq.
RASSELAS.—S. P. Sturgis, Esq.

SEASON, 1833.

Ships taken up by the Honorable Company, for one voyage to China.

			£	s.	d.
Minerva,	Templar,		12	14	11
Bombay,	,,		12	14	11
Marquis Huntley,	Ward,		12	14	11
Lowther Castle,	Lowe,		12	14	11
Castle Huntley,	Gardner,		12	18	0
Thames,	Pidding,		13	17	0
Vansittart,	Hare,		14	9	6
Kellie Castle,	Geo. Reed,		14	9	6
Farquharson,	Lochner,		14	9	6
Winchelsea,	Moffatt,		14	9	6
Warren Hastings,	Reed,		14	9	6
Lady Melville,	Lochner,		14	9	6
Rose,	Milroy,		14	9	6
Herefordshire,	Locke,		14	9	6
Inglis,	Borrodaile,		14	9	6
REJECTED.					
Prince Regent,	Wigram,		14	9	6
General Kyd,	Small,		14	9	6
Repulse,	Timins,		14	9	6
Marquis Wellington,	Fairlie,		14	9	6
Hythe,	Marjoribanks,		14	9	6

The Prince Regent has since been substituted for the Winchelsea.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1833. General Agents.

Agents in LONDON: Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes, and Co.
,, BOMBAY: ,, Remington and Co.
,, CALCUTTA: ,, Lyall, Matheson and Co.
,, SINGAPORE: ,, Charles Thomas and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

The GRACE, Captain Grüm, will be despatched from Whampoa in all this month. For freight apply to

DOUGLAS, McKENZIE & Co.
Canton, April 4, 1833.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjecture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 1st, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₱ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	
„ very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel nut		4½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	₱ Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	— „
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35	
„ Mauritius		20 a 23	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350	
„ ungarbled		220 a 230	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20	
„ Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 60	
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10	
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.8	
„ Madras		11.5	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1⅔	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2⅔	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1⅔	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38	₱ Pecul
„ „ 20 a 30		44	
„ „ 30 a 36			—
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted		
Cow Bezoar		30	₱ Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 70	
„ clarified		60 a 70	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3	
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75	
Lead pig		4	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	
Opium, Patna *old* 775 *new*		675 a 680	
„ Benares „		660	
„ Bombay }		645 a 650	Chest
„ Damaun }			
„ Turkey nominal		830	₱ Pecul
Pepper Malay		7⅔ a 8	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		60	
Rattans		2⅔ a 4	
Rice		2.40 a 2.60	
Rose Maloes		38	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	
„ Lintin		9½ a 10	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
„ „ very fine		28 a 40	
Skins Rabbit		45 a 50	₱ 100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50	
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45	
„ Land „		4 a 7	each
„ Beaver		4 a 5	
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₱ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₱ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₱ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4½	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₱ Catty
Tin-plates		8	₱ Box
Tin, Banca		16 a 16½	
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₱ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		30 a 32	Pieco
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,		7½ a 7⅔	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₱ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25	
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	₱ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₱ 1000
Brass leaf		15 a 40	₱ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25	
Cassia (shipped outside) 10½ „		14 a 15	
„ buds		12 a 14	
China root		3½ a 3⅔	
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		4	
Gamboge		75 a 85	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
„ red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20	
Musk		70 a 110	₱ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52	
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48	
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40	100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9½ yds 12ins)		none	
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90	
„ Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1½	₱ Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		305 a 310	
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a 355	
„ Canton N°. 1	Taels	260	
„ „ 2		240	
„ „ 3		210	
„ „ 4			
„ „ 5 { 1			
„ „ { 2			
„ „ { 3			
Sugar raw 1st 6.2 2nd 5.6			
„ Pingfa		none	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		„	
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.	
„ „ „ 2d. „		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28	
„ Campoy	none		Pecul
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind.)*		19 a 35	
„ Peko		38 a 60	
„ Ankoi Souchong	none		
„ Hyson		55 a 70	
„ „ skin		26 a 35	
„ „ young		45 a 50	
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66	
„ Twankay	none		
„ Orange Peko	none		
„ Caper		18 a 20	
Tortoise shell	Sp. Drs.	1000 a 1100	
Turmerick		5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		36	₱ Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₱ 1000

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—There has been considerable activity in the deliveries during the past month, and the stock is now reduced to 17,800 bales of BOMBAY, 14,300 of BENGAL, and 990 of MADRAS; total 33,000 bales, in the hands of the Security-merchants and shopmen. Prices have been maintained in the sales that lately taken place amongst the Chinese.

OPIUM.—Since our last, there has been a demand for new PATNA, which has brought prices to our present quotations. Some sales of BENARES have also been made; but our market is at present very dull, for every description of the drug: the price of TURKEY is purely nominal—the article being in no demand.

The deliveries in the past month were—

PATNA,	old 142 / new 437	579
BENARES,	old 35 / new 100	135
MALWA,		375
	Total	1089

As the quantity of COTTON YARN now on hand is but inconsiderable, the prices of those numbers that are in request, say 20 a 36, have improved.

IN STRAITS' PRODUCE, no alteration.

Very little TAYSAAM-RAW SILK now remains.

QUICKSILVER has to-day declined to our quotations.

MONEY is still very scarce.

BENGAL OPIUM, 2ND SALE, FEB. 20.

PATNA, 2000 chests—highest 1300—lowest 1260—average 1277:0:10.
BENARES, 1000 „ „ 1245 „ 1220 „ 1229:7:2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL	ARRIVED		FROM
29 Brit. barque	Sylph,	Wallace,	East Coast,
„ Neth. ship	Jessy,	Kemish,	Samarang, 31st Jan.
30 Brit. barque	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta, 7th March,
„ Amer. brig	Ivanhoe,	——,	Mexico.
APRIL	SAILED		FOR
*11 Span. schooner	Correo de Manila,	Marcaida,	Manila,
29 Amer. ship	Boston,	Bancroft,	New York.

PASSENGERS

Per SYLPH.—A Robertson, Esq. and Rev. C. Gutzlaff.

The "Beta", for New York, the only American vessel now at Whampoa, will be despatched to-morrow.

The "Leguan", from Singapore; the "Nederlander" and "L'Esperance", from Java, daily expected. The "Isabella Robertson" was to leave Bengal, for China, about the 14th March, and the "Forth" also within a few days.

In the papers recently received, we notice the arrivals from China at the Cape, of H. C. S. "Thomas Coutts," on 13th, and "Duchess of Atholl", on 17th January: at Singapore on the 24th March, the "Water Witch" and "Lowjee Family"; on the 1st April, the "Jamesina," and, on the 4th, the "Bucephalus."

On the 9th March, the Portuguese brig "Delphin," from Madeira 9th November, passed Anjer, bound to China, via Manila.

H. C. SHIPS, SEASON 1833.

CHINA DIRECT.—Waterloo, Thomas Grenville, Minerva, Rose, and Prince Regent.

BOMBAY AND CHINA.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Herefordshire, Thames, Lady Melville, and Farquharson.

BENGAL AND CHINA.—Duke of York, Scaleby Castle, Warren Hastings, Kellie Castle, Buckinghamshire, Castle Huntly, and Vansittart.

ST. HELENA, BOMBAY AND CHINA.—Lowther Castle.

* The departure of this vessel was omitted in our last.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON. have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

RATES OF PREMIUM
OF THE
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICES,
From 20th April to 20th October.

	Rates per cent on Goods	Rates per cent on Treasure.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	3	2½
Singapore,	1½	1
Malacca, Pinang, Batavia,	1¾	1½
London, H. C. Ships,	2½	2
Great Britain, via Singapore,	4	2
Europe, 1st class ships direct,	3½	3
North America,	2½	2
Manila,	1½	1
New South Wales,	2½	2
Lintin risk, from 1st May to 1st November,	½ per cent per month.	
Ditto, ditto	1 „ 3 months certain.	

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT R. MARKWICK & Co.'s
EUROPEAN BAZAR. N°. 3. IMPERIAL HONG,
And at the European Warehouse, Macao.

A fresh importation of superior light Moselle Wine, and Vieux Cognac Brandy; delicious Sardines a L'huile; Green Pease, in tins; Bloom Raisins, in boxes; Butter, in small kegs; fresh Salmon, in small canisters.

ALSO,

Champaigne, Claret, white and red Constantia, Madeira, Sherry Port, Hock, Seltzer Water, Highland Whiskey, Pale Ale, Cherry Brandy; Raspberry Vinegar, Syrop de Orgeat, Capillaire, Hoffman's Brandy Fruits; Brandy, in wood and bottle; Schiedam Gin, in stone jugs; Pickles, Mustard, Vinegar, Sauces of all sorts; bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Raisins and Currants; Hams and Tongues, Cheese, Butter; Manila and Havannah Cigars; superior light Beaver Hats, cheap second quality Hats, black and white; Boots and Shoes; finest Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cashmeret; superfine white and brown Drills, Irish Linen, and Jeans and Satteens, white and colored; ditto Marseilles and fancy Vestings, ditto Clarence Rib; a great variety of Damask Table Linen and Napkins, birds-eye Diaper for ditto, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, and Huccaback Towelling; Flannel, Blankets; Boat Cloaks; Hosiery, in silk, linen, cotton, and woollen long and short hose; Gloves; Calicoes; Long Cloths and Muslins, Net, Lace, Edging, Sewing Cotton, and other haberdashery; Glass-ware in great variety; elegant Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert sets of English Porcelain, from Spode; a Dessert Service of glass, complete for 25 persons, including plates; 2 ditto of ditto, for 12, no plates; Cutlery; Cork Screws; Nut-crackers; Snuffers, for candles or patent lamps; Rigge's Penknife Tablets; great variety of Patent Hanging and Standard Lamps, ditto wind proof ditto, 2 pair of superb six-light Chandeliers, Vase Hall Lamps, with bronzed mountings; Stationary of all kinds, from Smith and Elder, and Greenhill and Co; Perfumery, from the most esteemed makers; Plate powder and Leathers; Blacking and Brushes; new and second-hand Books; Manila Hats; and Cegar Pouches; ship chandlery, in paints of all colours; boiled Oil; Turps; Europe Rope, &c &c &c. Spars for yards, Bowsprits, Topmasts, Top-gallant and Royal Masts, Studding Sail Booms; splendid pine Plank of all sizes; Sheathing Copper and Nails; Anchors and Grapnells; Bengal Gram; and a few Bengal Sheep.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
APRIL	old	142	765	108,630	33	720	25,000					
	new	437	660	288,420	100	640	64,000	375	650	243,750	1089	730,000
Stock at Lintin	old	386			94							
	new	865			102			554			2001	

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 23¾ ..... ₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin 1 a 1½ per cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire .... 1 ₱ Ct. Prem.
Republican ..... none

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.
Bills suitable for negotiation in India s. 4 | 4.
Other Bills, s. 4 | 5
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL, 1832, TO THE 31st OF MARCH, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				Sp. Drs			Sp. Drs.			Sp. Drs.		Sp. Drs.
APRIL.....	old	190	930	176,700	67	940	62,980	905	700	633,850	1387½	1,069,280
	new	220	870	191,400	5	860	4,300					
MAY.....	old	117	900	105,300	18	940	16,920	598	690	416,760	1237	946,605
	new	449	820	368,180	49	805	39,445	6				
JUNE.....	old	105	860	90,300	9	920	8,280	335	535	179,225	1760	1,063,885
	new	351	800	282,400	24	750	18,000	934	520	485,680		
JULY.....	old	90	825	74,250	17	850	14,450	2593½	490	1,270,815	3258½	1,781,750
	new	315	785	247,275	243	720	174,960					
AUGUST.....	old	71	800	171,200	5	820	4,100	1565½	500	782,750	1994½	1,120,800
	new	143			210	775	162,750					
SEPTEMBER..	old	93	795	240,885	1	900	105,020	1567	490	767,830	2008	1,113,735
	new	210			137	760						
OCTOBER....	old	86	770	475,860	6	750	207,000	1986	500	993,000	2880	1,675,860
	new	532			270							
NOVEMBER..	old	67	850	491,300	93	840	78,120	1077	650	699,050	1748	1,268,470
	new	511										
DECEMBER	old	45	850	311,950	1	840	26,880	658	700	460,600	1057	799,430
	new	322			31							
JANUARY..	old	25	815	322,740	30	815	24,450	728½	720	524,520	1154½	871,710
	new	371										
FEBRUARY..	old	390	760	360,380	61	760	53,060	649	705	457,545	1204	870,985
	new	94	670		10	670						
MARCH.....	old	362	750	271,500	34	750	25,500	882	665	586,530	1727	1,174,830
	new	427	650	277,550	22	625	13,750					
Consumed at Macao, or re-exported during the year to the Eastward, Straits, &c. supposed consumed		822	798	655,956	537	774	415,638	918½	570	523,545	2277½	1,595,139
		6410		5,115,126	1880		1,455,603	15403½		8,781,700	23693½	15,352,429
On hand 1st April, 1832..		2186			409			2983			5578	
Imported to 1st April, 1833		6083			1802			13394			21279	
		8269			2211			16377			26857	
Consumed; as above.....		6110			1880			15403½			23693½	
On hand 1st April, 1833, including Macao	old	555			202			973½			3163½	
	new	1304			129							

Estimate of quantity, average price, and total value of INDIAN OPIUM *consumed in China, during the last six years.*

	PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Average.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.
Season 1827-28	4006	1003	4,019,350	1128	980	1,105,805	4401	1204	5,299,920	9535	10,425,075
,, 1828-29	4831	947	4,574,650	1130	911	1,029,585	7171	966	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,115
,, 1829-30	5564	867	4,820,448	1579	842	1,329,129	6857	862	5,907,580	14,000	12,057,157
,, 1830-31	5085	876	4,454,809	1575	848	1,335,395	12100	588	7,114,059	18,760	12,904,263
,, 1831-32	4442	974	4,284,815	1518	954	1,448,195	8265	704	5,818,574	14,225	11,501,584
,, 1832-33	6410	798	5,115,126	1880	774	1,455,603	15403½	570	8,781,700	23693½	15,352,429

List of **VESSELS** *under the* **BRITISH FLAG** *arriving in China, during the year* **1832**, *with dates of departure and destination.*

No.	Description	Names	Commanders	From	Date of Arrival	Date of Departr.	For
1	H. C. S.	Winchelsea,	Burt,	London,	Jan. 21	March 4	London,
	,,	Larkins,	Campbell,	N. S. Wales,	23	–	,,
	Barque	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband	Calcutta,	25	–	Calcutta,
	,,	Red Rover,	Clifton,	,,	Feb. 28	14	,,
5	,,	Water Witch,	Henderson,	,,	–	20	,,
	H. M. S.	Cruiser,	Parker,	,,[Manila	March 9	–	Singapore,
	Brig	Spartan,	Lumsden,	Singapore &	13	April 7	,,
	Barque	Agnes,	Thomas,	East Coast,	19	6	,,
	,,	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta,	26	May 10	Calcutta,
10	,,	Sylph,	Wallace,	,,	April 21	14	,,
	,,	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	,,	27	11	,,
	Ship	Sulimany,	McFarlane,	Bombay,	May 10	July 17	Bombay,
	Barque	Austen,	Ricketts,	Calcutta,	–	May 21	Manila,
	,,	Royal Charlotte,	Dudman,	Singapore,	12	July 25	,,
15	,,	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	Calcutta,	15	May 24	,,
	,,	Isabella Robertson,	Hudson,	,,	18	Dec. 22	Calcutta, [bay
	Ship	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss,	Bombay,	19	July 9	Manila & Bom
	,,	Good Success,	Durant,	,,	26	Jan. 29	Madras, [ney
	Barque	Agnes,	Thomas,	Singapore,	28	July 6	Manila & Syd-
20	Ship	Fort William,	Neish,	Bombay,	29	27	,, & Bom-
	HCSloop	Coote,	Pepper,	London,	31	1	Bombay, [bay
	Ship	Hormasjee Bomanjee	Gordon,	Bombay,	June 1	17	,,
	,,	Competitor,	Thompson,	,,	–	24	Singapore,
	,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	,,	2	13	Bombay,
25	,,	Carron,	Wilson,	,,	3	Nov. 28	Manila, [bay
	,,	Glenelg,	Lungley,	,,	–	Aug. 16	Batav & Bom-
	Brig	Indian,	Ravenscroft	Manila,	4	June 23	Manila,
	Barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta,	5	19	Calcutta,
	Ship	Thetis,	Boothby,	Bombay,	–	July 14	Sourabaya,
30	Barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta,	6	Aug. 17	Calcutta,
	Ship	Forth,	Robinson,	,,	14	July 8	Singapore,
	Barque	Austen,	Ricketts,	Manila,	22	June 27	Manila,
	Ship	Helen,	Lungley,	Bombay,	23	Oct. 20	Bombay,
	Barque	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	Manila,	25	June 30	Manila,
35	Ship	Lord Castlereagh,	Tonks,	Bombay,	26	Nov. 7	Bombay,
	Barque	Jamesina,	Hector,	,,	27	8	East Coast,
	Brig	Spartan,	Lumsden,	Batavia,	28	Aug. 10	St. Helena,
	Ship	Cornwallis,	Key,	Bombay,	July 2	–	Manila & Bom
	,,	Charles Forbes,	Wills,	,,	5	Oct. 27	Bombay, [bay
40	,,	Futty Salam,	Keys,	,,	23	14	Calcutta,
	,,	John Bannerman,	Watt,	,,	29	Nov. 7	Bombay,
	,,	Pascoa,	Morgan,	,,	31	17	,, [bay
	,,	Edmonstone,	Hadley,	,,	Aug. 5	7	Manila & Bom
	,,	Caledonia,	Lyon,	,,	–	12	Bombay,
45	Barque	John Biggar,	McBeath,	Manila,	6	Stationed	at Lintin,
	H. C. S.	Duchess of Athol,	Daniell,	Bombay,	15	Nov. 28	London,
	,,	Canning,	Baylis,	London,	16	Oct. 25	,,
	,,	Lord Lowther,	Fowler,	,,	–	Jan. 6	,,
	,,	Edinburgh,	Marshall,	,,	17	11	,,
50	,,	Berwickshire,	Thomas,	,,	20	15	,,
	,,	Orwell,	Dalrymple,	Bombay,	–	Nov. 19	,,
	Barque	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Sourabaya,	22	Oct. 6	Singapore,
	,,	Pinang Merchant,	Younghusband	Calcutta,	–	28	Calcutta,
	H. C. S.	Macqueen,	Lindsay,	,,	23	Nov. 19	London,
55	Barque	Austen,	Ricketts,	Manila,	26	16	Manila,
	,,	Dona Carmelita,	Gray,	,,	28	Dec. 29	,,
	,,	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta,	31	Oct. 20	East Coast,
	H. C. S.	Thomas Coutts,	Chrystie,	Bombay,	Sept. 1	Nov. 19	London,
	Ship	Mercury,	Holmes,	Calcutta,	3	Oct. 6	Calcutta,
60	H. C. S.	George the Fourth,	Barrow,	Bombay,	–	25	London,
	,,	Asia	Bathie,	Calcutta,	–	Nov. 28	,,
	Barque	Lord Amherst,	Rees,	Loo-Choo Is.	5	12	Calcutta,
	Ship	Mermaid,	Evans,	Bombay,	6	Jan. 24	Singapore &c.
	Barque	Elizabeth,	Phillips,	Sourabaya,	11	18	N. S. Wales,
65	Ship	Earl of Clare,	Daly,	Bombay,	–	2	Bombay,
	Brig	Indian,	Ravenscroft	Manila,	–	Oct. 6	Manila,
	H. C. S.	Earl of Balcarras,	Broughton,	London,	13	Jan. 24	London,
	Barque	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	Calcutta,	15	Oct. 20	Calcutta,
	H. C. S.	Abercrombie Robinson,	Innes,	Bombay,	16	Dec. 8	London,
70	,,	London,	Smith,	Madras,	–	–	,,
	,,	Dunira,	Hamilton,	Calcutta,	18	12	,,
	Ship	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay,	19	26	Bombay,
	,,	Hannah,	Jackson,	,,	22	12	,,
	,,	Troughton,	Thomson,	Singapore,	–	Nov. 6	Singapore,
75	Barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta,	Oct. 6	7	Calcutta,
	H. C. S.	Charles Grant,	Manderson,	,,	9	Dec. 18	London,
	,,	William Fairlie,	Blair,	,,	12	Jan. 6	,,
	,,	Windsor,	Proctor,	Straits,	13	24	,,
	,,	Marquis Camden,	Larkins,	Bombay,	18	–	,,
80	H.C.C.S.	Barossa,	Wilson,	London,	26	29	,,
	Ship	Cambridge,	Barber,	Bombay,	28	24	Singapore &c.
	,,	Hercules,	Wilson,	Madras,	–	Stationed	at Lintin,
	H.C.C.S.	Broxbornebury,	Shettler,	London,	Nov. 5	Jan. 29	London,
	Ship	Thetis,	Boothby,	Sourabaya,	–	Dec. 7	
85	Brig	Bee,	Warden,	Singapore,	15	Nov. 30	Manila,
	H. C. S.	Reliance,	Timins,	Calcutta,	Dec. 4	Feb. 10	London,
87	Ship	Carron,	Wilson,	Manila,	30	–	Bombay.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, 1833. NO. 6.

THE TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY
COMMENCES THIS DAY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Canton, 1st January, 1833.

Agents in LONDON: *Messrs. Fairlie, Clark, Innes and Co.*
,, BOMBAY: ,, *Remington and Co.*
,, CALCUTTA: ,, *Lyall, Matheson and Co.*
,, SINGAPORE: ,, *Charles Thomas and Co.*

RATES OF PREMIUM
OF THE
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICES,
From 20th April to 20th October.

	Rates ℔ Cent on GOODS	TREASURE.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	3	2½
Singapore,	1½	1
Malacca, Pinang, Batavia,	1½	1½
London, H. C. Ships,	2⅔	2
Great Britain, *via* Singapore,	4	3
Europe, 1st class ships, direct,	3½	3
North America,	2½	2
Manila,	1¼	1
New South Wales,	2½	2
Limtin risk, from 1st May to 1st November,	½ ℔ cent	℔ month.
Ditto, ditto,	1 ,,	3 months certain.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators: all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

BYRON GALLERY.

A few Copies of the 2nd and 3rd Nos. of this splendid work, containing each five Engravings, in the first style of art, from original designs by *Corbould, Stothard*, &c. have been received by

R. MARKWICK & Co.

Price in 4to ..... $ 1½
in 8vo ..... $ 1¼

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON have removed from No 1, Poushong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

CANTON.

EUROPE.—The recent arrival of the *Mercury* puts us in possession of intelligence from England *via* Calcutta to 7th, and from Holland *via* Java and Singapore to 15th Nov. We copy from the *Calcutta Courier* a very sensible and moderate article which condenses all the information received in that place; and from the *Singapore Chronicle Extraordinary* of April 5th, an extract from the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, ordering an embargo on all Dutch vessels: with the proviso that this is not to extend to the Eastern seas.

From all that we can gather from the various publications before us, we cannot but anticipate that the next arrival will bring us the welcome intelligence of the arrangement of the present apparent difficulties.

The power, if not the will, of the Emperor of Russia to engage in the war, may reasonably be doubted, and it is by no means evident what the other great potentates of Europe could hope to gain by mixing in a contest which might eventually strike a blow at the stability or even immediate existence of their own power.

A private letter from Java mentions (as extracted from an English paper) that a Russian fleet of 16 sail had been despatched for the Texel: we do not, however, find this announced in any of the Bengal papers: and as the *Singapore Chronicle* does not notice it, the intelligence may perhaps be premature; it could be only important as exhibiting the probable intentions of the Russian despot. The British fleet in the Scheldt alone consists of seven sail of the line, two 50's, four small class frigates, two steam frigates, and seven sloops of war. The force of the French fleet, we do not see stated, but as it would most probably be equal to the British, His Russian Majesty's sixteen sail could not be expected to effect much.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(From the Calcutta Courier.)

"We have enquired for London Papers in several directions without success, and believe that none are in town. The Madras Papers however have given us some further news, in addition to what we published in our Extra on Thursday.

"The reported death of the *beloved* Ferdinand is now contradicted. The short notice we find on the subject, leads us to believe that he has had a dangerous illness, and that a fatal ter-

mination of it was expected; but by the last account he was convalescent. One of the arbitrary acts of his reign was a Decree, unsanctioned by the National Cortes, abolishing the Salic law, for the purpose of obtaining for his daughter the succession to the throne. In the hour of danger, he has perceived that a law founded only upon his will, setting aside the constitutional rights of his brother, was not likely to be respected by the clergy and the strong apostolical party, by whom Don Carlos is supported, and that the personal attachment of his brother was not more to be trusted in such a matter, than the oaths of Don Miguel. He has therefore rescinded this Decree, under an arrangement that the son of Don Carlos shall marry the Infanta.

"The affairs of Don Pedro wear an unpromising aspect. The lines of Oporto were attacked on the 29th September, and the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss; but that of the Constitutionalists is said to have been severe, which they can less afford. The arrival of Sir John Doyle, with his 3000 Irish recruits, if in time, may go far to re-establish the drooping confidence of the ex-Emperor's adherents; but a much larger reinforcement will be necessary to convert the besieged into the assailing army. We have no particulars yet of the losses sustained in the late engagement, and very little information respecting the hostile fleets.

"By far the most important piece of intelligence is the armament preparing for the attack of Antwerp, in concert with France. Are we really at war with Holland? There is a mystery thrown over this question by the reported stipulations of Russia. The Autocrat allows us to enforce the conditions agreed to in the protocols, but nothing further. We may sack and destroy the Citadel of Antwerp and open the navigation of the Scheldt,—we may cancel the debt of Belgium to Holland in compensation for the charges of the war: but the castigation of the Dutchman must no further go. We must respect the sacred Majesty of the friend of Nicholas and Frederick William. A French fleet may co-operate with ours; but the Emperor of Russia cannot view with indifference the march of a French army into Belgium. Is this fair dealing? If the policy of Russia does not sanction the division of the two crowns, on the terms agreed to by France and England, why not openly declare it, and leave us the alternative of her opposition or neutrality? If Russia admits the expediency of that arrangement, why put restrictions on the mode of carrying it into effect? A siege of the Fortress, and that too without the aid of a French or English Army, may be the most destructive, the most expensive, the most tardy, and the most uncertain way of settling the question. If the King of Holland were told, that the alternative of resistance to the now united demands of all Europe, would be the usual contingencies of war, the cancelment of all protocol obligations, the loss of the Dutch colonies in the East and West, the risk of his own crown, and of a future treaty with the belligerents on the *uti possidetis* principle;—if a large French Army of fifty thousand men receive orders to co-operate with Belgium, and an expedition against Surinam were ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth;—if in addition thereto, or even instead of all these preparations, he were simply told that within so many days an order would be despatched from London to the Governor General of India, to combine an attack upon Java, and that every Dutch vessel upon the ocean would be subject to capture,—is there any doubt that His Majesty of the Netherlands would yield at once to necessity, and conceive that the honor of the nation and of his crown would not be sullied by submission? It may be yet that this nicely measured warfare will lead to more serious hostilities. If it come to that,—if we must regard the Dutch nation no longer as our peaceable neighbor and dutiful friend, but as our adversary in arms upon sea and land, we trust the rulers of the British Councils will not again conquer merely to restore;—that Java, and such other colonies as may fall into our hands during the contest, will remain the natural fruits of victory, to indemnify us for the charges of a war which the general interests of Europe drive us into, rather than any national object of our own. It is time that England should cease to be the only nation to which a winning game is a losing one."

FROM THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE EXTRAORDINARY

To the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle.

Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, brought to this Settlement late last night by Captain H. Plumridge, of His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, and as the information it contains is of infinite importance to the Trade of this Port, I request it may be published in an Extra Chronicle without delay.

It is with great satisfaction I add, that it has been officially communicated to me by Captain Plumridge, that H. M. Ships *Magicienne* and *Harrier* intend to remain for the protection of the Commercial Interests.

(Signed) S. G. Bonham,
Resident Councillor.

Singapore, 5th April, 1833.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Calcutta, Friday night, March, 8th 1333.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th November 1832, which yesterday reached the Presidency by an overland Dispatch.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

Wednesday, November 7, 1882.

At the Court at St. James's the 6th day of November, 1832.

Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no Ships or Vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order that a general Embargo or stop be made of all Ships and Vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands now within, or which hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours or roads within any part of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such Ships, and Vessels; and that the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War do detain and bring into port all Merchant Ships and Vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the Ships or Vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships of War are hereby intrusted to detain and bring into port every such Ship and Vessel accordingly.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) C. C. Greville.

The Governor General in Council further notifies to the public that His Majesty has signified his pleasure that no operations shall be commenced in execution of the Embargo in any part of his Eastern dominions or on any of the Seas appertaining to them, until the receipt of further directions from England, unless the Dutch themselves should commence in these parts, and in these Seas, measures of hostility or annoyance.*

By order of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) W. H. MacNaughten.
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

"The following extract of a letter from a most respectable firm at Antwerp to another mercantile house in Batavia, will best explain the state of affairs up to the middle of Nov.:—

EXTRACT.

"'*Antwerp, 14th November,* 1882.

"'We are, at this moment, on the immediate eve of a great crisis, out of which, events most important, no less to the general interests of Europe than to those of Belgium individually, must rapidly follow. The King of Holland, persisting in his refusal to submit to the demands of England and France, to evacuate the citadel of this place and other points on the Belgian territory, still occupied by his troops, measures of coercion adopted by those Governments towards Holland are in progress; which must inevitably soon lead, as we have said, to important results. Since the 6th instant, all British and French vessels are prohibited from entering into the ports of Holland; the combined fleets now collected in the Downs are detaining all Dutch vessels they meet with, and carrying them into a British or French port, and to-morrow a French army of 70,000 men will pass the Frontiers and advance upon the Citadel of this place, to obtain its surrender at all haz-

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* By latest letters from Batavia, we find that the Government had directed Dutch vessels to repair for protection to Sourabaya. Mention is also made of an embargo having been subsequently laid on.

ards, It is scarcely rational to suppose that the King of Holland should resist this combined force unless he had a secret promise from the Northern Powers. Yet, no circumstance has transpired to justify any one calling in question the professions they have made to England and France of their desire that Holland should submit. We therefore still expect the Dutch Government will give way before matters are brought to an extremity. At all events, we are convinced they must ultimately submit without compromising the general peace of Europe, and we hope and expect, without having exposed this city to any serious sacrifice.

"'The result of the present crisis in political affairs which we look to, is the application of the Treaty of the 15th November 1831; a perfectly free navigation of the Scheldt, uncontrouled by the Dutch, whose claims to sovereignty over it will be compensated by a peculiar indemnity;—and the re-establishment of our commercial relations with Germany on a footing that will, in a short time, be productive of a considerable extension of our former trade with that quarter;—A general revisal of our Tariff of Duties will soon follow the settlement of political affairs, and it is probable the National Flag will continue to enjoy some trifling advantage over foreign shipping, but to no amount affecting materially the freights on our trade with your quarter.'" —*Singapore Chronicle.*

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—From a list published in our *Price Current*, it will be seen that the number of vessels under the British flag which arrived in China during the last year amounted to eighty-seven. Of these nine (H. C. Ships) were from London direct; twenty-four from Calcutta; thirty-one from Bombay; two from Madras; one from New South Wales; four from Java; six from Singapore; eight from Manila; and two from cruises on the coast.

The American brig *Ivanhoe*, from the West Coast of Mexico, brings, we understand, news from the United States to the end of December. The most important piece of intelligence which has reached us is the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Our American friends here seem confident that this will not be attended with any of the serious consequences, which, to judge from the excited tone of the public speeches and public papers for some time previous, would seem probable. As a matter necessarily involving much angry discussion and perhaps civil war, it is to be hoped that the violent feeling so loudly and plainly given utterance to, in the Southern States of the Union, may evaporate in words.

We have heard of no later intelligence from Europe by this vessel than we are already in possession of *via* Singapore and Java.

MACAO.—Shortly after the publication of our last No., we received intimation that the port was again closed against foreign vessels, and that the Senate had refused permission to a small vessel, then in the roads, to discharge her cargo. Within the last few days, the restriction has we hear been again removed; and it is to be hoped, as for the interests of the place itself as well for those of foreign commerce in general, that no further attempts may be made to impose these impolitic disabilities.

It has been said—but we know not with what truth—that these attempts originated solely with some individuals directly interested in the exclusion of foreign trade:—if such be the case, we shall be glad that they are disappointed in their selfish and illiberal views.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The performances of the "musical society" now at Macao, commenced on the 26th ulto. with Paer's Opera *L'Agnese di Fitzhenry*. Our Macao friends not having favored us with any *critique*, we can but say, that we hear that it was respectably performed, and well attended.

[By the way, we think some friend might have assisted the foreigners in writing their play bill or "argument" of the Opera; which, as it appeared, was only likely to raise a laugh at the expense of people who could not be expected to write English with critical nicety. This should in future be remedied.]

NEW PUBLICATION.—The first No. of a very neatly printed paper, named the "*Evangelist*", has made its appearance in Canton. It is, as the name would import, devoted to intelligence of a decidedly religious character. From part of the contents being printed in Chinese (the execution of which is, by the way, the most elegant which we have yet seen) it is, we suppose, intended for circulation among the natives. As tending to their enlightenment, it is entitled to our best wishes; the more so as we fear that, from the deeply rooted prejudices of the Chinese, and their general apathy to religion, the attempt to convert them to Christianity must be an irksome and ungrateful task; if fortunately even not an unsuccessful one.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—To all interested (and who is not) in what relates to the memory of the extraordinary genius who has done so much for English literature, we recommend a perusal of the report of a public meeting held at Edinburgh on the 5th of October last as republished at length, from the *Scotsman*, in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of March 7th. If any thing could do honor to the memory of such a man, it would be such a meeting of his countrymen as there described. We trust that the subscription to the monument to Sir Walter Scott may not be confined to the other side of the Cape.

PIRACIES IN THE STRAITS.—We observe in the columns of the *Singapore Chronicle*, that no effectual remedy has yet been attempted to the disgraceful state of exposure in which the native craft trading with Singapore are left, by the apathy of the local government. Every number of that paper contains some detail of additional atrocities committed in the immediate neighbourhood of the settlement. The Editor states that the Chinese merchants have determined on subscribing to afford themselves the protection denied them by the authorities—this measure they surely will not be compelled to have recourse to. When it is considered that every Malay, plundered on his voyage, is, in nine out of ten cases, himself driven to piracy; it will be seen that this inattention of the Straits' authorities amounts to something nearly, if not positively, criminal.

SUMATRA.—We perceive by the latest accounts from Java and the Straits, that the blow which has long been impending over the heads of the Dutch in Sumatra, and which will, in all probability, end in the destruction of their power over that island, has at length fallen. Padang is said to be threatened by the Padries, who are a numerous and very powerful enemy to whom it is not impossible the whole island may at no distant date be subjected. The treachery, real or supposed, of the Dutch native commander Alli Bassa, who was bribed in the last rebellion in Java, four years ago, to surrender his chief Diepo Negoro, instead of being met by instant punishment, or at least by open arrest and trial, induced the governor of Netherlands India to have recourse to the miserable expedient of trepanning him by an invitation, as practised with success upon his former chief: in the case of Diepo Negoro the carriage of the commander-in-chief was used for the same purpose which the state carriage of the *governor-general* has been now put to. We cannot agree with the Editor of the *Singapore Chronicle*, that His Excellency should be ashamed again to enter his carriage,—he should recollect that *it was not the carriage* which this wretched expedient disgraced.

We are glad to observe, while upon this subject, the unanimity of feeling among all the Indian newspapers which we have received, as to *the necessity* for the capture of Java in case of a war between England and Holland. We trust that in such case it will be the first object of the home or Indian governments to recover possession of this fine island, which the grossest ignorance or treachery alone caused the former relinquishment of. Some pointed and sensible remarks on the subject will be found in another column, extracted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Few acquainted with the subject see much difficulty in effecting this, should it be seriously contemplated. The hold of the Dutch on all their Eastern colonies is a very insecure one; and this, we apprehend, they are so well aware of as to

cause them to hesitate before exposing themselves, by a war with a maritime power such as England, to the almost certainty of losing the valuable territories which so much blood and wealth have been squandered to retain, and which have been the fruitful cause of so many revolting atrocities.

We extract the following from the column of the Bengal papers, solely for the purpose of expressing our surprise at the publication of such a piece of misinformation, calculated, as it was, to deceive many persons in India. On reference to the Price Corrents of the day, we find that, on the 15th of December, the day named, Malwa Opium was selling at $ 785—*one hundred and thirty-five dollars* higher than the price incorrectly, though no doubt unintentionally, quoted by the Bombay Editor. Reports on subjects so important, should not be published save on indisputable evidence.

"By the *Aurelia*, from China the 15th December, which came in on Monday, we learn that the high price of Malwa Opium (820 Drs.) quoted in yesterday's Courier, had fallen to 720 Drs. *nominal*, the real cash price being only 650 Drs., and very little demand for the drug at that."—*Bombay Gov. Gazette.*

OPIUM.

"Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.		MALWA.	
Passes taken out up to the 30th ultimo, chests	426	Passes taken out up to the 22nd ultimo, chests	484
Ditto from 31st ultimo, to this day, chests	884	Ditto ditto up to the 24th ultimo chests	210
Chests	1310	Chests	690

J. Taylor, *Ware-house Keeper.*

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1833."—[*Ibid.*]

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As I presume every remark connected with commerce is acceptable to you, particularly when it imparts useful information, I beg leave to send you the following, extracted from the *Times* paper of the 9th Oct. last, from a speech of Colonel Stanhope, a candidate for the representation of the *Tower Hamlets* under the Reform Parliament.

"*In the Canton market*, Tea, *six months old, deteriorates fifty per cent.*"

Reform is a severe investigator!

Your's truly,
Cha.

March 23rd.

The above piece of *information* is as new to us as to our correspondent. It must, we suppose, be set down among those pleasant little bits of exaggeration which gentlemen, unhappily affected with the *cacoethes loquendi*, occasionally indulge in, when enlightening their neighbours on subjects about which they themselves happen to know nothing. It would not be fair to expect every incipient legislator to toil through the enormous mass of evidence under which the East India and China questions have now become smothered; but he should, we think, manage to collect sufficient information to prevent his talking quite such downright nonsense as the candidate for the Tower Hamlets is said to have uttered. The time is, we trust, fast approaching, when these great subjects will be somewhat better understood in England than they appear at present to be.

We copy the following as being one of the few instances in which we have seen the degraded and humiliating condition of foreigners in China fairly commented on by the Bengal press. It would not be easy to answer the question with which the remarks conclude: *how long this truly discreditable state of things is to be submitted to* must be asked in a quarter which has hitherto been content with the easy mode of collection of the duties on Tea—which facility seems still, in the estimation of many of our "wise men," to counterbalance the degradation to which we yield. Whether a reformed parliament does or does not grant a renewal of the China monopoly we hope that it will not consent to allow the trade to go on, on the footing of tame and quiet submission by which it is at present characterised.

"A *Canton Register* reached us on Wednesday evening, from which we have made some extracts.

"A gross outrage has been committed in the environs of Macao by some Chinese vagabonds upon the person of Mr. Lindsay, of the Honorable Company's Factory, who was out shooting with a friend. Without apparent provocation, both gentlemen were attacked and robbed of their guns, and, in the scuffle, Mr. Lindsay received a severe wound with a hatchet on the face. The Canton Editor, in our opinion, very justly ascribes the frequency of these insults to foreigners in China, to an impression on the minds of the Chinese, that the former dare not use arms in their defence; for, if the life of a Chinese be sacrificed, though in mere self-defence, the life of the foreigner will be demanded, on pain of stopping the trade of his nation. How long will our relations with that country be suffered to remain on so discreditable a footing?"—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 23.

CANAL FROM THE NILE TO THE RED SEA.

"According to estimates made by some distinguished French engineers, £700,000 would construct a deep canal which should connect the Arabic gulf wih the Nile and Mediterranean, make Africa an island, and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay one half. This is a sum considerably less than has been expended on some single works of the same kind in Great Britain."

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE & CHINA.

"According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and waggons in that city intended to extend their communications to Warsaw, and, in the course of next year, to the governments of Tomboff, Kasan, Peren, Tobolsk, Irkutzk, Iakutzk, to Kiachta, on the frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communicaton by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburgh, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris, with which view M. Muller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the *Messageries* of Paris."—*German Papers.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	42	56	30:20	Fine weather, moderate breeze, ...	N a NW.
2	48	55	30:20	Cloudy, light breeze, ...	E.
3	52	59	30:10	„ thick weather, light breeze, ...	N.
4	50	54	30:15	„ with light rain at times, mod. breeze,	NNW.
5	49	53	30:20	„ latter part thunder,	„
6	49	51	30:10	„ most part rain, med. breeze, variable,	N a E.
7	51	55	30:10	„ „ „	N a NW.
8	54	57	30:10	„ „ „	„
9	55	60	29:90	„ with rain at times „	„
10	59	63	29:90	Foggy, with light rain, light breeze, ...	E a SE.
11	62	74	29:80	„ first part, latter fine; sultry, light breeze	SE.
12	66	75	29:85	Cloudy, with rain at times, light breeze.....	„
13	50	52	30:10	„ with a fresh breeze, ...	N.
14	55	46	30:25	„ with light rain at times, ...	„
15	42	46	30:30	„ „	N a NW.
16	42	45	30:30	„ „	„
17	40	52	30:25	Fine weather, moderate breeze..	N.
18	48	54	30:10	Cloudy, latter part drizling rain, light airs, ..	E a SE.
19	52	56	30:00	„ with drizling rain throughout, ...	E a N.
20	55	62	30:00	Thick fog, with drizling rain throughout, ...	N a NW.
21	56	60	30:00	First part thunder, lightning and heavy rain, latter drizling rain, light breeze, ...	N a NW.
22	60	61	30:00	Light rain throughout, light breeze	E a SE.
23	60	68	29:90	First part cloudy, with drizling rain, middle and latter cloudy, moderate breeze.	SE.
24	64	69	29:90	Thick fog first part, middle and latter drizling rain, sultry, light airs, ...	„
25	67	72	30:00	Light rain throughout, sultry, latterly a fresh breeze, ...	„
26	68	75	29:90	Cloudy most part, fresh breeze, ...	„
27	67	72	30:05	„ throughout, moderate breeze, ...	E a SE.
28	66	75	30:00	First part thunder and rain, middle and latter cloudy, moderate breeze, ...	„
29	69	78	30:05	Cloudy throughout; middle, thunder, lightning and rain, ...	SE.
30	68	78	30:16	Fine weather first part, sultry; middle, thunder, lightning and rain, light breeze, ... latter, moderate breeze.....	„ N.
31	62	67	30:25	Cloudy, first part, middle and latter fine, moderate breeze, ...	N a NNW.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. SATURDAY, 18th MAY, 1833. NO. 7.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM
ESTABLISHED BY THE
TENTH
CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of no hostilities having been declared.

	Rates ℔ Cent on GOODS	TREASURE.
China to Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	6	5½
Singapore,	3	2½
Malacca, Pinang,	3¼	3
Manila,	2½	2
New South Wales,	6	
Great Britain, *via* Singapore,	7	6½
Europe, direct,	7	6½
Lintin, per month,	1	
Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 15th March, 1833. General Agents.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavourable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favourable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favoured, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators: all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they may desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.
Calcutta, 1st Jan. 1833.

CANTON.

EUROPE.—Since our last, we have received no information that can in any way throw light on the important question of peace or war among the powers of Europe. The *Forth*, from the Sand Heads March 23rd, brings no news on the subject. The *Singapore Chronicle* of April 11th republishes some reports as to the probable conduct of Russia and mentions the departure of the Russian Ambassador from London. These do not however seem to rest on very good authority. The probability is, that had hostilities actually commenced on the 15th of November, we should not, at this time—six months from that date,—be in much doubt on the subject. It seems therefore most likely either that the king of Holland had, before the appointed time, agreed to the ultimatum, or that war had ceased, as it began, with the capture of Antwerp. Should the great northern powers be rash enough to mingle in the broil, the result, from the actual state of the continent, it is not difficult to guess at.

We shall most probably be without distinct information on the subject till the arrival of the *Red Rover*, daily looked for from Bengal; pending the arrival of which information it will be seen the Canton Office has established a war risk on all vessels insured from the 15th Instant.

A Spanish vessel, which arrived from Manila yesterday, at Macao, spoke outside the bay of Manila, a vessel from Cadiz, in 110 days: no mention was made of war, from which silence it would seem probable that none had occurred up to within a few days of the date of her departure from Europe.

MANILA.—We hear that, early in last month, the inhabitants of Manila were much alarmed by the sudden decrease of water in the river, which was attributed to some volcanic action in the interior. The water had changed to a greenish color; and with so unpleasant an odour as to render it useless for all purposes of domestic economy. It was feared that, in case of the evil not soon abating, a pestilence might ensue.

REBELLION IN FORMOSA.*—The statements in regard to it's progress have been various. We were at first informed of it's having broken out, by the mandarins of the *Chu-san* groupe. A great part of the naval force and the most renowned officers had been despatched thither by the Lieutenant-Governor of *Chè-keang* to suppress it. The *Chu-san* mandarins even harboured fears, that the *Amoy* men would join their countrymen in *Formosa*. We were informed, that the viceroy of *Fuh-keën* had gone over to arrange the business. The mandarins told us, that they feared the worst consequences, for, if *Formosa* could not supply the *Fuh-keën* province with grain, the people in the southern parts, who already suffered so much from scarcity, would revolt immediately. The baneful effects upon the natives of the sea-coast were very apparant. They had betaken themselves to piracy, and attacked vessels even in sight of the mandarin junks, the crews of which are their inferiors in physical strength and activity. Such was the state of affairs, when we received the news that the rebellion had been quelled in the southern parts of *Formosa*, but was still raging in the northern districts with great fury. Several junks were upon the eve of leaving the *Fuh-keën* harbours for *Tae-wan-foo*, in order to purchase cargoes of rice. We have never been able to ascertain fully to what extent the rebels carried their operations in the northern parts, nor are we sure, whether they have been up to the present moment subdued. The greater part of the Chinese colonists at *Formosa* are either natives of *Tung-gan-keen*, *Chan-choo-foo* or *Tseuen-chow-foo*. There are a few hundred thousands of *Chaou-choo* men, and *Kea-jin*, as they style themselves, from *Canton* province. The whole population may amount to two or three millions. The greater part are cultivators of the ground, many (principally the *Amoy* men) are merchants, fishermen, and sailors. In the whole they are a lawless tribe, who put the government and every human regulation at defiance, strictly adhering to their clans. Some of the country-born in the interior have never acknowledged the mandarins as their rulers; even the rebels in La Perouse's time have never been entirely subdued, but have taken refuge on the eastern coast and in the mountains. But, notwithstanding their aversion to every government, they are a very industrious race. The quantity of rice exported to *Fuh-keën* and *Che-keang* is very considerable, and employs more than three hundred junks. At *Teen-tsin* alone, there arrive annually more than seven-

* The substance of information was received on the East Coast of China.

ty junks loaded with sugar; the exportation of camphor is likewise by no means trifling. The owners of the plantations are generally *Amoy* men, whose families live in their native country. The capital they employ is very great, the trade profitable. Yet, notwithstanding this superabundance of produce, the mandarins at *Che-keang* were obliged to send grain boats to *Formosa*, in order to furnish the soldiers with their rations. The friendly feelings of the *Formosan* colonists towards foreigners are quite proverbial, but hitherto they have had very little intercourse with them. Some traces of the Dutch government still remain, but the name of this nation is almost forgotten. The natives have receded further and further towards the east coast, and have been partly amalgamated with the eastern planters. Both the imperial naval as well as military force at *Formosa* is far from contemptible, when we count the numbers; but they have nothing to oppose to violent men like the colonists, but subtlety and concessions.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

The Sylph, the forlorn Sylph! is at length returned. It appeared that she had been given up by all, as many were the rumours invented by the natives to confirm this belief. She was, according to the last accounts, attacked by pirates, and burnt: others stated, that the mandarins had had a hand in it. No such disaster had happened to her, but something equally formidable had befallen her, of which we subjoin the relation. We are glad to insert this narrative, for her inmates are fully sensible of the general interest shewn in her behalf by all the foreign residents in China, nor can they dissemble the satisfaction they felt in witnessing the general joy, with which they were hailed at their re-appearance.

Notwithstanding the strong northerly and easterly breeze, which prevails at the season, when she took her departure, she reached the *Shan-tung* promontory within the space of a month. Thence we stretched over to the coast of *Manchoo Tartary*, where we arrived on the 24th of November, in a large bay. The weather had hitherto been tolerable, and this was the first day we felt a little cold. Many junks were here at an anchor, laden with the produce of these fertile regions on their return to *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung* and *Fuh-keen*. We had long conversations with several captains, who unanimously dissuaded us from going higher up, because they said, we would meet with ice. But this could not frighten Europeans, who are accustomed to cold from their youth. If we even came to extremes, we could very soon run down to the south, and easily escape the danger of being frozen up in the gulph of *Leaou-tung*. With this determination we went as far as *Kae-choo*, a very large trading place. After many inquiries we concluded that it was unadvisable to anchor here at this season of the year, because the water was too shoal, and the prevailing northerly winds might have driven us upon a bank.

We left therefore the *Kae-choo* roads for *Kin-choo*, and bore away from the coast in order to get into deeper water. A fair breeze favoured us, we had all sails set, and anticipated the pleasure of very soon seeing the Great Wall. We had dined, and were looking forward to the pleasure of recreating our health by passing a winter month in those regions. All on a sudden we heard the cry that the ship is on shore! and very soon felt that this really was the case, for she gave very hard thumps. However, finding two fathoms of water along side, we flattered ourselves with the hope, that we might get off at high water. Alas! we were mistaken, it was high water, and the flood carried us with irresistible power further upon the bank. We tried to back her off, the wind having shifted to the N. E. but all to no purpose. When we sent the cutter to sound, we found eleven feet in every direction. We began therefore to throw the kentledge and a part of the cargo overboard, to lighten her astern. Meanwhile the water fell to eight feet, the knocking ceased, the ship being hard and fast; and thus we passed a night between hope and fear. Trusting to the interposition of a kind Providence, we commended ourselves to the care of the Almighty.

How little however were our hopes realized on the following day. A northerly breeze had blown very fresh throughout the night. The water decreased in consequence to an alarming degree—we had only six feet left. To render our situation the more wretched, we felt the effects of the cold; the lascars were unable to move, and we had to trust to a handful of Europeans. At the flood tide we succeeded in getting her head round and forced her to the S. E., having ten or eleven feet along side. She gave many a heavy knock, which was truly appaling, and we surely believed, that she would spring a leak, or lose her rudder. But, at the ebb tide, our consternation was greater, the ship laid gradually over until she touched her beam ends, and thus settled in the sand. What had we now to expect, if the north wind continued? if the cold increased and the water decreased? With what a feverish anxiety we looked to find out, whether she went further over and how we calculated, whether she could stand much longer the northerly gale, which blew upon her broadside. The gunner sounded and reported, that there was three and a half feet water along side. Though we found three or four fathoms a mile distant from us, we were unable to move the ship, in order to get into deeper water. The flood tide returned, she righted a little, but remained immovably fixed in the sand. Unless God changed the wind, we were lost men. Our situation became hourly more dangerous, the ice made its appearance in large lumps; the lascars lost all energy, and gave themselves up to despair. Could we save ourselves by swimming? The shore was twenty-five or thirty miles distant, the water was excessively cold. At the same time the sea was running very high, and we had reason to fear, that our boats would be swamped before we reached the shore. But what to do with the poor lascars, who were perfectly helpless! Having given the vessel up for lost, we finally resolved to go on shore, in order to procure some assistance, and to save a certain number of the native crew.

It was on the 29th of November, that our party, consisting of eight Europeans and thirteen sick lascars, set out for *Kae-choo*. The thermometer was at twenty-three in the cabin. The wind blew fresh, and many a spray swept along, coating our boat with ice, and wetting our clothes, but the same ice secured us from the piercing cold. The sufferings of the lascars were very severe, their piercing cries rent our hearts, but what availed our compassion, when we could lend them no effectual assistance. "We die, we die," was their general outcry. After having stowed one upon the other, and given them as much of our clothing as we could spare, we left them to their lot. Their cries died away, some no longer moved, and others seemed to have fallen into a state of stupor. Thus, after many vain attempts, we reached the shore in the afternoon in the most wretched condition. The place where we landed was barren, and we saw only a few fishermen's hovels and several fishing boats hauled upon the beach. Thus forsaken, we ascended the hills, some carrying the provisions we had brought with us, and others transporting the lascars. We were very soon met by fishermen, who, astonished at our wretched condition, gave a heavy sigh, and hastened down to the boat. We did not implore their aid, but they set immediately to work, assisting us to bring up our baggage, and opened their hovels for our reception. Here we found beds with a fleece under them, heated. We put the lascars upon them, some of whom were senseless, but the heat was not sufficient to thaw their limbs. They cried fire, fire! and these humane fishermen lighted one to satisfy their urgent demand, though it was perhaps the last fuel they possessed. We began now to take off our icy coat, and to make ourselves comfortable in this new lodging. A short conversation with our hosts shewed us that we had to do with very poor people, whose delight it was to assist their suffering fellow creatures. We have often been in similar circumstances, they said, and can fully sympathize with you. Our boats, yea, our lives are at your service; we will depart with you as soon as the tide is in our favour, and request you, to shew us the place where the ship has gotten aground. We went upon an eminence and pointed it out to them, they took

the bearings of the compass, shrugged up their shoulders, saying, is it very dangerous, but no matter, we will try. An intelligent man came afterwards to us, we conversed with him upon the subject, he assured us of the readiness wherewith they would hasten to the ship, but I regret, he added, that you must first get us permission from the mandarins. This acted like a thunder clap upon us. Well aware, that humanity was excluded from the breast of a mandarin, we considered our application futile. The time we went up to *Kae-choo*, which was still ten miles distant, the ship might be dashed to pieces or fall over; but there was no alternative, we could not persuade those men.

Meanwhile, one of the lascars had expired, another had fallen into fits, and those who were conscious surrounded a straw fire. We were soon driven out by the smoke, and sought for other quarters in a temple built upon a hill. Here we met a priest, who with his cook refused us admittance. We told him, that all men between the four seas were brethren, and it ought to be a matter of joy to him, when a friend came from a distant country. These classical quotations from Confucius appeased his anger, we cited a few maxims upon hospitality, and he permitted us to enter, apologized for his rudeness, and spread a table. There was a company of well dressed *Shan-tung* men present, all of whom shewed themselves interested in our fate, and tried to console us. After having shewn them a watch and a musical box, their curiosity and admiration were greatly excited. They conceived a great idea of a nation so ingenious. Here we were very comfortable; though there seemed to be a great many guests, we got a place to lie down upon a hot bed, and suffered very little cold during the night. The weather was clear, the cold intense; we drew our long boat upon the beach, wherein the fishermen greatly assisted us.

The next morning, three of the party set out for *Kae-choo*, in order to implore the help of the mandarins. They had taken a guide, who walked so very slow as greatly to increase their regret for the loss of time to their unfortunate companions on board the ship. Our way led through many a fertile field, we saw fine farms, and a thriving, wealthy population, so that we were strongly reminded of home, from which we were now so far. A proclamation struck up in both the Manchoo and Chinese languages was strong evidence of the paternal care of the government for the patrimony of the imperial family. It enforced the cultivation of the waste country, relieved the people from heavy taxes, and encouraged them in the pursuit of agriculture. The country is undulated, interspersed with groves, and watered by several creeks.

It was a very fine day, and we should have enjoyed the scenery, if we had not been so strongly reminded of our helpless condition. The people we met were started by our sudden appearance, but, after some desultory questions about our native country and our errand, they withdrew. After having passed many a hamlet, the high walls of *Kae-choo* rose in our view; the population became more numerous, and the houses were better built. Hitherto we had not seen one Tartar, all the men we met were *Shan-tung* colonists, but as soon as we passed the gates, we very soon saw that we were not far from them.

Kae-choo is a very large place, surrounded by a new, very high wall, and is the principal emporium of Tartary. The houses are low, no buildings of any importance were to be seen, but the mercantile bustle in the streets, and well furnished shops, convinced us, that it was the emporium, whence annually two thousands of junks departed.

Our guide had on a sudden withdrawn, we were left to feel the way ourselves till we met with a police runner. He conducted us into an open court, gave us some slips of paper, and requested, that we might write down what we wanted. After having satisfied their curiosity, we insisted upon having immediately an interview with the principal mandarin of the district. The more urgent we were in our request to be immediately admitted to an audience, the more indifferent our conductors shewed themselves. In the meanwhile the people had become very numerous, anxious to get a sight at us, they had posted themselves on a declivity along the wall, their number increased with every moment. In general they were well dressed, and many had broad cloth jackets. They took a great interest in us, made incessant inquiries, and were very importunate to have a full look in our face.

A considerable time had elapsed with the fruitless attempt of interesting the mandarins in our favour. We began to despond, when we were called into a room, where an examination about our affairs began. We had very soon satisfied them as far as regarded the ship. The conversation was carried on upon slips of paper; we evaded all unnecessary questions, but hurt their feelings by not giving them the full names and surnames of the crew. The visitors were very numerous, some of them seemed to be very intelligent. A sparing dinner had been brought into the room: of this we partook with reluctance. From the tenor of the conversation, we saw, that the mandarins had lost sight of our ship, they could form no idea of our danger, and therefore we resolved to leave them immediately. However we wished to try one experiment, and ordered water poured into a large bowl to be brought into the room. Taking a cup, which floated so as to touch occasionally the bottom, we gave them an ocular demonstration of our situation, then knocking the cup very hard against the bowl, we convinced them, that our ship must ere long go to pieces. When this was reported to them, they wrote on a chit, "we understand your danger, and will help you." After this they sent a military *Manchoo* mandarin into the room, he was the forerunner of two literary mandarins, who asked us, whether our nation sent at stated times a tribute bearer to *Peking*. We informed them, that we had sent an ambassador, but never a tribute bearer. Well, he said, this amounts to the same. We will be off with you immediately. They packed us accordingly into two carts, and drove away under a military escort to *Ma-tow*, the harbour of *Kae-choo*. When, after a tormenting jostling upon these miserable roads, we reached this place, a number of *Fuh-keen* men surrounded us, and recognized one of the party as their countryman. How glad we will be, they said, to hasten to your assistance, only get the permission and we will start. Their lighters were at this time of the year hauled upon the shore, and were thickly coated with ice. However, a southerly breeze, which had blown during the day, had thawed the ice, and they had some prospect of getting them into the open sea. Whilst we were deliberating upon the best plan to effect this purpose, two *Fuh-keen* captains, the owners of these craft, were called before the chief magistrate, and received the strictest orders to get immediately ready for sea. They hesitated at first, knelt down and requested to be allowed time to ponder upon this matter, but the mandarin threatened them with severe punishment, and they agreed to sail immediately with the peril of their lives. Delighted at our success, we were about to take leave of the mandarins, when all on a sudden their tone was changed. They had held a short consultation, and resolved not to send assistance before they had reported the case to their superiors. We asked them, if, in the mean time, all the lives were lost, what will you do? From this moment you become responsible for the lives of eighty people: if they are lost, the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, will require them from you. To this we received no answer, they hurried away, and we, ourselves, were again packed into carts, and sent under a more numerous escort to the temple, to join our companions. Our situation was now desperate. We could neither help ourselves nor our friends, and gloomy forebodings filled our breast. Only the hope upon the Almighty God, who would never forsake us, gave us courage, and, notwithstanding our forlorn state, we hoped and believed, that he would save us by the signal interposition of his power. Under such feelings we reached the temple. The evening was serene, and the firmament glittered in all its majesty and splendour—our prayers were directed to him, who rules the sky.

Mean time our friends in the temple had been busy to procure some water, to send it on board. They had spent a day of anxiety, and hailed us with joyful excla-

mations. But how dejected were they, when they heard the result of our endeavours! Mr. R. addressed therefore the following letter to the chief authority at *Kae-choo*, which was sent away the same night.

"The English Captain Lo and the others respectfully inform the chief magistrate of *Kae-choo* district, that their vessel has gotten upon a bank and cannot float, and they apprehend, that if the vessel is not yet lost, she will very soon go to pieces, according to the report we gave previously. Notwithstanding our earnest entreaties to send the *Fuh-keën* lighters alongside to save the lives of the crew, your honor has refused permission, and thus you are responsible for the lives which will be lost.

"The inhabitants of the middle kingdom cherish humanity in their bosoms; the Great Emperor evinces compassion towards distant foreigners, and would by no means suffer to see them drowned like beasts. We hope, that your honor will imitate this pattern. Yet, if you slight eighty lives and all are lost, you will have to answer for it. The rulers of our country will be anxious to inquire after them. We therefore humbly hope, your honor will examine the case, and grant our petition.

12th year of Taou-kwang, 10th moon, 9th day.

Our humane priest was highly upbraided for having received us into the temple and so generously supplied our wants. He however turned towards the mandarins and said: if humanity is banished from your bosoms, kill by heartless cruelty forlorn strangers, but I will and can never deny to them my hospitable roof. This resolute answer put them to silence, and they withdrew. Our apartments were now filled with *Man-choo* soldiers, and a great number of strangers, who had thronged thither during all the day.

Before we went to sleep, we resolved to send the long boat back to the ship, to save what she could, and leave the other things.

The next morning dawned, and Mr. R. wrote a letter to the captain, wherein he requested him to use his utmost endeavours to get her off, and to persevere till she had become so leaky, es to preclude all hope of fitting her out for the voyage back. The letter dictated by despair was sent off immediately, whilst two of us staid behind in order to try again, whether we could influence the mandarins. Those who remained were just going to talk with the mandarin in the adjoining room, that he might supply them with provisions, for which they paid down the mony. All on a sudden, we saw our companions return with the joyful exclamation: Our ship is safely riding at anchor! we have seen her from the hill. This circumstance filled us with utter joy, whilst the mandarins were struck with terror. The same man, who treated us shortly before with haughty insolence, became now all politeness, he made apologies, and besought us to forget the insults offered to us. We now paid our generous host, but the mandarin wanted to take from him the present. Such an outrageous behaviour roused our indignation, and we expostulated very loudly, and the consequence was, that the things were returned to them. Now we took with a light heart our departure, leaving the lascars behind.

On board the ship we learnt, that the day previous at 7 A. M. the ship had righted, all sails were set on the foremast to pay her head off to the E. As she struck very hard, it was found that she strained a good deal during the night, so that the bolt ends on the starboard side cracked. The S. S. W. breeze continued, at 11 the captain set all sail, the ship's head was E. S. E., the southerly breeze had increased the water, she deepened suddenly from two to four, and six fathoms, and thus, after many a hard knock, escaped unhurt. Praise be to our Almighty deliverer.

On the 2nd December, we went on shore to fetch the lascars. It blew from the south, there was a heavy swell and drizzling rain. The ice was floating in large detached pieces from the shore towards the sea. It was towards evening when we reached our former landing place. Using the utmost despatch, we sent the lascars into the boat, and inquired about the provisions, which had been promised. The joyful fishermen, who had exulted at our unexpected deliverance, met us with congratulation. We were going to embark, being disappointed in getting the provisions, of which we had delivered a list, when a large number of troops came down the hill. We went up to the commanding officer, and requested him most earnestly to withdraw them, in order to prevent our having recourse to arms. They first hesitated, but perceiving a sailor with a pair of pistols in his pockets, they did it in great haste, and were very soon out of sight. The commander-in-chief, however had come down in a cabriolet, and posted himself upon a hill, in order to inspect our motions better. He sent down two officers, who besought us in the most humble terms to come up to their commander, a great man, and relation to the Emperor. We found in him an old, decrepit Tartar, with a light blue button, wearing a peacock feather. He spoke broken Chinese, and had an interpreter with him. We addressed him in short and energetic terms, painting in glowing language the cruel behaviour of the magistrate at *Kae-choo* in not affording us assistance when we wanted it most. He promised to report it to the emperor. We then took leave, he repeated several times: Supreme heaven has saved you, may he speed your voyage, and grant success. Thus we parted after having taken an affectionate leave of the fishermen and the priest, who were sent down on purpose to conciliate our good will.

On our return we had very boisterous weather, and the boat was in considerable danger. The lascars again suffered very severely.

Dec. 3rd, we left those dreary regions. The ship was, on the outside and inside, coated with solid ice; we had a very heavy sea on, and every spray congealed. Had we staid longer, we should have been frozen in. The consequences of this severe frost on board the ship were dreadful, and if it had not been for the European sailors, we should have been unable to work the ship.

The bank is in lat. 40° 34' N lat. 121° 48' E.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	61	70	30:25	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze	N a NW.
2	62	67	30:20	Cloudy, with light rain at times, light breeze	N a SE.
3	64	75	30:10	Fine weather, first part light breeze, latter mod.	S.
4	67	75	30:10	Unsettled, with frequent showers, mod. breeze	S a SE.
5	69	80	30:10	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
6	70	76	30:20	first part, light airs, middle and latter, fresh breeze	SE. N a NNW.
7	52	59	30:30	Cloudy first part, fresh breeze	"
8	55	70	30:10	Fine weather, first part moderate breeze, middle variable, latter moderate,	N. N a SE. N.
9	62	74	30:00	Cloudy most past, light and variable	SE a NW.
10	67	76	29:95	" throughout, latter part rain, light breeze	SE.
11	70	72	30:00	" with rain throughout, moderate breeze	"
12	69	80	29:90	Most part cloudy, rain at times, lightning in latter part, moderate breeze	SE.
13	72	83	29:00	First and middle part fine, latter cloudy, with rain and lightning, moderate breeze	"
14	71	75	30:00	Cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, first and middle a fresh breeze, latter rain, with a fresh breeze	SE. N.
15	57	68	30:10	Fine weather, mostly a fresh breeze	"
16	62	76	33:00	" mostly moderate breeze	SE.
17	66	74	29:90	Cloudy throughout, most part moderate breeze	"
18	70	78	29:90	Fine weather most part, rain in latter part, moderate breeze	S a SE.
19	71	80	29:90	Fine weather, occasional showers, mod. breeze lightning in latter part	SE.
20	71	78	29:95	First part cloudy, middle thunder, lightning, and rain, latter part fine, fresh breeze	SE.
21	74	84	29:90	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
22	76	70	29:93	First part fine, light breeze, middle and latter rain, fresh breeze	" N.
23	66	73	30:00	Cloudy, with rain at times, first and middle light breeze, latterly	" SE.
24	70	81	29:90	Fine weather, most part moderate breeze	"
25	74	84	29:90	Cloudy and unsettled most part, mod. breeze	"
26	75	84	29:90	" frequent showers of rain, thunder and lightning, latter a fresh breeze	S a SE.
27	73	76	29:59	Cloudy and unsettled, heavy rain at times, with thunder and lightning	"
28	72	80	29:95	Unsettled, rain, with thunder and lightning at times, latter a moderate breeze	SE.
29	74	85	29:90	Fine weather, moderate breeze	"
30	77	86	29:85	" most part a fresh breeze	"

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 17th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior		36 a 50		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		3⅜		
Birds' nests		26 a 40		Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 30		
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35		
„ Mauritius		20 a 23		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350		
„ ungarbled		220 a 230		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 60		
Cotton Bombay	Taels	8 a 10		
„ Bengal		8.5 a 9.8		
„ Madras		11.5		
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2⅝		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		
„ „ 20 a 30		44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36				
„ „ 36 a 70	not wanted			
Cow Bezoar		30	₩	Catty
Cudbear	*(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55		
„ clarified		55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 765 *new*		655 a 660		
„ Benares „ 720 a 725 „		645 a 650		Chest
„ Bombay		620		
„ Damaun				
„ Turkey *nominal*		800	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7⅞ a 8		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		58 a 59		
Rattans		2⅞ a 4		
Rice		2.40 a 2.60		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 16		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1.80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	₩	100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45		
„ Land „		4 a 7		each
„ Beaver		4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₩	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₩	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₩	Catty
Tin-plates		8	₩	Box
Tin, Banca		16½ a 17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₩	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1⅛ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11		
„ oil of		1.50	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24—at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 a 8⅛ „		14		
„ buds		12 a 13		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½ a 4		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		52		
„ „ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none		
„ large (10⅛ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels		260		
„ „ 2		240		
„ „ 3		205 a 210		
„ „ 4				
„ „ 1				
„ „ 5 2				
„ „ 3				
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd		5.4 a 5.6		
„ Pingfa		7.6		
Sugar Candy Chinchew				
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none			
„ Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35		Pecul
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none			
„ Hyson		55 a 70		
„ „ skin		26 a 35		
„ „ young		45 a 50		
„ Gunpowder		64 a 66		
„ Twankay	none			
„ Orange Peko	none			
„ Caper		18 a 20		
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		35	₩	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	.. $ 22¾ a 23	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		¼ a 1	₱ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₱	Sp. Dr.	6 months	sight.	s4. d4.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs.	₱	100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight	
Private bills 209 a 210,,		,,		,,	,,
Bombay ,, 216 By. Rs.		,,		,,	,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The principal part of the remaining stock is now in the hands of the outside dealers, who are supporting prices, the Hong-merchants not having more than about 2000 bales unsold. The market yesterday was firm, and prices are said to have advanced 1 a 2 mace per picul.

OPIUM.—Our market generally for the drug has been, during the past fortnight, excessively dull. Some enquiries were yesterday made for new PATNA and BENARES, and a few sales effected at our quotations.

The recent arrivals of the FORTH and ISABELLA ROBERTSON have had an unfavorable effect on the market; and if the RED ROVER should arrive as early as many people expect, a further depression in prices may be looked for.

Many of the outside holders of MALWA have been selling their few remaining lots at Sp. Drs. 620 per chest. The stock on hand is now very small.

Some parcels of TURKEY have been sold at Sp. Drs. 740 a 750 per picul, which are reselling by the Chinese at Sp. Drs. 760, whilst the nominal demand for single piculs is Sp. Drs. 800. Several lots have lately been imported.

The deliveries to the 15th were—

PATNA,	old 40	}	319
	new 279	}	
BENARES,	old 6	}	87
	new 81	}	
MALWA, ...			215
Total			621

The produce of the first crop of CANTON RAW SILK is being brought to market. The quality is considered good, and the quantity moderate.

Very little doing at present in COTTON PIECE GOODS of any description.

It is supposed that there are about 25, a 30,000 piculs of BETEL NUT on hand; very little demand at present amongst the dealers: the price has in consequence declined a little.

There is a parcel of SOUTH AMERICAN COPPER at Lintin, of about 1,200 piculs, in the hands of the importer, for which, we understand, Sp. Drs. 20 a 21 have been offered.

The vessels recently arrived from Mexico have brought some DOLLARS, PLATA PINA and BAR SILVER.

TAYSAAM SILK has advanced in price, owing to the small quantity remaining; and several orders having been given for Piece Goods for the Mexican and South American markets.

The last advices from MANILA state SUGAR at Sp. Drs. 5½, with little prospect of a reduction in price.

We give an extract from a letter, lately received from London, on the subject of the quality of a parcel of SINGAPORE TIN:—it is described as containing "antimony and spelter, pieces of iron, dross and rubbish, forming the interior of the slabs, while the exterior was neatly coated with tin." Only 57 out of 161 slabs were good.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM

ESTABLISHED BY THE

TENTH

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of no hostilities having been declared.

		Rates per cent on GOODS	Rates per cent on TREASURE.
China to	Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	6	5½
	Singapore,	3	2½
	Malacca, Pinang,	3½	3
	Manila,	2½	2
	New South Wales,	6	
	Great Britain, via Singapore,	7	6½
	Europe, direct,	7	6½
	Lintin, per month	1	
Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel			

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 15th March, 1833. General Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

MAY			FROM
3 Brit. ship	Leguan,	Cleland,	Singapore, April 11,
4 Span. brig	Triunfo,	Cucullo,	Manila, ,, 19,
,, Amer. ship	Ninus,	Gregson,	Batavia, March 27,
5 ,, barque	Pearl,	Engle,	Manila, April 26,
,, ,, brig	Bogota,	Taylor,	Valparaiso, Feb. 15,
6 Mex. ,,	Young Dorothea,	Machado,	Mazatlan, ,, ,,
7 Span. ,,	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila, April —
11 Brit. barque	Isabella Robertson,	Hudson,	Calcutta, March 17,
,, ,, ,,	Forth,	Robinson,	,, ,, 23.

PASSENGERS

Per FORTH.—A. De Souza, Esq.

ISABELLA ROBERTSON.—M. Pereira, and I. Goldsworthy, Esqrs.

SAILED

MAY			FOR
5 Amer. brig	Beta,	Cleveland,	New York,
11 Dutch ship	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
14 Brit. barque	Mercury,	Bell,	Calcutta.

PASSENGER

Per GRACE.—Mrs. Grüm.

MANILA.—The "Baltic" and "Brian Boru", from Europe, have arrived; and the "Washington" and "Rasselas", from China. The "Reform" from Europe daily expected. The "Grand Duquesne", would, it was expected, leave for Havre, about the 25th of April. Passenger per do. C. Lyall, Esq. Captain Podestat died at Manila, on the 15th.

The "Leguan", is appointed to sail for Manila in a few days.

BENGAL.—The "Sylph", to be despatched on or about the 20th. The "Red Rover" expected shortly.

JAVA.—The "Thetis" and "L'Esperance", due,

The "Jessy", to sail in a few days.

The "Agnes", from China, reached Sydney on the 2nd January, and may be daily looked for here.

Several American vessels, from England, are expected daily, as, it is believed, they were to sail in October and November.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The present state of affairs in the commercial world would at first sight appear unfavorable to the prospects of a new candidate for the public confidence; yet the undersigned deems this conjuncture a favorable one to offer his services to the public as a GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER. He enters on the task with a fortune entirely unembarrassed, and his time perfectly at his disposal. It is his intention to transact business on the most moderate terms, and any commissions with which he may be favored, will be executed with the utmost fidelity and despatch. He will confine his transactions entirely to PURE AGENCY; and will neither receive money on interest, or advance to speculators; all persons therefore who may avail themselves of his AGENCY, are requested to state immediately and explicitly how their Funds are to be invested, which will be promptly and faithfully done. A zealous and undivided attention will be paid to the interests of all who may favor him with their confidence, and he will be at all times in readiness to afford such Gentlemen the fullest and most satisfactory information on any point they desire.

J. H. ARATHOON.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY, TO BE PRINTED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

NO work has so much facilitated the acquisition of the Chinese language as the valuable Dictionary of Dr Morrison. The work of this great sinologue consists of three parts: part the first, containing Chinese and English, arranged according to the radicals; part the second, containing Chinese and English arranged alphabetically; and part the third, English and Chinese. Greatly aided by this excellent production, the English-Chinese Dictionary, now presented for publication, was commenced; but the Author having been called away by sudden death; the Editor, after making considerable additions to it, now offers it to the public. He has endeavoured to embody the remarks of predecessors in this branch of literature; and by a long and close perusal of native works, he has greatly increased the number of words and phrases.

It contains most of the words in Johnson's English Dictionary, and will be preceded by a copious treatise on the Chinese language and style of writing.

To defray the expenses of printing, the Editor looks to the public for an adequate subscription. He desires no other reward than the consciousness of having contributed his part to facilitate the communication of religious and scientific knowledge, and to aid in the more equitable transaction of mercantile business.

The work will consist of one volume in quarto; price 12 Spanish dollars.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

CHINA, October 1st, 1832.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. FRIDAY, 31st MAY, 1833. NO. 8.

WAR RATES OF PREMIUM

ESTABLISHED BY THE

TENTH

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The additional premium returnable, in full, in the event of no hostilities having been declared.

		Rates ℘ Cent on Goods	Rates ℘ Cent on Treasure.
China to	Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rangoon,	6	5½
	Singapore,	3	2½
	Malacca, Pinang,	3½	3
	Manila,	2½	2
	New South Wales,	6	
	Great Britain, *via* Singapore,	7	6½
	Europe, direct,	7	6½
	Lintin, per month,	1	
	Time Policies, per month, according to the nature of the employ, or other circumstances connected with the vessel,		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 15th May, 1833. General Agents.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.
Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON have removed from No. 1, Poushong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

CANTON.

FOREIGN.—We are in possession of no news later than that published in our No. early in the month; the report given in our last, of the arrival of a vessel at Manila, from Europe in 110 days, having proved to be a mistake. The *Peruvian* brings no news beyond the 3rd of Nov. none having reached Cadiz up to the date of her departure, the 17th of December. The opinion generally prevailing among the foreign community here is that no hostilities have occurred. The Chinese seem considerably interested in the subject, and are very particular in their enquiries as to the chance of a war.

MACAO.—We hear that within the last few days, seven or eight foreign seamen, recently discharged from their ships and landed at Macao, were discovered to have formed a plan for seizing the Cutter belonging to the Hon. Co.'s Factory, (which is usually lying in the harbour) with the intention of plundering Chinese vessels coming down the coast with specie. It is stated that the affair, which altogether bears more the character of a wild idea, produced by and started over a glass of grog, than any likely plot, was revealed by one of the men said to have been tampered with, on the day preceding the night fixed on for its execution. Some of the parties implicated have taken their departure in the *Sylph* for Bengal.

NEW LINGUISTS.—Two of the assistants of "old *A-tam*" the senior linguist, have lately been promoted to the office of linguist, under the names of *Atcheong* and *Apun*. It is understood that, for his consent to each these, the Hoppo receives 10,000 dollars; of which about 6,000 go to himself; 1,000 to each of the two *King-chings* or chief *employés* in his office; 100 to each of the six juniors, and the remainder is absorbed by the small fry of hangers on, servants, &c. &c. There are now five linguists, *Achow* the second on the list not being looked upon as one of the number since his attempt at establishing himself as a security-merchant last year, in conjunction with *Fuh-tseun*. The Chinese say, that the latter managed to pay the Hoppo 30,000 dollars, when his funds or his courage failed him; and, to the present hour, he has never paid up the remaining 20,000 which he must do before he can procure the chop for commencing business.

A considerable degree of sickness, principally bowel complaints and intermittent fevers, has of late prevailed among the Chinese. This is attributed to the changes in the weather, which, during the last fortnight, have been singularly frequent, even for Canton. The thermometer falls suddenly when the wind blows from the northward, and as suddenly rises when from the south. The effect of these cold northerly winds is very peculiar:—furniture and all articles of wood, even well seasoned, warping and splitting in a few hours, from the cold and dry nature of the wind. It would be curious to solve (what appears a problem) why the southern part of China, situated within the tropics, on a level with the ocean, and apparently protected by high mountains to the northward, should be thus visited with changes which, in severity, partake more of a great elevation, or of high latitudes and exposed situations.

THE PRESS IN CHINA.

It has often appeared to us strange that at a time when the press in China is teeming with publications, for the information of foreigners as to this country, none should have been set on foot for the instruction of the Chinese themselves. We have heard of plans for this, at various times, but all have proved abortive—from what cause we know not. It cannot be from want of support or encouragement to make the attempt; for it must be well known to all acquainted with the foreign community in China, that, for any good or praiseworthy object, the pecuniary expense is not likely to prove an obstacle; nor can it be that it is looked on as probable that such a publication, once started, would want support among the Chinese, whose avidity after any news or information is most striking. The difficulty of the task, and the great outlay of time necessary to bring such a thing to maturity, are most probably the causes to which must be referred the non-existence of some publication or periodical, calculated to remove the absurd prejudices of this people, and give them a juster idea of foreigners, their sciences, arts, and discoveries, than can be hoped for by any other means. Such a work was formerly started at Malacca, where it succeeded even beyond the hopes of its projectors; but the field was found to be too small, and the undertaking was ultimately given up. A similar attempt, we believe, it is now in contemplation to renew here, where the good to be achieved is greater, and the result all but certain. Few will be found to doubt that, if this great empire is destined to be, at any time, freed from the shackles of ignorance and custom, by which it is at present confined to the path in which it has moved for centuries, the impulse must come from a people more vigorous in intellect than themselves: the total want of originality—a feature so strongly impressed on the character of this people—forms a bar to all prospect of amelioration, unless aided by the exertions of foreigners; but, the impulse once given, we think it pretty certain that the enquiring mind

of a Chinese would do the rest. We hope to see the experiment made. There is nothing quixotic in the enterprise, which seems to us to have strong and peculiar claims on public support. The friend to the propagation of Christianity will find in it his best coadjutor; the philanthropist must view it with pleasure as tending to bring into closer contact the members of the great family of mankind; to the man of science, it will afford the means of communicating discoveries and improvements to a people capable of appreciating them; and to foreigners in general, of whatever country or views, it would present the readiest means of destroying those prejudices which have caused this vast country to be in the nineteenth century scarcely more known than it was a thousand years ago; and rendered it, as it were, isolated and stationary while the tide of knowledge has rapidly set on countries sunk in barbarism when China was advanced as now. We lay these remarks before our readers, less with the view of pleading for an attempt which will be it's own best advocate, than of merely making it known, through the medium of our pages, that such an attempt may, 'ere long, be hoped for.

CHINESE LEGISLATION.—We have seen a copy of a chop issued a few days ago, by the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, relating to rice, which, they state, monied men have hoarded up with a view to their own profit, by selling it at high rates to the populace. An order is, in consequence, given, that all such hoards shall be forthwith broken up, and the grain sold, in order that the price may not rise. All rice brought from the southern countries (Cochin China and Siam? or Java?) is to be disposed of, immediately on arrival; no notice is taken of foreign ships. The proclamation states, that it having been discovered that rice is an article of daily consumption, and of the utmost importance to the poor, no forestalling or plotting to raise prices will be permitted; if the owners of the hoards above mentioned do not, within a limited time sell off their rice, the government officers will send soldiers to seize and distribute it to the poor people. It is stated, that the names of all those wealthy men who are concerned in the attempt to raise prices are known to the government, as also the places where the rice is concealed, under fictitious names, and appearance of oil shops, &c.

This proclamation, which has given considerable satisfaction to the populace, is evidently issued for the purpose of keeping the minds of the lower orders quiet, upon this, to them, important point; a partial blight by the late northerly winds, and the great demand from the adjoining province of *Fokien* caused by the scarcity there, having occasioned some uneasiness to be felt on the subject; the price is not now high in Canton, and the cutting of the new crop will be commenced about the end of June; still, as banditti are said to be increasing in numbers in various parts of the province, (the constant and inevitable result of high price of grain,) the populace is thus "soothed."

While on this subject, we may mention, that, in defiance of the Imperial regulations, which have been officially echoed by the local government here, no foreign ship rice laden can come to Whampoa, without incurring, on various pretences, an expense of from 900 to 1300 taels. The order against this is full and explicit, yet so perfect is the corrupt system, on which affairs are here managed, that no opposition is made to this charge, which all know to be illegal. To such a pitch of absurdity is this power of extortion carried, that in the case of a Dutch rice ship recently here, the "grand chop" or port clearance, which allows vessels to pass the forts outward bound, was withheld, until a payment of 50 dollars was made, on the ground that the Captain of the ship *had brought his wife with him to Macao!* And yet the superior officers of this government have the audacity to tell their Imperial master in a report, of which an abstract will be found in another column, that "trade goes on prosperously, and on a firm footing," "that barbarian merchants have been roused to gratitude for the reduction of duty," and that "*if the custom house officers take more than the reduced tariff permits, they will be reported to the Emperor, that they may serve as a warning.*" The force of lying can go no further.

We despair of being able to convey to our readers at a distance an idea of the iniquity of the system pursued here by the local officers and their underlings, to the manifest injury of the commerce of the port, and in direct violation of all enactments. The instances are so gross, that we much doubt if they would be believed by any who have not become, from residence in the country, personally acquainted with the subject.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

A document sent up to the Emperor, on the 16th of March, contains a recapitulation of all that has been, and of all that can be said, upon the subject of foreign ships going on coasting expeditions. This report is drawn up by the joint labor of the Governor, Foo-yuen, Te tuh and Hoppo, who (as well as old Governor *Le*) have examined the matter, and given their opinion accordingly. It was called forth by the statement of *Na-urh-king ih*, Foo-yuen of *Shan-tung* province, made to the Emperor in consequence of the *Lord Amherst* having been in his jurisdiction, and endeavoured to trade. There is nothing new in it:—we have heard the substance, in the same words, over and over again. *Le*, the Te-tuh, considers it as a matter of impossibility to prevent ships from proceeding to the north-east coast, since the ocean is so very wide, and he has found out that vessels may proceed thither direct, without touching in *Canton* province. But he is exercising the utmost vigilance to prevent ships from proceeding, by way of *Canton*, to the northern ports. He sends for that purpose cruisers to keep a sharp look out, both on the coast and open sea, and especially at the frontiers of *Fuh keen* and *Canton* provinces. Yet, at the same time, he acknowledges, that a ship, even when arrested in her course, can again retrace her steps. He therefore orders his officers to pursue and drive any away, and at all events to send immediate notice to all mandarins along the coast, that they may be enabled to arrest her progress, and to send her back to *Canton*. If it is found out, that the vessel comes by way of *Canton*, the naval officers are responsible, and their neglect of duty will be reported to the Emperor.

The Hoppo has examined in the matter of trade. He finds that the Hong-merchants are just in their dealings, according to their own statement; that the reduction of the port duties, three years ago, has roused the barbarian merchants to gratitude, for the favor bestowed by the Great Emperor who shews compassion towards distant foreigners. In consequence of these regulations, there came more than twenty English vessels two years ago. Up to the 17th of Jan. of this year there had been already twenty six ships. The Company's trade had been carried on as customary; the duties paid; and every thing was going on prosperously, and upon a firm footing. Country and other barbarian ships participated in the trade, and had nothing to complain of. He considers therefore the pretence of transferring the trade to other ports, on account of the injustice done to foreign merchants, as quite futile; and as a mere cloak to open a trade with other provinces, where the commodities yield a greater profit. But, in case the Hong-merchants acted unjustly, the barbarian merchants were at liberty to petition government, which would take due care to investigate the matter. They have therefore no reason to creep like rats into the seas of *Che-keang* and *Shan-tung*. According to the established regulations of the Celestial Empire, their trade is restricted solely to *Canton*, and they are not allowed to go to other provinces, from whence they will return, after having toiled to no purpose, and involved themselves in guilt.

To take away all grounds of complaint, which might give rise to similar expeditions, in opposition to the ancient laws of the Celestial Empire, all the above named officers will bestow their utmost care in scrutinizing, whether the naval officers commit the least negligence in the performance of their duty—whether the Hong-merchants, or any other merchants commit the slightest act of injustice in their commercial dealings; or whether the custom house officers take more than the reduced tariff permits; they will, if found out, be reported to the Emperor, that they may serve as a warning. The barbarian merchants may thus look up with composure to "the Holy Lord," who cherishes the utmost compassion towards foreigners.

We published, some time since, a reply sent to the Emperor, early in February, much the same in substance as this now before us. The Emperor was then, as now, gravely informed, that the Hong-merchants say that they act with equity and justice, and that the *Consu fund* (which we know to be now a mere pretence for taking a large annual sum from the

foreign trade, inasmuch as the object for which it was instituted,—the providing a fund to make up any deficit from bankruptcy of individual Hong-merchants—is not available to foreigners) is as it should be. By the way, the affixing the names of the Hong-merchants to any document can be made to prove but little; as they would not dare to refuse to sign any paper of the kind set before them by the government officers. It is not long since we knew of a paper to which the names of all the Co-hong were affixed, and which, on enquiry, it turned out they had objected to and refused to sign on the request of one of their own body who was interested in the affair to which it related. The folly of taking the opinion of the Hoppo, as to his own conduct and that of his underlings, is so gross that we are somewhat surprised at finding it brought forward as a serious argument. The assertion that, in case of unjust dealings, foreigners are "at liberty to petition government" is true; but as to "the due care which government would take to investigate the matter" we need but call on any of those who have made use of this liberty to state which, experience proves such an application is likely to meet with—attention and investigation; or neglect and insult. The plain truth is that no good can be done till it is in the power of foreigners to appeal to the Emperor direct, and it is with the view of preventing the possibility of this that we are so constantly belied and misrepresented by the local government here.

The interesting information as to the East Coast, which is now in course of publication in our columns, will be found to prove plainly the real state of things in this singular country. The violent proclamations, disregarded by even those who issue them; the want of will or power to repel the visits of foreigners; the general wish for trade; the all but incredible weakness of the government; the tyranny and rapacity of the mandarins present a picture which could not be rivaled by any other country in the world. It is only required that it should be so willed by foreigners; and, in a few years, either with or without the direct consent of the government at Peking, the valuable trade along the whole eastern coast of China will be open to them.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued from our last.)

After our misfortunes in *Manchoo Tartary*, we were very anxious to get further down to the south. Our crew was, notwithstanding the milder weather we had near the *Shan-tung* promontory and opposite the yellow river, very much dispirited. Disease preyed upon them, many were frost-bitten, others coughed day and night, and several had severe attacks of the colic. In the dead of the night we often heard the piercing cries of the sufferers; when morning dawned, our ears were greeted by the dismal noise in the forecastle. Discontent reigned amongst all; instead of alleviating their sufferings by mutual assistance, they aggravated them by constant quarrels. Some of them slept upon the rafters of the fire place; others put their benumbed toes and fingers into the hot ashes. Amputation was the immediate consequence of this imprudence.

In this state we arrived near the islet *Sha-wei shan*, (called by the expedition in the "Lord Amherst" Marjoribanks' islet,) the northernmost of the *Chu-san* group, a land mark for which all the junks coming from the north, steer in order to enter the *Woo-sung* river. It was already late in the evening of December 11th, we had shoaled to six and a half fathoms, and knowing that there were large and dangerous banks in the neighbourhood, we came to an anchor. The following day was gloomy, the weather boisterous, and the swell considerable, so that the vessel rolled a great deal. Several *Shang-hae* junks tried to come under the lee of *Sha-wei shan* to an anchor, but thereby benefited their situation very little. Another day equally as dismal elapsed, and the night was as boisterous as ever. On the 13th the weather cleared up again, we saw the lovely face of the sun, a glorious sight, and pursued our voyage to *Shang-hae*. Not far from us we espied a junk without masts, apparently floating on the surface of the sea. We at first hesitated, whether we should bear down to her, for several other junks in the neighbourhood seemed to have taken notice of her forlorn situation. A *Ning-po* vessel approached so near as to hail her, and one of the crew jumped on board; but when the captain saw that a great deal of her cargo was already damaged by the water, he did not think it worth the trouble of coming to an anchor, but ran down, with all sails set, towards the south, leaving the mariners to their fate. There was now a fair opportunity for christian retaliation,—and what can be more satisfactory, than to requite good for evil?—When we were on the *Kae choo* bank, many a *Shang-hae* junk had passed without noticing us, though they could not be ignorant of our dangerous situation. Here we saw a junk forsaken by their own countrymen; and we could save her crew, though it was with considerable loss of time and risk. The jolly boat being manned went along side. They had hoisted the signal of distress, a white flag hanging down to the sea, and stretched forth their hands to implore our help. There was still a considerable swell on, and we had enough to do, to keep the boat from being swamped. The first thing they handed to us was their idol, but we hurled it into the sea. By keeping close under the lee of the stern we got five men into the boat; the remainder, seven in number, would also have jumped into her, and thus sunk the boat, if we had not immediately hastened back to the ship, which had laid to. As soon as the captain came on board, he wished to shew his gratitude by genuflexions and knocking head:—from this however he was prevented. The people were thickly dressed, and seemed also to be well fed. From them we learnt the following:—

"The vessel belongs to *Shang-hae*, she is the 841 in the register, her name is *Chow chang-fa*, she comes from *Tae koo-shan* in *Manchoo Tartary*, and has a cargo of pease and other *Manchoo* articles on board. The crew are natives of *Tsung-ming* island. She had previously suffered severely from stress of weather, but the preceding night she parted her anchor; the motion was very great: we threw a part of the cargo over board, cut away all the masts, except the fore-mast, freed her from the remaining anchor, and scuttled the boat. Notwithstanding these precautions, the weather gained upon her, we saw ourselves on the brink of destruction. A *Ning-po* vessel saved one of our number, when you appeared to our assistance."

After repeated trips we saved them all. The wind now became light, the sea subsided, and we tried to save a part of her cargo, which consisted principally of provisions. None of the sailors took it into their head to save even their clothing: we had to do every thing for them. As soon as they had got their warm bedding, they went so far as to beseech us to save nothing more. Such useless men are they, when any real danger is at hand. Towards evening, when she was nearly going down, we set fire to the craft, and left her.

The men seemed to be entirely indifferent, or rather stupified. All our efforts to cheer them up proved fruitless, they stared us in the face, and scarcely uttered a sigh. The pilot might have been of service to us in such an intricate passage as that to *Shang-hae*, but he either could or would not lend us a helping hand. When they saw the flame arising from the vessel, which one of our sailors had purposely set in fire, they exclaimed:—"Oh! we see now *Amah* (the goddess of the sea, *Ma-tsoo-poo*) has kindled this fire, and takes now her flight to heaven!"

There was something mysterious in their whole behaviour. They had scuttled their boat and the water tank and could not account for it. According to the general calculation, we found it rather strange, that twelve men could be sufficient to manage so large a junk. To all this they could give us no explanation, and therefore we concluded, seeing the many articles of clothing, which were owned by none of the men saved, that a mutiny must have taken place; but we could never ascertain the fact, and their papers, which specified the number of the crew, agreed with their own statement. When we, during our progress, came near a *Shang-hae* junk at an anchor, they wanted to go on board, but we chose rather to deliver them over to the government, to shew the rulers of China, that we were actuated by better principles than they themselves. When we therefore arrived in the *Woo-sung* river, (December 20th), we handed the following memorial to Admiral *Kwang*, the military commander at this station:—

"The English supercargo *Lo* (Mr. R.'s surname) respectfully informs his honor, the chief magistrate of *Shang-*

hae district, *Wan*, that he saw, on the 24th of the 10th moon, a merchant vessel, bearing the name of *Chun-chang-fu*, No. 841, belonging to your honorable nation, from *Keang-nan* province, without mast or anchors, floating on the surface of the sea, and having hoisted the signal of distress. Observing a *Ning-po* vessel passing her, and only saving one man, we thought it our duty, as Englishmen, and professors of the christian religion, which commands us to succour those who are in distress and trouble, and exerted ourselves to save the lives of twelve inhabitants of the middle kingdom. This is according to the principles of our nation, for we cannot see people on the brink of destruction without upholding and rescuing them; we also imitated the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards foreigners. We now present these people before your honor, and wish you peace, prosperity and happiness, whilst we hope that all these people may enjoy an equal share. This is all, that we have to communicate.

12th year of Taou kwang, 10th moon, 28th day."

The supercargo was shortly afterwards sent on shore to undergo an examination, for, notwithstanding the clearest proof, the mandarins harboured suspicion. They thought these people had leagued with us, and therefore sent a clerk on board to take down their depositions separately.

Before we sent them all on shore, Mr. R. very generously offered them some money, for they had lost every thing, and were a good distance from their homes. Who would have believed that they grumbled at our giving them too little? They left us with a promise of returning, but we never saw them again, nor did the mandarin *Wan* give us any answer to our letter. Only, when he was very hard pressed, and had cried down the deceitful barbarians in a chop, he changed his language and stuck up a large paper in front of the building where we resided, wherein he told the people, that our humanity in saving the poor wretches was really praiseworthy; but he had already thanked us for it. We do not doubt but that these people have been restored to their homes, though we never heard any thing more about them.

It was our earnest wish to avoid all intercourse with the mandarins, and if necessity brought us in contact with them, to try all means to conciliate their good will. We hoped to awaken their interest in our behalf by presenting them with twelve Chinamen, whom we had saved from the brink of destruction. Wishing to trade according to the established laws of the Empire, we were anxious to enter the river, and to try what we could do.

The weather had been before very dark and gloomy, and therefore nobody on shore could perceive the approach of the ship. When we, finally, on the morning of the 20th December, came in sight of the two forts at the entrance of the *Woo-sung* river, our friends the mandarins were roused from their lethargy. They had despatched in all haste several boats to meet us. The ship having got under weigh, was rapidly carried away with the tide; this increased their anxiety to stop us outside. Several of our inmates having been recognized, they were commanded with threats to desist from proceeding further, because they wanted first to consult with us. After having told them, that the proper place for consultation was *Shang-hae*, they shewed by the most frightful gesticulation, and by making use of offensive language, that they were determined to prevent our entrance. Meanwhile the ship had gained upon them as to leave them far behind, so that they were unable to board us. Seeing us resolute, they changed their tone, became friendly and polite, and begged us only to steer clear of the bank towards the northern shore, where the *Amherst*, whilst burthened by the mandarins, had got aground. When entering the river, the batteries from both the forts were opened upon us. As we had run foul of a junk, we were obliged to come to an anchor below *Woo-sung*. Here we hoisted our flag, which bore the following inscription in large Chinese characters:

"An Indian merchant man. May the middle kingdom greatly prosper, and all the nations enjoy tranquillity. Wherever virtue, benevolence, and justice reigns, all the merchants wish to come to the market of such a country."

On our boat flag was written:

"An Indian merchant man. Friendly intercourse between all nations. All men within the four seas are brethren. Is it not a matter of joy, when a friend arrives from a distant country?"

Most of these inscriptions is taken from Confucius, and is, in the original language, more forcible than in the translation. Hundreds of natives had collected near *Woo-sung*, and greeted us with joyful exclamations. They were exceedingly delighted with our classical flag, and pointed to it continually.

Mr. R. and the writer went shortly afterwards in the jolly boat on shore, to deliver the memorial, and ship's report, to Admiral *Kwang*, the military commander of this station. When the people saw us stepping on shore, they received us most kindly, and a hundred voices asked, where is Captain *Hoo hea-me?* (Mr. L.) *Kwang* was on board of his junk, which, with his whole squadron, was laid up in the *Woo-sung* canal. Some officers shewed us into his presence. He was in a mean, dirty cabin, and rose as soon as he saw us enter, greatly agitated. We addressed him in a friendly manner; the wrinkles of his forehead vanished, and his frown was exchanged for a smile. Where is Captain *Hoo-hea-me?* What has he done with the papers he received here? When can we expect him back? Have you any despatches from your nation? Do your countrymen and King insist upon demanding an opening of the trade? &c. were among his first questions, which he asked very rapidly. Having satisfied his curiosity upon the first points, we replied, that we sincerely hoped, that they would give us permission to trade, before we demanded it. He asked with great anxiety: "have you not been to *Peking* to urge the affair?" We said, "no;" but he could not believe us: "at all events," he said; "you should first arrange the matter with our sovereign." From the whole tenor of this conversation, it appeared, that the grandees of *Keang-nan* believed, that such a determined nation as the English would not stoop to give up this point, whilst they themselves had neither the physical power nor reason on their side, to refuse what had been demanded. They could not persuade themselves, that we should slight the *Keang nan* trade, after having ourselves witnessed its vast importance. Yet we could tell them nothing about the measures which were in future to be adopted, and were rather downhearted, when we thought that even the first attempt had been disapproved of. We were however anxious to bring our own affairs to notice. "You cannot trade, according to the laws," was his answer, upon an application we made to this purpose. "Then" we said, "imitate the Great Emperor, who cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, and connive at it. At the same time we shall proceed further up the river, till you have sent us a favorable answer." He answered, "well, we will see." Tea was now served up, we talked familiarly, and left him in very good humour. This is the same Admiral, who was upbraided by the Emperor for having driven the *Amherst* to the north instead of driving her to the south;—a mere nautical error. He appears to be a man of no talent, but does not harbour that inveterate enmity against foreigners, which is so apparent in some of his colleagues.

The ship proceeded, shortly afterwards, further up the river. "There is a deep channel with 7 to 8 fathoms on the northern shore, till you have arrived at the first turn, where you ought to stretch over to the opposite shore. The bottom is soft mud—there are no dangers which may not be avoided by a little management, though the channel in some places is narrow. A vessel not drawing more than two fathoms, may safely proceed up to *Shang-hae* city, which is about fourteen miles from *Woo-sung*.

A few writers had been sent on board to examine into the case of the people, whom we had saved. To satisfy all their inquiries, the Captain of the junk went on shore. The martial appearance of our vessel made a deep impression upon our visiters. Nobody disturbed us in our further progress up the river; they had even not requested us to abstain from proceeding further.

(To be continued.)

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JUNE 1st, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₰ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		8 a 15	
" very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel nut		3½	
Birds' nests		26 a 40	
Camphor Barus		10 a 30	Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a 35	
" Mauritius		20 a 23	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350	
" ungarbled		220 a 230	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
" at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21	
" Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65	
Cotton Bombay		———	
" Bengal		———	
" Madras		———	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾	
" " blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38	
" " 20 a 30		44	Pecul
" " 30 a 36			
" " 36 a 60		48	
Cow Bezoar		30	₰ Catty
Cudbear	*(no demand)*		
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5	
" Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "		80	
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "		70	
" " cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55	
" clarified		55 a 60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2	
" rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3	
" scrap		1.50 a 1.75	
Lead pig		4	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6	
Opium, Patna *old* 755 *new*		655 a 650	
" Benares " 700 "		660	Chest
" Bombay }		660 a 665	
" Damaun }			
" Turkey *nominal*		800	₰ Pecul
Pepper Malay		7¾ a 8	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		58	
Rattans		2¾ a 4	
Rice		2. 80	
Rose Maloes		38	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
" Lintin		9½ a 10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13	
" Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
" " very fine		28 a 40	
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	₰ 100
" Seal		2. a 2.50	
" Sea Otter		40 a 45	
" Land "		4 a 7	each
" Beaver		4 a 5	
" Fox	cents	70 a 90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₰ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₰ Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5	₰ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4½	
Thread, Gold & Silver		32 a 35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates		8	₰ Box
Tin, Banca		16½ a 17	
" Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16	Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22	
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "		28 a 30	Piece
" " broad, 45 by 32 "			
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾	
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2. here,	Sp. Drs.	2. 25	
Anniseed star		10 a 11	Pecul
" oil of		1.50	₰ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		25	
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 "		12	
" buds		12 a 13	
China root		3¾	
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		3½	
Gamboge		75 a 85	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		12 a 13	
Lead white		10	
" red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20	
Musk		70 a 110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	
" " 2d. 1st sort		52	
" " " 2nd "		47 a 48	
" " 3d.		38 a 40	100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none	
" large (10½ " 13 ")		85 a 90	
" Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1½	₰ Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320	
" " Tsatlee		340 a 305	
" Canton N°. 1	Taels	260	
" " 2		240	
" " 3		205 a 210	
" " 4			
" " 1		———	
" " 5 2		———	
" " 3		———	
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd		5.4 a 5.6	
" Pingfa		7.6	
Sugar Candy Chinchew		———	
" " Canton, 1st sort,		8.	
" " " 2d. "		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
" Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28	
" Campoy	none		Pecul
" Souchong, *(mostly common kind)*		19 a 35	
" Peko		38 a 60	
" Ankoi Souchong	none		
" Hyson		55 a 70	
" " skin		26 a 35	
" " young		45 a 50	
" Gunpowder		64 a 66	
" Twankay	none		
" Orange Peko	none		
" Caper		18 a 20	
Tortoise shell		none	
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		88	₰ Box
Whangbees		22 a 25	₰ 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22¾ a 23	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		½ a 1	₱ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₱ Sp. Dr.	6 months	sight.	*s.* 4*d.*
Bengal Co's.	207 Sa. Rs.	₱ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight
Private bills	209 a 210	„	„	„
Bombay	„ 216	By. Rs.	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The dealings amongst the Chinese at this period are, in consequence of the daily expected arrivals from Bombay, confined to their temporary wants; but prices have advanced very considerably, and we understand that proposals have been made for one of the expected Bombay cargoes, at more than a tael per picul advance on last year prices.

STOCK OF COTTON ON THE 1st OF JUNE.

In the Hong-merchants ware-houses:

BOMBAY,	6740	bales
BENGAL,	10190	„
MADRAS,	540	„
In the hands of outside merchants, BOMBAY,	1000	„
Total	18470	„

OPIUM.—PATNA has continued declining since our last publication, and has to-day been sold as low as Sp. Drs. 650 per chest, cash. BENARES has lately advanced from Sp. Drs. 650 a 660 per chest; the stock on hand being small; the demand for cash purchases is very limited, but numerous enquiries have been made, and some sales effected, at 1, 2, and 3 months.

MALWA has suddenly risen to Sp. Drs. 660 to 665 per chest; Sp. Drs. 670 even has been obtained, but few sales have been made, the purchasers being in daily expectation of the new drug.

TURKEY is very dull of sale, and it is difficult to quote a price.

The demand for RICE is now very brisk, owing to the scarcity prevailing in one of the neighbouring provinces; and Sp. Drs. 3:30 per picul has been it is said, paid, for a cargo lately arrived from Java, deliverable at Lintin. Similar RICE would we understand bring about Sp. Drs. 2:75 at Whampoa; the purchaser paying the customary charges.

The higher numbers of COTTON YARN, from 60 to 80, have lately come into request, and have been sold at Sp. Drs. 50 a 52 per picul; but as this description of quality is merely wanted for a particular purpose of manufacture, for which the Chinese now have orders, no reliance can be placed upon a continuance of demand. The demand for Nos. 36 a 60 is equally uncertain.

The orders received, from the northward, for SANDALWOOD, having lately been very trifling, the price has declined to our quotations.

In STRAITS' PRODUCE no alteration.

The demand for LONG CLOTHS has revived within these few days past.

Republican Dollars have, we hear, been received into the Company's Treasury, at par.

BENGAL OPIUM, OF SEASON 1833, IMPORTED INTO CHINA.

	PATNA.	BENARES.	TOTAL.
RED ROVER	890	80	970
WATER WITCH	865	126	991
FALCON	232	66	298
MERCURY	152	35	187
FORTH	819	297	1116
ISABELLA ROBERTSON	532	45	577
NOVO DOURADO, not ascertained, but estimated at	20		20
	3510	649	4159

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MAY		ARRIVED	FROM
16	Span. brig	Cometh, Martinez,	Manila, April 27,
17	„ „	Brillante, Pozueta,	„ „ 30,
18	Port. ship	Novo Dourado, Bastos,	Calcutta, March 7,
„	Amer. „	Peruvian, Watson,	Cowes, Nov. 3, Cadiz, Dec. 17,
24	Neth. „	Thetis, Limon,	Samarang, April 7,
29	Brit. barque	John Biggar, McKay,	East Coast.

PASSENGER

Per THETIS.—T. Collings, Esq.

MAY		SAILED	FOR
28	Brit. barque	Sylph, Wallace,	Calcutta,
„	Neth. ship	Jessy, Kemish,	Sourabaya,
„	Span. brig	Rosario, Cordero,	Manila,
*—	Amer. brig	Bogota, Taylor,	New York,
*—	Brit. ship	Legam, Cleland,	Manila and London.

PASSENGERS

Per SYLPH.—Alexander Robertson, Esq.
BOGOTA.—J. Smith, Esq.

The "Forth," for Calcutta, is announced for despatch on the 2nd June. The "Brillante," for Manila, and the "Griffin," for the Sandwich Islands, in a few days.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Calcutta, the "Red Rover." From Java, the "Pleiades," "Atlas," "L'Esperance," and "Nederlander." From Bombay, the "Charlotte," "Bombay Castle," and "Golconda." From Sydney, the "Agnes."

The "Peruvian" reports having seen, on the 3rd April, off Lucepara, two large ships, in company, which showed British colors; supposed to be H. C. S. "Sir David Scott," and H. C. C. S. "Moffatt."

* These vessels were appointed to sail about the 28th or 29th; we have not, however, as yet, heard of their actual departure.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co.'s, and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA,

FROM THE 1st OF APRIL TO THE 31st OF MAY, 1833.

		PATNA. Chests.	Price.	Value.	BENARES. Chests.	Price.	Value.	MALWA. Chests.	Price.	Value.	TOTAL. Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
APRIL	old	142	765	108,630	*35	720	25,200	375	650	243,750	1089	730,000
	new	437	660	288,420	100	640	64,000					
MAY	old	56	755	42,280	19	700	13,300	442½	640	283,200	1431½	947,165
	new	633	660	417,780	281	655	190,605					
Consumption to 1st June.		1268		857,110	435		293,105	817½		526,950	2520½	1,677,165
Stock at Lintin	old	334			80			95½			2445½	
	new	1676			261							

* In our last Table of Estimate, &c. this was by mistake printed 33.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 17th JUNE, 1833. NO. 9.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. Zoebl, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND Co.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

NOTICE.

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NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

Tuck-qua, who, under the name of *Tuck-shing*, has conducted his business in ivory, tortoise-shell ware, &c. for 40 years, at No. 4, Old China Street; begs to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 10, *Puan-khe-qua* (New China) Street, and that he has no further connexion with the old shop.

Canton, June, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON have removed from No 1, Poushong to No. 4, French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next.

For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

OR JAVA DIRECT—AN FREIGHT MAY OFFER.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June, 12th 1833.

CANTON.

FOREIGN.—The alarm, felt for a day or two, in consequence of the news of the capture of Antwerp, brought via Java, has been quite dispelled by the arrival of the Bombay ships, with intelligence from Europe to the 2nd of February, announcing the cessation of hostilities, at least as far as Great Britain is concerned.

FAMINE.—The districts of *Chin-chew*, *Kaen-choo*, *Wei-chow*, *Hoi-fung*, and others, in this and the two adjoining provinces of *Keang-si* and *Fo-kien* have been visited with this dreadful scourge. Numbers are stated to have perished, and many driven to robbery as the only way of supporting existence. Ladrone boats are said to be unusually numerous and daring, but, being pirates only from necessity, they content themselves with plundering the boats and junks, offering no violence to the crews. Mandarin junks are stationed on all parts of the coast, but they seldom venture to attack where resistance is probable.

A considerable number of men have, within the last few days, made their appearance in the neighbourhood of the foreign factories, exhibiting a chop, stating them to be natives of *Keang-si*, who have come over the Meilin mountain into this province in consequence of being unable to procure food in their own country, which had been lain waste by floods. In some instances they were clamorous in their demands at the houses of foreigners, where they mustered in a body of two or three hundred. The Viceroy sent an officer to them, who took them into the city and gave them food. We hear that they are to be sent to *Sanshwuy*, in the neighbourhood of the *Leen-chow* hills, on the N. W. boundary of the province.

FORMOSA.—The rebellion rages as fiercely as ever, and with the most determined resolution. The substance of our information is as follows:—

"After the supposed tranquility, the colonists from *Canton* province enlisted as soldiers, to revenge themselves on the *Fo-kien* men, and were on that account supported by the mandarins. At first they proved successful, and cut off many thousand heads, after having been joined by the garrisons; but the *Fo-kien* men, all at once, enraged at the loss of so many of their friends, retaliated upon the aggressors, and killed many thousands. The carnage is going on without cessation, but is confined to the interior. The *Fo-kien* men have resolved to fight to the last, till they have revenged the blood of their countrymen."

The supply of grain for *Fo-kien* province is thus still checked; the consequences to that province in case of failure of the crops this year, may be dreadful.

FIRE AT TEEN-TSIN.—On the 28th day of the second moon, (April 17th, 1833,) a fire broke out, according to the *Peking Gazette*, at *Teen-tsin*, and destroyed more than one thousand houses. The principal buildings of this city are mud houses, so closely built together, that in case of conflagration all must be in a flame within a short time. Though the houses in themselves are little worth, the property hoarded up in the principal streets amounts to millions. We hope that these have been spared; the *Gazette* enters into no details.

MANILA.—We find, by recent letters, that, in consequence of the rains having this year set in unusually early in the interior of the island, the danger mentioned in our last, as likely to result from the fetid state of the water of the river, had been fortunately warded off. The heat, during the last month, is described as excessive; the thermometer seldom falling below 90°.

The news of the change of ministry in Spain had been officially received, but no change is likely to result in the islands. It is needless to say, how much it is to be hoped, that a liberal and enlightened policy may yet be adopted with regard to these valuable possessions, or of how much good it would be productive to them and to the mother country.

SEIZURE OF A SMUGGLING BOAT.—In consequence of the arrival of a new officer, to take command of the naval force in the neighbourhood of Canton, some greater show of vigilance than usual has been exhibited. A proclamation has been issued, ordering the total destruction of all "fast crab", "fast shoe", and other boats, wherever they may be found; and, a few nights since, a squadron of five imperial armed boats, summoned up courage to attack a smuggling boat on her way up the river, about half a mile below the foreign factories. After a running fight of about

a mile, the boat was hemmed in, and one man being killed, the rest leaped overboard, and saved themselves by swimming. One or two men of the crews of the mandarin boats and an equal number of the smugglers are said to have been wounded, in an action which lasted for half an hour, and in which not less than 300 men were engaged. Two chests of opium were the reward of the victors, and a book was found, in which the names of all persons for whom "cargo" had been brought up, and the various articles, as opium, saltpetre, camlets, &c. were enumerated at length. This, the discovery of which might have caused serious trouble to the parties concerned, was brought back within an hour or two on payment of a "consideration" to the imperial officers. A flaming account of the battle will, no doubt, be sent to Peking, and promotion be decreed to the officers of the squadron, after which things will revert to their old established footing. The arrival of a new officer is generally the signal for some act of this nature, but the smugglers can afford to pay so well for protection, that it would be impossible to find a China-man to resist their arguments.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

We lay before our readers the following, as an approximation to the British trade *with the port* for the past year.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Cotton, Bombay, ... piculs	331,054	Coral Beads, ... Sp. Drs.	50,000
,, Bengal, ... ,,	85,695	Pearls & Diamonds, ,,	350,000
,, Madras, ... ,,	10,739	Cornelians, ... ,,	40,000
Broad Cloth, ...pieces	47,000		
Camblets, ... ,,	7,300		
Long Ells, ... ,,	151,000	Nankin Silk, ...piculs	4,400
Cotton Piece Goods, ... ,,	54,000	Canton ditto, ... ,,	2,200
,, Yarn, ...piculs	3,100	Nankin Cloth, ...pieces	121,000
Iron, ... ,,	31,500	Cotton Twist, ...piculs	1,275
Lead, ... ,,	26,500	Sugar Candy, ... ,,	14,000
Tin, ... ,,	6,000	Soft Sugar, ... ,,	13,500
Steel, ... ,,	1,000	Cassia lignea, ... ,,	14,000
Pepper, ... ,,	17,500	,, buds, ... ,,	350
Rattans, ... ,,	15,000	Camphor, ... ,,	5,500
Betel Nut, ... ,,	47,000	Alum, ... ,,	6,000
Cutch, ... ,,	800	Rhubarb, ... ,,	1,400
Putchuck, ... ,,	3,300	Cochineal, ... ,,	100
Sandalwood, ... ,,	2,300	South Amer. Copper, ,,	10,700
Olibanum, ... ,,	4,600	Tin, ... ,,	1,100
Cochineal, ... ,,	46	Mother o' Pearl Shells, ,,	350
Ivory, ... ,,	380	Vermillion, ...boxes	1,500
Rice, ... ,,	79,000		
Saltpetre, ... ,,	1,800	Bullion, to London, Sp. Drs.	2,122,936
Tin-plates, ...boxes	760	,, Calcutta, ,,	1,074,553
Skins, ...pieces	10,000	,, Bombay, ,,	1,479,250
Sharks' fins and Fishmaws, in value ..... Sp. Drs.	175,000	,, sundry places, ,,	149,016
Printed Cottons, Muslins, & Fancy Goods, Sp. Drs.	106,000	Sp. Drs.	4.525.755

DUTIES ON FOREIGN RICE.

The following is an admirable specimen of Chinese legislation, and of the sophistication which seems so peculiarly to appertain to this curious people. At the time when this proclamation is issued, the Hong-merchants, by command of the Governor, are endeavouring to compel foreigners to bring their rice to Whampoa, where they offer very low prices; and intimidating all other dealers from purchasing. A large quantity is wanted for the districts in which famine has appeared, and the Governor wishes to make the foreign merchants surrender their cargoes, that he may get credit from the Emperor for his "virtue" and "good management", somewhat on the principle of Dean Swift's generous magistrate, who

"Out of his great bounty
Built a bridge at the expense of the county."

The affectation of kindness for the poor "barbarians" and the expectation indulged in that they may "*jump for joy, and keep incessantly going backwards and forwards*" are peculiarly Chinese and very rich.

Loo, the Governor, Choo, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Chung, the Hoppo, enjoin the Hong-merchants and the others, that they make themselves acquainted with the following:—

The population of Canton province is dense, the merchants are numerous; there reigned formerly abundance; but now the shore and great ocean are ploughed by numerous fishermen and peasants (verbally by threefold fishing and sevenfold occupation—cultivation) and the grain is not sufficient for the annual consumption. Heretofore, we have supplied the wants from the western provinces. But if there happened to be a year of scarcity and dearth, when nothing could be imported, the price of food would rise considerably, and we would also stand in want of rice from foreign countries.

We find, upon examination, that, during the reigns of Keen-lung and Kea-king, all foreign rice ships had to pay no duties upon their cargoes, in order to shew compassion, and to invite them hither. Our predecessors, the Governor Yuen, the Lieutenant-Governor Chin, and the Hoppo Ta, renewed this privilege during 4th year of the reign of Taou-kwang. But the foreign rice vessels, which hitherto entered the port, to dispose of their rice cargo, avoided only the enter-port fees; but were not allowed, after they had accomplished their sales and were returning to their country, to export any cargo. Those barbarian merchants had on their return no goods to ballast the ship, and it was difficult for them to stand against winds and waves; moreover, they could make very little profit.

The local government, therefore, which cherishes compassion towards distant foreigners, has implored the holy favour (imperial favour) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice, to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the enter-port duties. Let the Hong-merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market price. After having disposed of it, allow these ships to take in an export cargo, and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefited.

We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject; the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly backwards and forwards. But the number of barbarian rice vessels, which repaired this year to the port of Canton, are not very considerable, and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which came from the west.

We fear, that the custom house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue boats, exercise extortions under some pretence, beyond the legal duties which are to be levied, and thus prevent the barbarians from trading.

It is found, upon examination, that the port clearance fees upon the exports, the fees for opening the bar, the direct duties, the fees for making up the difference in scales, and the Leang-taou's fees, (grain department officer) are levied upon rice ships, according to a fixed rate. Every ship has to pay for opening the bar, and direct duties, 480 taels, 4 m., 2 c.; for the scale business 32 taels, 4 m., 2 cand. 8 cash; as the fees of the grain department 116 taels, 4 m., 2 cand. 4 cash. The duty levied upon every ship will thus amount altogether to no more than 620 and odd taels. Besides this, those in office ought not to levy any fees. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Hoppo have however found out that the rice ships are subject to extortions, made in different ways, and under sundry names, beyond the expenses incurred for the payment of the above mentioned duties. Now, these are the sordid fees of the men belonging to the custom house, which they take to themselves.

It is plain, that the barbarian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton, according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundant compassion towards distant foreigners:—How can you exhort under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be levied upon rice ships; all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the port, they have not to pay very much. As soon as they have arrived here, they can dispose of their cargo, and quickly come back, and those barbarian merchants will make a very great profit. But what regards the inhabitants, who hoard up the rice, and the shop-keepers:—they know, that the foreign rice, on account of having suffered the moisture of the sea and winds, easily rots and spoils, and cannot be kept long. Those shop-keepers only run after gain:—how can they then hoard it up, let the rice spoil, and suffer loss? Thus, those barbarian merchants will have no trouble in bringing it on, and the large dealers in disposing of it. Henceforth, the Hong-merchants, who receive the rice, and the rice shop-keeper next, ought to give a chop that the value is paid at a stated time, and thus afford the barbarian ships an opportunity of disposing soon of their cargo, and returning without interruption repeatedly. As soon as the rice has been taken out, it ought to be generally made known in all quarters, and the shop-keepers ought to sell it by retail, and dispose of it in small quantities, so as it shall be most convenient for the people. It is not confined to one place, nor can any monopoly be carried on in it. The shop-keepers ought solely to vend it in and outside the city: they cannot export it out of the province. As often as the Hong-merchants receive rice, they ought to send in a chop, stating the quantity, to the local officers, and the Governor's, Lieutenant-Governor's and Hoppo's officers, who will examine it, and duly communicate it to the Haou-ko, that he may hand it in to the said officers (the Hoppo's clerks) that they are not to make money by extortions; but if they are found out, they will be reprimanded and degraded. Thus, there will be no longer any necessity for making new regulations against the growth of vile practices.

We command at the same time the local officers, and the whole body of Hong-merchants, to obey, whilst we add to this our explicit orders addressed to all the military belonging to the metropolis, and to all the soldiers and servants who guard the entrance, and to all the linguists of barbarian merchants of different nations—that they may duly acquaint themselves that, from the moment of this publication, every rice ship ought to pay the export duties and customs according to the established imperial tariff. The soldiers and servants of the custom house, and the compradore, cannot by any means, or under any name, charge them by extra extortions. Yet, if they dare to disobey, they will be punished, prosecuted, and all banished.

When the rice has entered the harbour, and passed the custom house, let it be entirely disposed of, and let the Hong-merchants and shop-keepers give notice of it, to the advantage of the people. But every shop-keeper, who retails it, and sells it in small quantities, ought to confine himself to this province, to dispose of it:—the exportation is not permitted. Every body ought to obey this implicitly, and not slight this special proclamation.

We have moreover issued explicit orders in addition to these, addressed to those merchants, that they immediately communicate these commands to all the chiefs and barbarian principals of every nation, and to all the barbarian ships, that they jointly obey this. Don't oppose! A special order!

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 4th moon, 4th day. (22nd May, 1833.)

THE CHIN-CHOO MEN.

No Chinese tribe is so widely spread on the coast of China and Man-choo Tartary, as that of the *Chin-choo* men, as we call them. They designate themselves by *Fo-kïen-läng*—*Ho-kïen* men—because they are natives of that province. The principal districts, from whence they come are *Chang-choo-foo*, *Tung-gan-heïn*, *Tseun-chow-foo* and *Hing-hwa-foo*, all situated in the south eastern part of *Fuh-keën* province, between 24° and 26° of N. latitude. As the inhabitants of the east coast of *Canton* province differ very little, both in language and manners, from those *Fo-kïen-läng*, we generally comprise them under the name of *Chin-choo* men. Almost all the emigrants to the Indian archipelago, *Cochin China* and *Siam*, &c. belong to one or other of these races; the latter are the more numerous, the former the wealthier part of the community. Both *Formosa* and *Hae-nan* have been colonised by them, even the barren *Piscadores* or *Pëny-hoo* islands number thousands of inhabitants belonging to their tribe. We may judge of the prolific extent of this race, when we trace their settlements all along the coast of *Chë-keang* up to *Ning-po*. All the sea-ports of the Empire swarm with *Fo-kïen-läng*, who are the soul of every trade and enterprise. But not content with making the coast and harbours tributary to their industry, they lay the yellow sea and *Formosa* channel under contribution, and go from one end of the gulph of *Pe-che-le* and *Leaou-tung* to the other, in search of fish. Their fishing craft is their home; for though they occasionally return to their families, and live for a few days on shore, they launch very soon forth, and spend the greater part of the year in this perilous undertaking, exposed to the utmost want and wretchedness.

They are a haughty, stubborn race, often cruel and violent, yet there is a great deal of generosity and sense of honor in their breast. As such they are shunned by their northern countrymen, whom they despise and not unfrequently insult. The poorest amongst them thinks himself ennobled by the title of *Ho-kïen-läng*, and is offended when ever another name is applied to him. They are superstitious and given to idolatry; hundreds of temples, dedicated to the queen of heaven, their country woman; and numerous high towering pagodas, are erected by their subscription; and thousands of lazy Budhu priests are maintained by their hard earnings. At the same time they present a great contrast, when christianity is preached to them; and frankly confess, that all their foolish idolatrous rites are mere nonsense, in which their hearts do not participate; but it is the custom of their forefathers, and therefore they follow it up, regardless of reason and sound sense. We have seen them run through a charcoal fire, forty feet in breadth, on the birth-day of *Laou-keun*, and burn themselves half to death, whilst the surrounding multitude of *Ho-kïen-läng* both wondered and laughed at the folly of their own countrymen, whom they had paid for this job.

It is needless to dwell upon their skill in navigation; if they were disciplined after the European manner, and had ships like our own, they would very soon sail round the Cape of Good Hope, or go in search of the dollar country. We have been a passenger on board a brig, of which a *Ho-kïen-läng* was the commander, who could take the sun, and was by no means a bad sailor. If government would grant them permission, they would doubtless improve upon their vessels, yet they are strictly confined to the model of a shoe; and woe unto him who changes the fashion. If, by mischance, the vessels built in *Siam*, and in other parts, deviate a little from this form, they have to pay a very high duty as soon as they make their appearance in any Chinese port, and would be prohibited from entering the northern ones.

We wish now to speak about their immense commerce, and the capital they employ. Every *Ho-kïen-läng* is by nature a merchant, and he trades, from as soon as he can lisp, till he sinks into the grave. It is curious to see a poor fellow sitting at a stall, where he retails betel nut and sundries, the whole stock amounting perhaps to four mace in value, whilst his countrymen in a neighbouring hong has command over thousands of dollars. He is proud that this merchant is also a *Ho-kïen-läng*, to whom he may be related in the hundredth degree, and forgets his wretchedness as long as he has access to his apartments. These all mingle and discuss at their meals the gain of a candareen, and of ten thousand dollars. The writer would not mention such scenes, if he had not been frequently a witness of these repasts, where all are equal, and enjoy the fruits of their industry alike.

Though they are superior to all their countrymen in navigation, they are extremely deficient in mechanical arts; even in their own districts a great part of the mechanics are emigrants from other provinces. Neither do they much excel in agriculture. Their native districts are barren and stony; to raise the supplies for a moderate family is a very arduous undertaking, and therefore they leave just as many hands as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of the ground, and betake themselves to the sea and to other countries, in order to supply their wants. It is a notorious fact, that they kill more female children, immediately after their birth, than the Chinese in other provinces. They pretend to do this, in order to raise the value of the surviving part, for otherwise their education would be disadvantageous, as long as the male population emigrates in such great number.—What a horrible practise amongst men, who are not destitute of good sense! Are they void of paternal feelings?

Many instances of their valour have occurred. They resisted the invasion of the *Tartar* to the last; the name of their countrymen Coxing *(Kok-sing)* is emblazoned in the annals of heroes. As pirates, they have withstood the whole imperial fleet:—as rebels, they have preferred death to submission. The Chinese government therefore dreads their prowess, and has enlisted thousands in the imperial navy and army.

Their partiality for intercourse with strangers, gives us hope that they will be the means of promoting our commercial interests with the northern ports. If the unanimous voice of the *Ho-kïen* merchants could prevail upon the Chinese government to open the most important ports for English enterprise, it would greatly facilitate our operations. But their voice is stifled, and their fondness for strangers stigmatized with the name of treachery. Notwithstanding this discouragement, our possessions in the Indian Archipelago are the frequent topic of their conversation. They admire such a liberal government, which grants them so many privileges in its own dominions, that are utterly denied to the English nation in *Fo-kïen* province. The large sums of money annually remitted by the *Fo-kïen-läng* in our settlements to their families and friends at home, speak volumes in favour of our administration and nation.

A few remarks upon their language will not be amiss. Some have considered it as a patois jargon, or local dialect. We may here observe, that it is at least spoken by twenty millions of people, though with some variations, but intelligible to all parties. They have their own national dictionary, which is a very well digested work, and though not large, very explicit. Their language varies considerably from the mandarin, nor is it easy for *Fo-kïen-läng* to speak that tongue flently. The sounds are harsh, but more distinguishable to an European ear. The system of intonation is carried to the greatest nicety; the practised tongue of a *Ho-kïen-läng* will never blunder in this point, nor can he understand a foreigner, who does not pay attention to it. It has several initials, which the mandarin does not possess, and a greater number of final consonants. They read the character in a different way, and they express the idea which it conveys by different words. *Fin* is man in the reading, and *Läng* in the language of conversation. In the spoken language there is a great poverty of particles; even the most necessary conjunctions and prepositions are often left out. By talking loudly they endeavour to lay stress upon the tones. In common conversation they are boisterous, and seem always as if they were engaged in altercation; this appears very repugnant to our ear. With all its faults, the language is

very expressive and grammatically regulated. Medhurst's Dictionary of the *Fo-kien* dialect, which is now publishing at Macao, under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, will give us a fuller view of this tongue, and attract more Europeans than hitherto to study it. It is the *lingua franca* of the northern emporiums, and as such it may claim the attention of our countrymen at Canton.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued from our last.)

An apartment had already been prepared for our reception. We received a formal invitation to a dinner, and were very well served. To facilitate our business we requested the presence of the *Che-hëen-wan* and the *Tsotsing-sing* in a private apartment. We asked the former, "can we trade?" His reply was: "not according to the law." "How then?" "By connivance," was the answer. "I have, said the *Che-hëen*, deputed my friend *Sing* and a merchant to arrange matters under my sanction. You know we cannot labour for nothing, and you will settle a certain percentage upon your sales!" A merchant had been introduced to us, who had to strike the bargain, and to pay down the bargain money. A mutual agreement was drawn up and ratified by the *Che-hëen*, who had left us. We promised to go outside *Woo-sang* as soon as the bargain money was paid down, but in cause of defalcation to bring the ship up to the city. Having received their full assurance of the fulfilment of the engagement, we departed immediately. The next morning, *Sing* and the merchant come on board, took the musters of piece goods, and ascertained the prices. They then hastened to *Woo-sung*, to communicate with the mandarins there, and promised to make a final settlement within a day on their return.

On the 22nd, we set out in our long boat for *Shang-hae*, in order to arrange our affairs. We had now an European boats' crew, a very imposing sight for our friends the mandarins. The junks which daily entered were very numerous, from forty to sixty per day, but they were nothing when compared to the hundreds which were moored in the river. An immense forest of masts covered the greater part of the city from our view. We think there were about 1,300 native craft; the southern junks having already left the place. In no province is trade carried on to so great an extent as in *Keang-nan*, the heart of the Empire.

The large place in front of the *Teën-how* temple was lined with mandarins both civil and military, in their full state robes, and surrounded by hundreds of their myrmidons, ready to receive us. There was no end to the compliments and enquiries after *Hoo-hea-me*. Whilst dissatisfaction was painted upon the countenance of our friends, they tried to smile and to assure us that they felt extremely happy to see their friends again, and anticipated the enjoyment they would have in our company. Our flag was then waving in the wind, and communicated to the thousand spectators our classical taste. From the professions of friendship made by the mandarins, one would have believed, that they delighted in the demonstration of the general popular joy, but they threw many an angry look upon the good natured populace, who cared however very little about their disapprobation. Yet before we entered the temple, they were determined to wreak their vengeance. A poor fellow had rather too eagerly hastened forward to get a look at us, he was apprehended, flogged, and afterwards put, with the cangue on, in the pillory. Our bony and strong sailors made upon them a deep impression; they looked frequently with astonishment at them, and became pensive.

We waited six days, but nobody came near us. The cold was rigorous, and our poor lascars, who had not yet recovered from the *Manchoo* disaster, suffered again intensely. Yet their situation was nothing, when compared with that of the poor soldiers, who had to watch us in tents on shore. We really pitied their wretchedness, and applied repeatedly to their superiors to withdraw them, but to no purpose. However, the war junks, which had entered at some little distance from us, went away when we asked them to do so.

When we again came to the city to inquire the reason for their having broken their engagement, we learnt, to our great astonishment, that both *Sing* and *Wän* denied having had any thing to do with us. To plead entire ignorance of an agreement, which they had promised so solemnly to fulfil, was more than we could bear. We upbraided them with an utter want of trust, and felt ourselves now justified in bringing up the ship. Upon our intimating this to them, they ordered the junks in front of the temple away, that we might moor the ship. Notwithstanding all their blustering remonstrance, they shewed a great deal of fear, if this event was to take place, and had appointed sentinels to observe the motions of the ship, which was only a few miles distant.

The *Che-hëen*, confident that his stratagem would succeed, had, shortly after our first visit issued a chop, wherein he painted the "barbarians" in the darkest colors, and assumed to himself the merit of having driven them away beyond *Woo-sung*. But now we stood before him, the ship was near the city, and the "barbarians" were in this transaction at least more honest than he himself. We therefore pointed out these falsehoods to him: he was really ashamed, and, in order to again make friends, hoisted this placard down, and stuck up a large edict, written upon red paper, wherein he praised our conduct for having saved twelve Chinamen. This was done during the night:—to make the matter still more imposing, he placed two large lanterns near it, and thus attracted the attention of a numerous crowd.

It was only on account of our having only ten effective men on board, that we did not bring the ship up to the city, which might have changed the whole affair; for remonstances were of no avail. During our stay at *Shang-hae*, we had perfect liberty to buy every thing we liked. In one of our excursions we met Admiral *Paou*, who has the command of the neighbouring rivers and channels. He got, as soon as he saw us, out of his chair, made a deep bow, congratulated us upon our safe arrival, and permitted us to buy and sell whatever we liked. We were then on our way to the city, and requested his permission to enter it. "By all means," was his reply, and turning towards an officer, he enjoined him to go with us, and to show us every thing. In the meanwhile, he ordered the gates to be shut, made a bow, and hurried away. Scarcely could we believe our eyes, when we saw the gates shut before us. Such is mandarin faith.

The inhabitants continued to be friendly, to the great annoyance of the mandarins. We had free intercourse with them. To frighten the people from having any thing to do with us, or even to greet us with a friendly look, they seized upon another poor lad, and beat him severely. After this they put him in the gate of our abode on the pillory, with the cangue, whereupon they had written: "For having had communication with the barbarians, and transgressed the laws." This we could not stand, we demanded from the *Che-hëen* that he should set him free, and we succeeded.

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed MERCATOR. The object with which it was written we do not pretend to understand:—if he fancies that the "*craft*", of which he calls himself the owner, would be benefited by the publication of such a narrative of the late attempt on the Company's Cutter, as he wishes us to publish, we shall content ourselves with differing from him; but we decline to make our pages the vehicle of any so highly colored account of the business; the danger attendant on which we, after all, believe to have been magnified by useless fears, and still more so by inconsiderate remarks, such as those which we decline to publish.

PROVIDUS's letter in our next.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. JUNE 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14 ₰	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a	15	Pecul
„ very superior	36 a	50	
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3½		
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a	30	
Cloves Molucca	32 a	35	
„ Mauritius	20 a	2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a	350	
„ ungarbled	250 a	280	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a	21	
„ Japan	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay			
„ Bengal			
„ Madras			
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a	4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a	6½	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2⅔	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a	1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a	2⅔	
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a	1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38		
„ „ 20 a 30	44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
Cow Bezoar	30	₰	Catty
Cudbear (*no demand*)			
Cutch Pegue	4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a	5	
„ Ceylon	2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a	70	
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	50 a	55	
„ clarified	55 a	60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a	2	
„ rod, ½ inch & under	2.75 a	3	
„ scrap	1.50 a	1.75	
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna *old* 750 *new*	640		
„ Benares „ 700 „	660		Chest
„ Bombay } „	580		
„ Damaun }			
„ Turkey *nominal*		₰	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a	8	
Putchuck	13 a	14	
Quicksilver	55 a	56	
Rattans	2¾ a	4	
Rice	2.50 a	3	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	13	
„ Sandwich island	1½ a	7	
Sapanwood	1. 80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	23 a	24	
„ „ very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	48 a	50	₰ 100
„ Seal	2. a	2.50	
„ Sea Otter	40 a	45	
„ Land „	4 a	7	each
„ Beaver	4 a	5	
„ Fox	cents 70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a	60	₰ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4½	₰	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	5	₰	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	32 a	35	₰ Catty
Tin-plates	8	₰	Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a	16	
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a	1.70	₰ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a	22	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	28 a	30	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „	7½ a	7¾	
Long-ells,	80 a	90	₰ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a	11	
„ oil of	1.50	₰	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16	₰ 1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46	₰ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 „	12		
„ buds	12 a	13	
China root	3¾		
Cubebs none			
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	3½		
Gamboge	75 a	85	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a	110	₰ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a	74	
„ „ 2d, 1st sort	52		
„ „ „ 2nd „	47 a	48	
„ „ 3d.	38 a	40	100
„ small none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a	90	
„ Canton	62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia	1¼	₰	Catty
Rhubarb none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a	320	
„ „ Tsatlee	350 a	355	
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	260		
„ „ 2	240 a	245	
„ „ 3	215 a	220	
„ „ 4			
„ „ 5 { 1			
„ „ 5 { 2			
„ „ 5 { 3			
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd	5.4 a	5.6	
„ Pingfa	7.6		
Sugar Candy Chinchew			
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a	15	
„ Congo, (*little remaining*)	20 a	28	
„ Campoy none			Pecul
„ Souchong, (*common kind*)	17 a	19	
„ Peko	38 a	60	
„ Ankoi Souchong none			
„ Hyson	40 a	42	
„ „ skin	23 a	24	
„ „ young	40 a	42	
„ Gunpowder	50 a	52	
„ Twankay none			
„ Orange Peko none			
„ Caper	18 a	20	
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick Sp. Drs.	5 a	5½	
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	83	₰	Box
Whangkees	22 a	25	₰ 1000

BULLION.

Gold 98 touch .. $ 22¾ a 23 ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin ..... 1 ₰ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire ..... 1 a 3 ,, ,,
Republican ..... 1 ₰ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight. *s1. d4.*
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 209 a 210,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, 216 By. Rs. ,, ,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—In consequence of the small stock remaining of the last years' supply, the dealers are very anxious to make purchases out of the recent arrivals from Bombay, and only wait the ships coming to Whampoa, to ascertain the qualities. The market is expected to open favorably; Ts. 10:4 a 10:5 per picul being spoken of as a fair price for a cargo consisting of old Surat, Jambooshire and Broach Cottons.—No sales have yet been effected. The following are the importations

	COTTON	MALWA OPIUM.
Per GOLCONDA.....	3,950 bales	.... 231 chests
CHARLOTTE..	3,761 ,,	.... 575 ,,
BOMBAY CASTLE.....	3,146 ,,	.... 532½ ,,
	10,857	1,338½

OPIUM.—In PATNA and BENARES few transactions has taken place since the date of our last publication; a few chests of the former have been sold at Sp. Drs. 640 per chest, while the latter maintains it's previous price. The market for new MALWA opeped at Sp. Drs. 600 per chest, but soon declined, and is now to be purchased at Sp. Drs. 580 per chest. The dealers, who were in the first instance anxious to purchase at Sp. Drs. 600, finding no firmness among the holders, ceased buying, and are waiting a further fall.

TURKEY remains still very dull of sale.

The deliveries to this day are—

PATNA,	old 29 / new 267	}	296
BENARES,	old 11 / new 118	}	129
MALWA,.....			172
	Total		597

Of GINSENG there is very little in the market, and nothing doing in the article.

There is at present a large quantity of QUICKSILVER in the hands of the Chinese, and our quotations are merely nominal.

The demand for the finer qualities of COTTON YARN has ceased, and the numbers 16 to 36 are alone saleable.

BANCA TIN is readily purchased at our quotations, and is in some request.

Several cargoes of JANA RICE have lately arrived just at the moment of the Hong-merchants having received orders from the Viceroy to purchase 20 or 30,000 piculs for the supply of one of the neighbouring districts; which, we understand, has induced the Cohong to use their influence to intimidate the outside merchants from purchasing, with a view of depressing the price—they themselves having offered very low rates. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Very little of last years' NANKIN RAW SILK now remains.

There has been a good deal of enquiry for CANTON RAW SILK, since the arrival of the Bombay ships; which has advanced the prices for the produce of the second crop, expected to be brought to market in about a fortnight.

It will be perceived, by our quotations, that GREEN TEAS have considerably declined in price, in consequence of the departure of most of the American ships, but the stock on hand is not extensive.

For LONG CLOTHS, WOOLLENS and CAMBLETS there is a demand; but CHINTZES and HANDKERCHIEFS (with the exception of a few of a particular description) are not saleable, but at prices that expose the shippers to a considerable loss.

No variation in the price of SUGAR or SUGAR CANDY.

By advices from Manila, of date 24th ultimo, we find that the exportation of RICE was still prohibited: prices of middling qualities varied from rials 11 to 11½ per cavan;—paddy, rials 4½ to 4½. SUGAR, of common shipping quality, at Sp. Drs. 5¼ to Sp. Drs. 5½, out scarce. HEMP, at Sp. Drs, 6¼ per picul, loose. All the INDIGO had been bought up at prices which since January had advanced 50 per cent: Sp. Drs. 60 per 100 lbs. was the price of fair middling quality. Trade in general by no means brisk.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

OR JAVA DIRECT—AS FREIGHT MAY OFFER.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

JUNE			FROM
5 Amer. ship	Rome,	Remnond,	Sourabaya, April 14,
,, ,, ,,	Gaspar,	Pearson,	Batavia, ,, 29,
6 Neth. ,,	Pleiades,	Ross,	Samarang, May 16,
,, Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	Manila, June, 2,
,, Span. brig	Constante,	Tayag,	,, May 26,
8 Port. barque	Angelica,	Almeida,	Calcutta, April 4,
,, Span. ,,	Atala,	Rabago,	Pangasinang,
9 Brit. ship	Golconda,	Bell,	Bombay, April 1,
,, ,, ,,	Bombay Castle,	Wemyss,	,, ,, 10,
,, ,, ,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	,, ,, 14,
11 Span. brig	Na Sa del Carmen,	Da Costa,	Manila,
,, Brit. barque	Guardian,	Sinclair,	Batavia, May 15,
,, ,, ,,	Frances	lotte, Smith,	Singapore, ,, 29,
,, Neth. ship	At	Symons,	Samarang, ,, 19.

PASSENGERS

Per PLEIADES.—J. Greig,
BOMBAY CASTLE.—M myss, and J. R. Morrison, Esq.
CHARLOTTE.—P. P. J ilva Loureiro, Esq.
GOLCONDA.—Nanabhoy jee.

SAILED

JUNE			FOR
1 Span. brig	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,
3 Amer. ,,	Bogota,	Taylor,	New York,
,, Brit. ship	Leguan,	Cleland,	Manila,
4 Span. brig	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,
8 Brit. ship	Forth,	Robinson,	Calcutta,
13 Amer. ,,	Pearl,	Engle,	Valparaiso.

PASSENGERS

Per BOGOTA.—M. Smith, Esq.
BRILLANTE.—H. Lawrence, Esq.

VESSELS TO SAIL.—The American brig "Ivanhoe", for New York, on the 18th; and the American ship "Ninus", for Cowes, from Macao, on the 20th Inst.

The "Mermaid", was at Anjer, the 25th March: exchanged signals with the "Moffat", on the 23d.

The "Cambridge", Barber, sailed from Singapore on the 28th May.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

NOTICE.

L. JUST AND SON, have removed from No. 1 Powshong to No. 4 French Hong, where the business will in future be carried on.

NOTICE.

TUCK-QUA, who, under the name of TUCK-SHING, has conducted his business in Ivory, tortoise-shell ware, &c. for 40 years, at No. 4, Old China Street; begs to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 10, Puan-khe-qua (New China) Street, and that he has no further connexion with the old shop.

Canton, June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co., and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

JULY 1st, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior		36 a 50		
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		3a		
Birds' nests		26 a 40		Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a 35		
Cloves Molucca		32 a 33		
„ Mauritius		20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350		
„ ungarbled		250 a 280		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21		
„ Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*, 11 a 11.8				
„ Bengal				
„ Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		
„ „ 20 a 30		44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36				
Cow Bezoar		30	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		76		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55		
„ clarified		55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
„ scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*		630		
„ Benares „ 690 „		655 a 660		Chest
„ Bombay } *nominal*.. „		630		
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey *nominal*		700	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7¾ a 8		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		55 a 56		
Rattans		2¾ a 3¼		
Rice		1.80 a 2.20		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
„ „ very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45		
„ Land „		4 a 7		each
„ Beaver		4 a 5		
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	℔	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		5	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		38 a 40	℔	Catty
Tin-plates		8	℔	Box
Tin, Banca		17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth		1.50 a 1.70	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here	Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of		1.50	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	℔	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8 „		12		
„ buds		12 a 13		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs		none		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
„ „ 2d, 1st sort		52		
„ „ 2nd „		47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.		38 a 40		100
„ small		none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9½ yds. 12 ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		11	℔	Catty
Rhubarb		none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		320 a 330		
„ „ Tsatlee		350 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels		270		
„ „ 2 „		245 a 250		
„ „ 3 „		225 a 235		
„ „ 4 „		160		
„ „ 5 { 1				
„ „ { 2				
„ „ { 3				
Sugar raw 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd		5.4 a 5.6		
„ Pingfa		7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
„ Campoy none				Pecul
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*		17 a 19		
„ Peko		38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong none				
„ „ Hyson		40 a 42		
„ „ skin		23 a 24		
„ „ young		40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder		50 a 52		
„ Twankay none				
„ Orange Peko none				
„ Caper		18 a 20		
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		33	℔	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch ..	$ 22⅔ a 23	₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1 ₰ cent. prem.	
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3 „ „	
Republican		1 ₰ Ct. Disct.	

EXCHANGES.

London	₰ Sp.	Dr. 6 months sight.	s4.	d4.	
Bengal Co's.	207 Sa. Rs.	₰ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight		
Private bills	209 a 210,,	„	„	„	
Bombay	„ 216 By. Rs.	„	„	„	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—We have now four Bombay Cotton ships at Whampoa, and as many more on their way up, but these arrivals have had no unfavorable effect on the market, which has rather improved than retrograded.

The first sales of the new COTTON were made at 12:9 a 13 taels per picul, China price; the next at taels 13:1, but both these parcels having been resold at one and two mace per picul profit, subsequent sales have been made on a larger scale, at taels 13:4 per picul, while the old staple has been sold at various prices, from 11 a 12 taels per picul, according to quality; and some very inferior at taels 10:5 per picul, China price.

PER BOMBAY SHIPS.

	COTTON	MALWA OPIUM.
Per Fort William,	7,400	
Hannah,	1,615	952
Good Success,	2,585	156
Cornwallis,	3,051	451
Sulimany,	4,148	
John Bannerman,	4,307	202
Charles Forbes,	4,986	189
Glenelg,	5,000	80
Carron,	2,260	386
In ships previously arrived	10,857	1,340
Total Bales	46,309	Chests 3756

OPIUM.—A few time sales have constituted the principal transactions in PATNA during the last fortnight.

Little has been done in BENARES.

MALWA has been at a nominal advance on our last quotations, but few sales of importance have been made above Sp. Drs. 600 per chest; and the dealers are now urging the circumstance of our recent arrivals for a reduction in price.

TURKEY is only saleable in single piculs, and the price declining daily.

BENGAL OPIUM, 3RD SALE.

PATNA, 1,417 chests—highest 1,190—lowest 1,160—average 1,171:12:11.
BENARES, 483 „ „ 1,145 „ 1,140 „ 1,143: 7:11.

4TH SALE.

PATNA, 1,500 chests—highest 1,155—lowest 1,135—average 1,139: 7: 9.
BENARES, 500 „ „ 1,105 „ 1,100 „ 1,101: 7: 2.

BENGAL OPIUM, IMPORTED

Per Red Rover..... Patna 652 .... Benares 35.

The second crop of CANTON RAW SILK proving short of it's usual quantity has, combined with a demand for the article, tended to advance prices.

RICE has fallen considerably, but, the Chinese even acknowledging that the present crop yields only 70 per cent of its expected production, the decrease in price is suspected to be influenced by a combination of the Hong-merchants.

We have had no recent arrivals of Straits' articles to cause any alteration in price.

In other branches of our trade no variation.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail before the 10th of July. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

JUNE				FROM	
19	Brit. barque	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta,	April 28,
21	„ ship	Fort William,	Neish,	Bombay,	„ 27.
„	Amer. „	Providence,	Martin,	Batavia,	May 26,
22	Brit. „	Hannah,	Jackson,	Bombay,	„ 5,
24	„ „	Good Success,	Durant,	„	„ 15,
29	„ „	Cornwallis,	Key,	„	„ 24,
30	„ „	Glenelg,	R. Lungley,	„	„ 25,
„	„ „	Carron,	Wilson,	„	„ 16,
„	„ „	Charles Forbes,	Wills,	„	„ 24,
„	„ „	Sulimany,	McFarlane,	„	„ 26,
„	„ „	John Bannerman,	Watt,	„	„ 22,

PASSENGERS

Per RED ROVER.—Mrs. Clifton and family; G. F. Vrignon, Esq.
FORT WILLIAM.—Mrs. Neish and child; Thomas Fox, Esq.
HANNAH.—Mrs. Jackson.
GOOD SUCCESS.—Mrs. Durant.
CHARLES FORBES.—Wm. Dallas, Esq.

SAILED

JUNE			FOR
18	Amer. brig Ivanhoe,	Snow,	New York,
19	Span. „ Na Sa del Carmen,	Da Costa,	Manila,
25	Amer. ship Ninus,	Gregson,	Cowes, &c.
26	Brit. barque Red Rover,	Marshall,	Calcutta,
27	Span. brig Atala,	Rabago,	Manila.

PASSENGER Per RED ROVER.—G. F. Vrignon, Esq.

VESSELS to SAIL.—The "Peruvian," for New York, in two or three days. The "Providence," for do. in a fortnight. The "Good Success," "Charlotte," and "Golconda," for Bombay, about the middle of this month. The "Bombay Castle," for Calcutta, in all July. The "Thetis," "Pleiades," "Rome," and "Atlas," for Java. The "Griffin," for the Sandwich Islands.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, the "Water Witch," and "Jamesina". From Java, the "Reform," "Georgiana," "Camden," and "Susan". From Bombay, the "Victory," and others. From Damaun the "Aurelia".

The "Cornwallis," in lat. 13. 31. N. long. 112 31' E. spoke the "Forth," on the 24th ulto.

The H. C. S. "Duke of Sussex" and "Marquis of Huntley," arrived at Bombay, on the 15th, and the "Thames," on the 23rd of May.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FREIGHT TO JAVA.

The ship ATLAS will sail with all despatch; to load at Whampoa.

Apply to M. J. S. VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st July, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 30th OF JUNE, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
JUNE	old	55	740	40,700	15	690	10,350	1211	585	708,435	1824	1,109,525
	new	417	640	266,880	126	660	83,160					
2 previous months.	old	198		857,110	54		293,105	817½		526,950	2520½	1,677,165
	new	1070			381							
Consumption to 1st July.		1740		1,164690	576		386,615	2028½		1,235385	4344½	2,786,690
Stock at Lintin ..	old	292			65							
	new	1829			100			2804½			5160	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 15th JULY, 1833. NO. 10.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
MONTHLY PERIODICAL,
In the Chinese Language.

While civilization is making rapid progress over ignorance and error in almost all other portions of the Globe,—even the bigotted Hindoos having commenced the publication of several periodicals in their own language,—the Chinese alone remain stationary, as they have been for ages past. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with them, they still profess to be first among the nations of the earth, and regard all others as "Barbarians." This empty conceit has greatly affected the interests of the foreign residents at Canton, and their intercourse with the Chinese.

The monthly periodical which is now offered for the patronage of the foreign community of Canton and Macao, is published with a view to counteract these high and exclusive notions, by making the Chinese acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exasperate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. There is a more excellent way to show that we are not indeed "Barbarians"; and the Editor prefers the method of exhibiting facts, to convince the Chinese that they have still very much to learn. Aware, also, of the relation in which foreigners stand to the native authorities, the Editor has endeavoured to conciliate their friendship, and hopes ultimately to prove successful.

As all the members of the foreign community here have a common interest in the successful prosecution of such a work, the Editor hopes to find among them a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expenses;—the more so, as the Chinese themselves must, at least for some months, be incapable of appreciating a publication of this nature; and consequently little support can immediately be looked for from them.

The subscription will be for six months, being at least one dollar per month, for which sum seven copies will be delivered. The numbers will be issued regularly:—each number will contain upwards of twenty pages, and will be embellished by maps and plates, illustrative of geographical and astronomical subjects, &c. Should the work meet with the support and approbation of the community, it will be considerably extended by much additional matter.

Advertisements will be inserted, if desired, at moderate charges.

References may be made to the Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, June 23rd, 1833. CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

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For freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th 1833.

CANTON.

BRITISH SHIPS.—We understand on good authority that the Hong-merchants have been directed (or requested) by the Select Committee of the Hon. E. I. Company, at Macao, to refrain from securing (as it is termed) any country ship under the British flag arriving at Whampoa until their so doing is sanctioned by them.

All British ships are ordered this season to give up their licences to the Select Committee, immediately on arrival outside.

FLOODS.—The regular routine of business in Canton has been lately broken in upon by the occurrence of floods in the Canton river produced by heavy rains in the northern and north western provinces. The low country has been inundated, and great loss of life and property ensued. In many places the embankments being suddenly broken down, the whole of the low lying lands principally laid out as rice grounds, have been completely swept by the torrent. Dead bodies in considerable numbers, and fields of unripe paddy, and other vegetable matter were daily seen passing down the river. Many accidents are reported from the upsetting of boats, &c. Three passenger boats capsized not far from Canton, and the greater part of the people perished. The Chinese say, that many men who were residing in Canton, on business, received accounts of the total loss of family and property at once by the inbreaking of the waters. In some places the water is said to have stood ten or twelve feet deep. All inter-communication between the residents in the foreign factories was for several days impracticable; and as the current ran unceasingly down the river, at the rate of four or five miles an hour, the conveyance of goods from the shipping at Whampoa was suspended. The extent of the damage done cannot as yet be ascertained; but it is supposed that great part of the rice crop has been spoiled or destroyed, and the Chinese add, that the Canton silk is totally so, the mulberry trees having been reached by the water and the worms killed.

The large manufacturing village of *Fae-shan* about twelve miles above Canton, has been severely injured; numbers of lives are lost, and a great amount of property destroyed.

Rumor states that the province of *Che-keang* is now suffering from want of grain; and at *Peking* the failure of the usual rains has produced like distress. If all these reports be true, joined with the state of things in *Formosa*, the Celestial empire will be found to possess it's full share of sublunary troubles. The constant, unseen, but powerful and increasing influence of the secret societies must be much enlarged by these events, as all the calamities which visit the empire, are charitably ascribed by the Chinese to the want of virtue in the "one man".

MACAO.—In consequence, we understand, of a representation from the vicar general at Macao, that the feelings of himself or the community were shocked by the title assumed for the new religious publication noticed by us in one of our last Nos. the "*Evangelist*" has been suppressed after having reached it's fourth number. We do not pretend to be sufficient casuists to decide upon the point of conscience involved, but it does seem strange that, in this "pagan" country, any publication having for it's object the

enlightment and instruction of the people should be put a stop to by foreigners professing the same doctrines of christianity. We do not enquire as to the power possessed by the Portuguese over other foreigners; though such is by many denied; but if, instead of opposing each other for trifles, and inventing excuses for opposition and annoyance, foreigners in China would join cordially for the acquisition of any object, whether religious conversion or commercial advantage, we should, ere long, cease to look upon the amelioration of the condition of foreigners in this country as unattainable. This however is a state of things that can scarcely even be hoped for.

The new Governor of Macao, Capt. *Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia*, arrived from Goa, on the 9th Inst., and landed with the usual honors. He is said to be a liberal minded man; and for the sake of the place, which has been ruined by folloy and arbitrary enactments, we hope that it may be so.

ACCIDENT AT MACAO.—We are sorry to announce the upset of a boat of the British ship *Guardian*, on Sunday evening, the 7th Inst. in Macao roads, by which a lad named *Charles Orgai* was drowned; the rest were saved by swimming, and the prompt assistance of three *tanca* boats; the accident is said to have arisen entirely from carelessness—the night being quiet and fine. One of the crew carried on his shoulders, when swimming, the lad who perished, for many hundred yards, and only gave him up from mere exhaustion.

The surviving half drowned crew, five in number, were cherished and hospitably taken care of through the intervention of Mr. *Lindsay*, Honorable Company's Secretary.

Next morning the body of the drowned seaman was recovered: when carried to the Tavern (kept by the Chinese) a most outrageous and disgraceful scene took place, they refusing it shelter, and threatening to kick the dead body out on the open beach. So far for Chinese feelings!

Permission for burial in the Protestant consecrated ground belonging to the Company having been refused, the young lad's body was decently interred outside the city wall; service was read by the Rev. Mr. *Wimberley*: the body carried by six of the crew of the ship, and attended by several English gentlemen.

CUM-SING-MOON.—This anchorage has been selected by part of the "outside fleet" as the place where the months in which storms prevail in the China sea are to be passed. It is, we hear, very safe and convenient for communication with Macao, as also with ships upward and outward bound. It lies due west from the anchorage at Lintin.

BRITISH TRADE.—The following has been stuck up on a board in front of the Company's Factory in Canton. As the withdrawal of the Licenses from British ships in this country is pregnant with danger to the commercial interests connected with China and India in general, we give this a place in our columns.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship *Hercules* is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government, or by any of the Presidencies of India is hereby REVOKED.

By order of the Select Committee,
(Signed) H. H. LINDSAY, Secretary.
Macao, 11th July, 1833.

SMUGGLING OF CORNELIANS.—A gross case of fraud has recently been discovered in an attempt to bring up to Canton from on board the *Fort William*, at Whampoa, a quantity of cornelians hidden in pickle bottles, dirty clothes bundles, and sundry other ways. The risk of discovery by the custom-house people was great, and the consequences of such to the ship owners, consignees, or Hong-merchants would have been serious, as a demand equally heavy with that last year made on the *Ann* would have been most probably insisted on from the *Fort William*. A sentry at the ship's gangway, when handing the baggage of a Parsee passenger over the side, hearing something rattle in a bottle of mangoes, reported it to an officer, who had it opened, and thus discovered the trick. The villainy of this attempt, endangering the property on board a large ship for the saving of some inconsiderable amount of duties is so flagrant, that we hope that the account which we heard, of the attempt belonging only to the servants, is the true one. We are not very strait laced in our code of morality as to smuggling *in itself*, at least as practised in China, but it is, in honesty, required, that none but those who are parties to such a transaction should incur any risk, and we therefore advise that all goods on which heavy duties are levyable be left *outside*, as it is termed:—the ways and means of getting them up thence to Canton are sufficiently numerous without endangering the property of others. We recommend the above to the consideration of our Bombay readers, as the risk is greatest on them. Could they not require all native passengers to give a bond or security that no such frauds shall be practised by themselves or servants? This seems the readiest and the only way of putting a stop to the system.

DUTIES ON RICE SHIPS.—Notwithstanding the strict prohibitory order (a translation of which appeared in our last) against fees claimed and exacted by the custom-house people and others at Whampoa, under the excuse of their being compradore's and linguist's fees, &c &c. the Hoppo's people have insisted on the payment of these extortions as before; and, by dint of withholding chop boats, coolies for working, and by other annoyances, at length induced the consignee of an American ship discharging rice to submit to the demand, rather than have her detained for an indefinite time. The low officers at Whampoa, well knowing that in these attempts they will be indirectly sanctioned, and protected in case of complaint, by the Hoppo, who, there is no doubt, receives a large share of all these spoils, continue them as long as they can; generally long enough to compel foreigners to submit. The sum thus illegally exacted amounts on each rice ship to about 470 dollars. The arrival of a British vessel with rice at Whampoa was the signal for similar annoyances; the Whampoa custom-house man declaring that he did not value the order of the head government officers, and that, *coute qui coute*, he would have his fees. A petition, stating the circumstances, and calling on the Governor of the province to act up to the tenor of his own proclamation, was sent in by the ship's agent. The answer to this we subjoin. Immediately on it's being issued, the ship's compradore, who had previously been withheld, was sent on board to say that no further obstacles would be offered, and that the claim for the fees was relinquished. These will, no doubt, still be demanded from each ship arriving at Whampoa, but not insisted on in case of exhibition of firmness on the part of the foreign agent. It is not unlikely that the occurrence of floods at the time, rendering it probable that great destruction of the crops in the ground must ensue, in some degree tended to induce the governor to remove as far as possible all cause of complaint as to the importation of an article of such importance to the populace. The Hoppo, in obedience to the order of the Governor, enquired of the ship's linguist as to the truth of the representations made, and as to the individual who had thrown obstacles in the way of the ships' unloading: the latter, in strict accordance with the usual system of falsehood, opposition to foreigners, and dread of coming in contract with the higher powers, so natural, as it would appear, to the Chinese, returned an answer, which he had previously prepared in anticipation of the question, that no obstacles were offered, and that no officer was in fault.

"Loo, Governor of Canton, &c. &c. to the senior Hong-merchants, &c. It is authenticated that the following petition has been received:

[Here follows the address of July 3rd.]

"This coming before me, the Governor, and being authenticated, I have examined, and find, that foreign ships trading in rice, when they enter the port, are remitted the measurement charges, and when they leave the port, are only charged the regular (or Imperial) dues. The men superintending the custom-house stations are not permitted to make any demands beyond the laws. I, the Governor, conjointly with the Foo-yuen and the Hoppo, have already issued a proclamation, forbidding (such extortions); which was for the purpose of manifesting compassion and giving encouragement. Now, it is authenticated, that the said foreign merchant has petitioned, stating, that

the said custom-house domestic still continues to extort. If this be indeed true, it really is most daring effrontery. Besides writing to the Hoppo to examine into the subject, and issue a severe prohibitory order, I also, uniting the above circumstances, issue this order. When it reaches the said senior merchants, let them immediately, in obedience hereto, enjoin it on the said foreign merchant, that he may know it. Oppose not. These are the orders.

"Taou-kwang, 13th year, 5th moon, 18th day." (July 5th 1833.)

LOCAL.—Some days ago, a passage boat was proceeding from *Canton* to *Shaou-king-foo*, a distance of one hundred miles, when it was whispered among the custom-house people that she contained smuggled opium.—A Hoppo boat accordingly set off in pursuit of her, and overtook her late in the evening. She was hailed and ordered to stop till searched; but the master refused, (being supported by a late order of government, that boats shall be searched only at the custom-house stations), and threatened to fire on the Hoppo-boat, if she attempted to search her there. The attempt was made, and the threat fulfilled; and the Hoppo-boat returned to Canton, with four men killed and twelve wounded, to lay a complaint before the Governor. Meanwhile the passage boat pursued her way, the master reporting at the first custom-house station he reached, as as well as at the end of his passage, the circumstances of the affray; and stating that when the Hoppo-boat insisted on stopping him, contrary to the regulations of government, he could not tell whether she was really what she appeared, or a pirate in disguise. On his return to Canton, he made the same report, to which the Governor replied that his orders had already been issued on the subject of searching boats, in the middle of their passage between two stations, and therefore that no blame could attach to the master of the passage boat. At this time four other of the wounded men had died.

EXECUTION.—On the 27th of June, a young woman, seventeen years of age, received sentence of death, and was immediately carried out, and executed, for the crime of poisoning her uncle.

DEATH OF NA-YEN-CHING.—This old minister, who has long served in high offices, under the reigns of *Keen-lung*, *Kea-king*, and the present monarch, was, about two years ago, disgraced for mismanagement in *Turkestan* and *Soungaria*. His son was, at a later period, condemned to death for cowardice; but his sentence was commuted to transportation and hard labour. The old man, having now died, His Majesty, mindful of his ancient services, drops a tear of sorrow to his memory, and restores all his honours. The cowardly son is permitted to return from his place of banishment, to mourn for his father; but is required to be confined within closed doors, and left to "think over his errors".

A Canton man-of-war, cruizing in February last, off *Hainan*, in company with the Admiral, was overtaken by a storm, and driven to the coast of Cochin China. The officers and crew have just returned, escorted by a Cochin Chinese junk, and reported well of the treatment they had received from his Cochin Chinese Majesty, to whom the Governor therefore intends to write a *Pe*, or official reply. He has directed the Cochin Chinese who have come, to be lodged, in the mean time, at the temple on the opposite side of the river, commonly called the *Ho-nam* Jos-house.

By the way, speaking of Jos house, we would ask, when will foreigners in China cease to use those absurd terms, owned by no language in existence, which are here so commonly used, not only in the broken dialect spoken in intercourse with the natives,—but even in mutual conversation? We refer to such words as *Jos*, for idol; *Chop*, for more things than we can now enumerate; *Hoppo*, for every lazy custom-house officer, or hanger-on; *Mandarin*, for any Chinese, who has the power to extort from natives or foreigners; and many more words of the same class. A writer, whom some have praised much, we mean *Peter Dobell*, says that "*grand jos*" is the chief deity in the Chinese system of polytheism!

SCARCITY.—There appear, in the *Peking Gazette*, complaints of scarcity from nearly all the populous provinces of the empire, as well as from the Mohammedan colonies of *Turkestan*, and the Mogul tribes near the great wall, which have hitherto been able to support themselves. The two latter classes have lost many of their cattle, in consequence of the intense cold with which the winter set in. The Emperor commands the government stores to be opened,—and dispenses money to a considerable amount; but while large sums are embezzled continually, by those officers who are entrusted with the distributien of food, His Majesty's liberality can be of little advantage to the starving people. In the adjoining province of *Fuh-kien*, the scarcity is increased by the rebellion in *Formosa*, which island usually supplies that province with rice. In *Keang-se*, also, the famine is very great. Yet, while this continues to be the case, the introduction of foreign supplies from Java is discouraged, by the remissness of the superior, and avaricious extortions of the inferior officers.

PEKING.—By the *Gazette*, of the 27th March, we learn that another son has been born to the Emperor, who is to be named *Yih-hin*, "great and continued joy".

There is a report abroad of the death of the Emperor's mother, but we have not heard the particulars.

BENGAL OPIUM.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—A few days since, business led me on board an opium receiving ship, at Lintin, and it so happened that the days I passed there were those of brisk delivery, chiefly of the Bengal drug. I saw much Patna of the season opened, and many chests rejected by the Chinese, but not one chest of Benares refused; and, on looking into the chests of Patna the reason of the sudden rise in price of Benares over Patna was apparent:—you know, Mr. Editor, these two drugs have changed places with a difference of full $ 50 of relative value. The least unequal pressure on an opium ball, bursts the skin, the liquid opium pours out, and some of what comes out is entirely lost, and much is spoilt; already the Patna chests have lost five catties of their weight.

It may be necessary for your distant readers to know the architecture of a Bengal opium chest: it consists of two stories, in each of which there are twenty pigeon holes, lined off with thin lath, and in each a ball of opium:—betwixt the stories is a very thin slip of wood, (too thin, in my opinion, as the upper story often falls down on the under):—in the Patna opium, the ball is put into these cells without any packing or dunnage whatever; in the Benares there is a good stuffing of the dried leaves of the poppy—*mark the result!*—in this season, or last, it would puzzle the most accurate observer to detect a single broken or damaged ball of Benares, whereas a good deal of damage occurred in last years' Patna, and has, thus early in the season already risen to such a height, as to make Patna *difficult of sale to the Chinese; to lessen it's relative price*; and, if next shipments are as much damaged as the last, the loss will be enormous, and may end in a well got up and just claim of compensation against the Hon'ble Company. Be this as it may, if this paper meets the Patna agents' eye, in time, it may get a few leaves of poppy put into the cells of the chests of next season, and so avoid future evil.

Your's

PROVIDUS.

Canton, 14th June, 1833.

MANILA.—The arrival of the American ship *Dorothea*, at Manila, from London, has, we understand put our friends at that place in possession of news to the 16th of February.

Our foreign news brought out by the Company's ships to Bombay, comes up to the 23rd of that month. The arrival of the direct ships, which may be looked for in all this month, will, we doubt not, bring us full accounts of the amicable arrangements of all then existing differences.

The exportation of rice from Manila still continues prohibited, and will, it is supposed, so remain for months. The Governor has been induced to grant a license to a new Spanish vessel, just off the stocks, to proceed to Pangas-

inan to bring over a cargo as a sort of premium on ship building; but, with this and another exception, the rule has, we believe, been strictly acted up to. The reason of the prohibition is understood to be some fear as to the quantity of the coming crop.

CENTRAL CHINA.

We live in an age, in which the march of intellect respects no more the boundaries which bigotry and barbarism drew, nor even deems it worth while to contend with it's most inveterate enemies, but leaves them to die of shame and disappointment. It would be in vain to try to arrest it's progress, it's strides are those of a giant who, after having been fettered for ages, regains his liberty and pursues his course with youthful vigour. Every thing seems to co-operate to demolish the barriers of national separation. Our steam packets and stage coaches go with eagle swiftness; every year brings forth a new invention to facilitate intercourse, and to blend nation with nation.

The mysterious Niger has at length been forced to betray the secrets, so long kept, to the world. The immediate consequence has been an expedition sent from Liverpool to explore the interior of Africa, and to open, if practicable, a communication between the Atlantic and the Red or Indian sea.

As we, however, live in Eastern Asia, our attention is principally directed to the largest nation of the world. We have not assuredly to boast of an enterprising spirit, striving to enlarge the boundaries of our knowledge and relations, and to explore the unknown coast of this large empire. We are sorry to say, that we have not kept pace with our contemporaries in other parts of the world, and have been awed by the majesty of the Celestial Empire, which "rules over the four seas and keeps all nations in subjection," and commands petty barbarians to keep in their proper bounds and confine themselves solely to Canton. There we must live under the smiles of imperial compassion, but ought not, on any account, to loiter about in other provinces and seas, and create new laws in opposition to old regulations. Though this is not exactly the case, for we detect undue innovations as well as our Celestial friends, and wish only to retrace the steps of our ancestors, who were by an invariable law of *Kang-he* permitted to trade to all ports of the coast, yet we would obey, if the local mandarins and the natives did not jointly utter a dissentient voice upon so important a point. Allowing a due share to His Imperial Majesty, whose will is the sole law, although it is only imperfectly obeyed, and even slighted in most cases, where it is at variance with the self-interest of the executors;—we cannot concede, that the wish of so many millions, which coincides with that of the local rulers, should be entirely overlooked. With the laws of China we have no right to interfere, and no honest man can ever dare to obtrude himself as a legislator on a nation, who pride themselves on the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom, and wish that all barbarians might experience the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire. Notwithstanding, we heartily wish that the march of intellect may dispel the clouds of ignorance, which hang over China, and prevent the penetration of the enlightening beams of intellect.

It is a matter of joy to hear that Russia intends to open a communication between *Moscow* and *Kiackta* on the Chinese frontier by means of diligences, which will open a connection between civilized Europe, and at least the borders of the Celestial Empire. Yet, to travel through those icy regions is not practicable at every season and for every body. We ought to be desirous to open communications with the whole of central Asia, and to traverse it from east to west. Such a plan would be attended with less difficulties than our expeditions to the interior of Africa.

To accomplish an object of such magnitude, it would be desirable, that we embarked at the mouth of the *Yang-tsze-keang*. There are neither savages to oppose the travellers, nor a pestilential climate to destroy them, before they have reached their destination. It is a majestic river, which is connected with the most distant parts of the empire, by means of canals. The country around is richly cultivated; the natives are kind-hearted and polite, and would be very anxious to promote the design. This river would bring us through the *Keang-nan*, *Hoo-kwang* and *Se-chuen* provinces. After having arrived on the frontiers of China, we enter the territory of Chinese vassal states, *Tibet* or the country immediately south of the desert of *Cobi*. This is not so very wild and inhospitable a country and seems to be kept in very good order by the Chinese government. As soon as we have crossed the territory of the Chinese dependant states, generally called litile *Tibet*, we may either enter *Lahore* or pursue our journey by way of *Cashmere*.

That this is no utopian plan will be apparent, as soon as the matter is duly considered. Even at the present moment, when it has neither been proposed nor tried, the only difficulty is the jealousy of the Chinese government. But this is by no means so formidable an obstacle, as the annoyance of petty sovereigns in the interior of Africa. We have no doubt, but these matters might be well arranged and the writer himself is confident, that if a party of enterprising men united, they would carry the point. The proposal of such an enterprise is now submitted to the mature consideration of all those interested in such an expedition. In the meanwhile, let us give as much information as we can obtain, and be confident, that the execution of such a project is less difficult than many others, which have been accomplished by perseverance and good management. In importance it would far exceed our African and polar expeditions. Many a real Timbuctoo is situated in central Asia and the situation so well defined, that we may arrive at it, without losing ourselves in jungles and amongst savages. Let posterity not ridicule us far having forgotten the largest field for the enterprise of travellers, which till now remains unexplored!

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	77	86	29:90	Fine weather, most part a moderate breeze..	SE.
2	77	88	29:90	,, ,, ,,	,,
3	76	88	29:95	,, fresh breeze.....SE. a	SW.
4	77	87	30:00	,, first part, middle and latter cloudy, with light showers, fresh breeze.....S. a	SE.
5	74	82	30:00	Cloudy, first part light breeze.....	SE.
				middle and latter rain, fresh breeze.....	N.
6	64	74	30:10	Fine weather first part, moderate breeze..	,,
				middle and latter cloudy, moderate breeze..SE. a	E.
7	67	76	30:10	Fine weather, ,, ,,	SE.
8	72	82	30:05	,, throughout ,,	,,
9	72	82	30:00	,, ,, ,,	,,
10	75	86	29:90	,, ,, ,,	,,
11	68	68	29:90	Rain throughout, light breeze.....	N.
12	68	74	29:90	First and middle part rain, fight breeze.....	,,
				latter cloudy.....	SE.
13	72	82	29:95	Fine weather, light breeze.....	,,
14	70	80	30:00	,, ,,	,,
15	68	78	30:05	,, first and middle, latter cloudy light breeze.....	,,
16	70	80	30:05	First and middle cloudy, latter showery.....E. a	SE.
17	73	77	30:00	Cloudy most part, middle and latter frequent rain, moderate breeze.....	E.
18	72	82	29:90	Fine weather, moderate breeze.....E. a	SE.
19	73	77	29:85	First part fine, middle and latter rain, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze.....	SE.
20	75	78	29:80	Most part rain, thunder and lightning, moderate and variable.....SE. a	N.
21	71	76	29:90	Cloudy, with rain throughout, moderate breeze	SE.
22	75	83	29:80	Fine weather first and middle, latter part rain, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze....	SE.
23	76	84	29:75	Cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, latter part thunder and lightning, with a fresh breeze.....	,,
24	76	81	29:60	Cloudy and unsettled, with rain; sultry, moderate breeze.....	,,
25	75	76	29:80	Cloudy, with rain at times, unsettled, most part a moderate breeze.....	N.
26	68	78	29:95	Fine weather first and middle parts, latter cloudy, at times a fresh breeze.....	
27	69	72	30:00	Cloudy throughout, fresh breeze.....	,,
28	67	79	30:00	Most part cloudy, first and middle part fresh breeze.....	,,
				latter light and variable	
29	70	80	29:95	Fine weather, first part light and variable...SE. a	NE.
				middle and latter, light breeze.....	SE.
30	69	82	29:85	Fine weather, most part a light breeze.....	NNW.
31	61	83	29:85	,, moderate breeze.....	SE.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 24th ulto., the lady of ALEX. GRANT, Esq. of a daughter.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. JULY 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	3¾		
Birds' nests	26 a 40		
Camphor Barus	10 a 35		Catty
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*, 11 a 11.8			
„ Bengal	——		
„ Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2¾		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38		
„ „ 20 a 30	44		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „ ——			
Cow Bezoar	30	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...	50 a 55		
„ clarified	55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a 2		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	2.75 a 3		
„ scrap	1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	635 a 640		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	640		
„ Bombay } *nominal*.. „	635 a 640		Chest
„ Damaun }			
„ Turkey *nominal*	650 a 680	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a 8		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	55 a 56		
Rattans	2½ a 3¾		
Rice	2.20 a 2.70		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	4 a 5		
„ Fox .... cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 20 a 60	℔	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4½	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	5	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	38 a 40	℔	Catty
Tin-plates	8	℔	Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...	1.50 a 1.70	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells, ...	7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	80 a 90	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2. 25		
Anniseed star	10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of	1.50	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	℔	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 7¾ a 8 „	12		
„ buds ..	12 a 13		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs .... none			
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3¼		
Gamboge	75 a 85		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	12 a 13		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	52		
„ „ „ 2nd „	47 a 48		
„ „ 3d.	38 a 40		100
„ small none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1½	℔	Catty
Rhubarb .. none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	320 a 330		
„ „ Tsatlee	350 a 355		
„ Canton N°. 1 .... Taels	270		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	235 a 240		
„ „ 4	160		
„ „ 1 ——			
„ „ 5 2 ——			
„ „ 3 ——			
Sugar raw .. 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd	5.4 a 5.6		
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew....	Sp. Drs. 14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	Taels 8.		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy .. none			
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a 19		Pecul
„ Peko	38 a 50		
„ Ankoi Souchong none			
„ Hyson	40 a 42		
„ „ skin	23 a 24		
„ „ young	40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder	50 a 52		
„ Twankay .. none			
„ Orange Peko none			
„ Caper	18 a 20		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	℔	Box
Whanghees	22 a 25	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	.. $ 22¾ a 23	₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		½ a 1	₰ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		1	₰ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.	s4.	d4.
Bengal Co's. 207	Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight	
Private bills 209 a 210	„	„	„
Bombay „ 216	By. Rs. „	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Several sales were made soon after the publication of our last number, on terms equally favorable as those quoted; but commerce in all it's branches has been so much impeded by the unusually high tides that have prevailed during the last week, that little enquiry has been made after this or any other article; and the dealers refer to the general distress as a cause sufficient to reduce the price very materially; but a little firmness on the part of the consignees will probably open the market again at former prices.

OPIUM.—The preparation for the departure of a few Junks during the early part of the month, gave some activity to the deliveries, which on the 8th Inst. amounted to

PATNA,	old 164		176
	new 12		
BENARES,	old 18		21
	new 3		
MALWA,			535
		Total	732

MALWA, on the accounts being received of the supply being more moderate than had previously been expected, advanced suddenly to Sp. Drs. 580, Sp. Drs. 600, and Sp. Drs. 660 per chest; but has since declined to Sp. Drs. 640, and is still looking down. Some further time sales of PATNA has been made; but nothing doing in BENARES.

No demand for TURKEY.

IMPORTATIONS

Per PASCOA, BOMBAY COTTON, 4438 bales—OPIUM, none.

Previously imported.....	45509	„
	49947	„

In our last, we stated the importation per "Sulimany", at 4448 instead of 3448.

BENGAL OPIUM IMPORTED

Per WATER WITCH, PATNA,	573	chests—BENARES,	160	chests,	
Previously imported „	4162	„ „	684	„	
	4735	„	844	„	

AURELIA, DAMAUN OPIUM, 652¾ chests.

The RICE grounds have been materially injured by the floods, and prices for this grain have advanced.

Owing to the report of a large quantity of CANTON RAW SILK having been destroyed, there has been a considerable rise in the price of No. 3.;—the execution of many orders have been delayed by the inability of the parties to complete their contracts: the prices quoted may even be considered nominal, as little or none is to be procured.

Some late importations of BETEL-NUT and PEPPER have realized our quotations.

There is a demand for BANCA TIN, the quantity at present here being small.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail before the 18th of July. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED	FROM	
2	Brit. ship	Pascoa,	Morgan,	Bombay, May 28,
3	Port. brig	Aurelia,	Encarnacao,	Damaun, „ „
5	Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta, June 7,
7	Hamb. „	Reform,	Dunken,	Batavia, „ 10,
9	Span. ship	Gertrudis,	Salado,	Pangasinan, „ —
„	Port. brig.	Feliz Vienna,	Pegado,	Goa, —
„	„ „	San Fran. Xavier,	Danenberg,	Siam, —
„	Brit. ship	Georgiana,	Thompson,	Batavia, June 16,
11	Span. brig	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila, „ 27,
„	Dan. „	Maria,	Shaw,	Singapore, „ „
„	Hamb. ship	Flora,	Jacobi,	„ „ „
13	Span. brig	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila, June 29,
14	„ „	Brillante,	Pozueta,	„ July 3.

PASSENGERS

Per FELIZ VIENNA.—His Excellency the Governor of Macao, Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia, Captain R. N.; and His Excellency the Governor of Timor, Joze Maria Marques, 1st Lieutenant R. N.

WATER WITCH.—J. Goddard, Esq.

REFORM.—Mrs. Dunken.

GLENELG.—(Omitted in our last)—Lucas, Esq.

CHARLES FORBES.—Lieut. Affleck, 16th Madras Native Infantry.

JUNE		SAILED		FOR	
30	Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	Lima,	
JULY					
2	„ brig	Griffin,	Little,	Sandwich Is.	
„	„ ship	Peruvian,	Watson,	New York,	
8	Amer. „	Providence,	Martin,	„	

PASSENGER

Per GRIFFIN.—Mr. Edwards.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—The "Victory", "Ann", "Caledonia" and "Earl of Clare", are daily looked for from Bombay. The "Santa Anna", from Damaun. The "Bee" from Singapore. The "Lady Hayes", from Bengal. The "Susana" and "Camden", from Java.

TO SAIL.—The "Good Success", "Golconda", and "Charlotte", for Bombay. The "Bombay Castle", for Bengal. The "Thetis", "Pleiades", and "Atlas", for Java.

MANILA.—Our advices from Manila are to 27th of June, when the rainy season was beginning to set in, and, the provincial buyers having left to return home, the market for piece goods was very dull. No purchases of Sugar having occurred for two months, stocks were accumulating and prices looking down. Sp. Drs. 5 was the price asked, but, unless a demand sprung up, less would most probably be taken. The exportation of RICE still prohibited.

Arrived, the American ship "Dorothea", from London, Feb. 16.

CAPE TOWN.—By letters from the Cape, of date April 9th, we learn that the Danish ship "Sijden", Captain Burd, (from Canton to Hamburgh), had put into that port on the 19th March, in consequence of having suffered severely in a hurricane, in Lat. 24 S, Long. 67 E. which obliged him to throw over-board her guns, and deck lumber, cut away boats, mizen mast, top gallant masts, &c. The ship made a great deal of water; but it was not apprehended that any damage had been done to the cargo. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 20th of April.

The following has been stuck up on a board in front of the Company's Factory in Canton. As the withdrawal of the Licenses from British ships in this country is pregnant with danger to the commercial interests connected with China and India in general, we give this notice a place in our columns.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship "Hercules" is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government or by any of the Presidencies of India is hereby REVOKED.

By order of the Select Committee,

Macao, 11th July, 1833. (Signed) H. H. LINDSAY, Secy.

FREIGHT TO JAVA.

The ship ATLAS will sail with all despatch; to load at Whampoa.

Apply to M. J. S. VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st July, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co., and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 30th JULY, 1833. NO. 11.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
MONTHLY PERIODICAL,
In the Chinese Language.

While civilization is making rapid progress over ignorance and error in almost all other portions of the Globe,—even the bigotted Hindoos having commenced the publication of several periodicals in their own language,—the Chinese alone remain stationary, as they have been for ages past. Notwithstanding our long intercourse with them, they still profess to be first among the nations of the earth, and regard all others as "Barbarians." This empty conceit has greatly affected the interests of the foreign residents at Canton, and their intercourse with the Chinese.

The monthly periodical which is now offered for the patronage of the foreign community of Canton and Macao, is published with a view to counteract these high and exclusive notions, by making the Chinese acquainted with our arts, sciences, and principles. It will not treat of politics, nor tend to exasperate their minds by harsh language upon any subject. There is a more excellent way to show that we are not indeed "Barbarians"; and the Editor prefers the method of exhibiting facts, to convince the Chinese that they have still very much to learn. Aware, also, of the relation in which foreigners stand to the native authorities, the Editor has endeavoured to conciliate their friendship, and hopes ultimately to prove successful.

As all the members of the foreign community here have a common interest in the successful prosecution of such a work, the Editor hopes to find among them a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expenses;—the more so, as the Chinese themselves must, at least for some months, be incapable of appreciating a publication of this nature; and consequently little support can immediately be looked for from them.

The subscription will be for six months, being at least one dollar per month, for which sum seven copies will be delivered. The numbers will be issued regularly:—each number will contain upwards of twenty pages, and will be embellished by maps and plates, illustrative of geographical and astronomical subjects, &c. Should the work meet with the support and approbation of the community, it will be considerably extended by much additional matter.

Advertisements will be inserted, if desired, at moderate charges.

References may be made to the Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, June 23rd, 1833. CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

NOTICE.

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NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

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Canton, June 25th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO LONDON, THE STRAITS, INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

The new American ship JUBILEE, Captain Luce, 409 tons, daily expected from Java, is open for Charter to Europe, calling at Cowes for orders. Apply to

DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE AND Co.

Canton, 24th July, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th Sept. next, touching at Singapore. Apply to

BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE.

Canton, 2nd August, 1833. *French Hong, No. 7.*

CANTON.

FOREIGN.—"*London Stock Exchange, March 6, 12 o'clock.*—It appears to be the general opinion, among the well-informed parties in the city, that the Dutch and Belgian question is now fast drawing to a conclusion, the last advices from Holland stating, that the king has agreed to an arrangement with the English and French Powers, to give up the disputed forts now in the possession of the Dutch, as a preliminary step; and that he will then again enter into negotiation with the five Powers for the final settlement of the other disputed points.

"This opinion, added to the overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, last night, in favor of the ministers, has tended to produce a considerable improvement in the Money Market, which opened this morning at 88⅜ for the Account, the quotation being now 88⅝; Dutch Stock has also advanced, being quoted at 46⅝."—*Gibraltar Papers.*

We stated in our last, that a report was abroad of the death of the Emperor's mother.—We find that it is the wife, and not the mother of the Emperor, who has gone to "ramble among the genii". The general mourning for this event will last one hundred days.

VERITAS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have seen a letter in the *Singapore* paper, of 4th July, concerning some affairs in Canton, signed VERITAS, this gentleman being one of *us, is known*, and is certainly entitled to more credit under any assumed signature than his real one; yet he poorly supports his *nom de guerre*, unless it is after the old adage *lucus a non lucendo*. VERITAS evidently is informed only of a very small portion of the story he writes on, and even this small portion he does know, he *most grossly mis-represents*. I beg to refer him, his correspondents, *et id genus*, for the full facts, to the Bengal or English press, or to the archives of Leadenhall street:—still, none are so deaf as they who wont hear.

Canton, 22nd July, 1833. AN INCENDIARY.

P. S. VERITAS had little property to lose by a fire, and none by one in Canton, as he and his property were a degree of lat. distant, *viz.* at Macao.

We observed in the *Singapore Chronicle*, the letter alluded to by our correspondent, and agree with him as to the want of truth which characterizes it. The writer of the letter either was not acquainted with the facts; in which case he should not have written on the subject; or else, knowing them, he distorted them with the view of injuring by an anonymous attack (which it would take some months to answer) the person against whom he took up his pen. In either case we do not envy him his feelings. Who *Veritas* may be, we cannot tell; but, judging from his letter, we should be inclined to attribute it to a less pure motive than he claims for it; the attack is too decidedly personal.

Soon after the publication of our last, the notice in front of the Company's factory in Canton, relating to the licenses of the ships trading from India, was replaced by the following, explaining the first as applying only to one ship. As a very considerable proportion of the property "left outside" was on board this ship, a great sensation was, of course, excited among the foreign community; the goods on board appearing liable to instant seizure in case of the arrival of a ship of war.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship "Hercules" is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government or by any of the Presidencies of India TO THE SAID SHIP HERCULES is hereby REVOKED. By order &c.

On the 25th, the above notice was replaced by the following, which has given much satisfaction; as it is now to be hoped that the license will be continued as usual. The

only reason which we have heard assigned for the temporary withdrawal of the license, was that in a private correspondence which passed between the Committee and the Commander of the *Hercules*, in points totally unconnected with the ship or owners, some remarks passed which the Committee interpreted, or understood, as a denial of their authority. The origin of this correspondence was but trifling; being, we believe, in reference to a gunny bag which had been sent on shore at Macao from the *Red Rovoer*; and in which were letters for the Honorable Company's factory, as well as for most individuals in Macao and Canton.

Notice is hereby given that in consideration of the inconvenience likely to be sustained by parties unconnected with the occasion of the immediate suspension of the License by which the ship "Hercules" resorts to China, the President &c. Select Committee have seen fit to postpone the operation of their previous notice of the 11th Inst., which they hereby annul, and to allow the said License to remain in force till the 4th day of September next, when it will cease to be of effect; reserving to themselves the option of allowing any further license to the said ship from and after that date.

By order of the Select Committee,

Macao, 24th July, 1833. (Signed) H. H. LINDSAY. Secy.

MACAO.

We are very sorry to find, that the remark which, on the authority of friends at Macao, we inserted in our last number, as to the refusal to allow the body of the boy of the barque *Guardian*, drowned in the harbour, to be buried in the Company's burying ground, has given rise to much dissension and ill feeling at Macao. Within a few days after the *Register* reached that place, we received a letter from Mr. *Lindsay*, whose conduct in the affair we had felt ourselves called on to commend stating that we had been misinformed on the subject, and that he considered it "a duty owing both to the public and the respectability of our paper that a distinct contradiction of it should appear in our next number", avowing that "were the report true no language of condemnation could be too strong" but assuring us that "it is wholly and entirely false." Having also received some notes which plainly proved that the gentleman acting for the *Guardian* at Macao, and who is charged with having originated this report was, at the time, fully impressed with the truth of what was currently reported, viz. that permission had been so asked and withheld; we were in doubt as to what course to pursue when, fortunately, the following correspondence was forwarded to us for publication. As it seems to embody all that can be brought forward as evidence, we give it to the public without comment leaving each to form his own opinion. Of the tone indulged in towards the conclusion of the correspondence we are so little admirers that, could it be altogether suppressed, we would gladly do it. We repeat that we are most grieved that the publication of any thing in our columns should have given rise to so angry an exhibition; or tended to cause more dissension in foreign society here; of this, unfortunately, there is but little want.

Captain *Sinclair*, of the *Guardian*, in a note to us, requests that we will tender his thanks to all the gentlemen concerned "for their humane and kind attentions to the unfortunate boy". He assures us that, on his arrival at Macao, about ten days after the accident, he was quite satisfied by a conversation with the chief of the factory, that his previous impressions were incorrect, and that all had been done that could be done; referring us, however, to the correspondence, as the best means of forming an opinion.

The conclusion of this most disagreeable business, we are informed of, in a note from Mr. *Barretto*. After having been sent five or six times backwards and forwards between the parties in correspondence, the last letter was taken to the office of Mr *Barretto* by the steward of the Company's Factory, and on being refused acceptance, it was torn up before Mr. *Barretto's* face. We trust that it will be found that so strange and unwarrantable an insult was offered without orders.

We had written the above, and were prepared to leave this unpleasant subject for the public to judge of, thinking that, in so doing, we acted with fairness and impartiality to all concerned, when we received a pamphlet purporting to be a "statement of facts" connected with this unfortunate business, which is we fear yet destined to attract still more attention; and, it may be, create more ill feeling than even before produced. The introduction to this statement which merely purports to be printed at Macao, July 25th, we subjoin:—

"The following correspondence, is placed before the public, in consequence of an unfounded allegation having appeared in the Canton Register, that the body of a boy, drowned near Macao, belonging to the ship Guardian, had been refused burial at the Company's burial ground, in Macao.—It is to be regretted that the authors and abettors of this unjust report, should have so readily given it publicity, without ascertaining it's truth, and as it is generally understood, that a further account will be printed in the Canton Register, in which, judging from the spirit of the former communication of the 15th Instant, some important minutiæ may be omitted which materially affect the whole matter, it is thought that as a measure of justice a FULL and PLAIN statement of the circumstances should appear in the form in which they are now printed."

Why the authors of the above strange introduction should pay the *Register* so ill a compliment as to suppose that any thing "would be omitted which could materially affect the whole matter" we hardly know; and shall not take the trouble to guess at. Our pages have never been prostituted to attacks on individuals in either their public or private capacity; and we believe that the charge of *excessive moderation* on all subjects has been the one most frequently, and perhaps not unjustly, brought against the *Register*. We are therefore somewhat astonished that any necessity should have been seen to cast a slur "on the account which it was generally understood would be printed" or to publish a clumsy pamphlet on the subject: the only difference between which and the correspondence published in the *Chinese Courier*, and now in our columns, being the publication of a private letter from the Captain of the *Guardian* relating to matters of which his information was but hearsay, and including two letters from servants of the factory, addressed to the chief, denying the circumstances which the evidence on the other side would seem to establish:—to these we are willing to give all possible credit, but we cannot, while reading them, but feel that they are letters from servants, themselves interested in the question as represented to have delivered a message on which hinges much of the question in debate.

As the pamphlet presupposes unfairness and partiality in us, and professes to give *all the correspondence*—even the *minutiæ*—it does to us seem wonderful that the letter from Mr. *Barretto* of the 2nd July, in answer to the threat to expose him to the world as a slanderer should have been withheld: this surely does not add to the *full* and *plain* statement, for we can only conceive the strange and unheard of act of sending menials to insult one moving in society in the sphere of a gentleman to have originated in the galled feelings naturally produced by the receipt of such a communication. We think the publication of the pamphlet a most injudicious proceeding: the attack on our truth and impartiality is more than injudicious: it is unjust and unmerited.

We feel that some apology is due to the public for forcing on them such a paltry squabble, but we have been *now* driven, in justice to ourselves, to publish *all* the correspondence; and, having so done, we leave it to be approved of, or condemned, as the public may see fit. The subject to them must appear uninteresting—to us it has become annoying. We have done with it.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—As the correspondence herewith sent, relates to the affairs of a British ship intrusted to my care here, I have reason to expect you will not refuse it insertion in your paper, which is purely British.

It appears due to others as well as myself, that it should meet the public eye, and I only beg to remark that up the reception of the last violent letter from Mr. Plowden, my actings were strictly as a consignee, not connected with temper or party of any description.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Macao, 22nd July, 1833. B. BARRETTO.

[No. 1.]

DEAR SIR.—I have just heard with considerable surprize that a rumour is abroad, of which you have been quoted as the author, that I refused burial in the Company's burial ground to a corpse that had been drowned, belonging to the British barque "Guardian" now in Macao roads.

As you must be well aware, that you never applied to me upon this subject; and no application whatever from any quar-

ter ever was made, I must request you will take every means in your power to contradict such an unfounded statement.

I am, Sir,
Your's faithfully,

Macaó, July 19th, 1833. (Sd.) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

ANSWER.

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, just received I have only to make this plain statement of facts. The Captain of the Company's cutter, who I understand is an authorized officer of the Committee, accompanied by one of the men belonging to the "Guardian" called upon me on the morning of the 8th Inst., and reported that the body of the drowned man had been found, and taken to the tavern, they requested I would order a coffin, stating that the Rev Mr. Wimberley had gone to the chief, for permission for burial in the Company's burial ground, in about an hour afterwards the seaman came again to me, to beg I would order a grave to be opened any where, and to see about the funeral, as the chief would have nothing to do with it.

So informed, I myself was firmly impressed with the belief that a refusal was given to bury the seaman's body in the Protestant ground, I informed Mr. Innes of this fact, and ordered a grave outside the city to be prepared, where Mr. Wimberley attended and read the service.

I shall give every publicity to your letter of to-day.

I have sent off to the ship "Guardian", for the boatswain, whose examination shall be forwarded to you, or wait your leisure for examination.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 13th, 1833. (Sd.) B. BARRETTO.

[No. 2]

SIR,—Since the receipt of your letter this morning, I have seen the Master of the Company's cutter, who denies any recollection of having made use of my name or office in the manner mentioned by you. Nor did the Rev. Mr. Wimberley, or any other person ever apply to me for permission to bury the corpse of the drowned sailor in the Company's burial ground. I cannot but feel very much surprized, that on the slight grounds you have adduced, you should have made such a statement to Mr. Innes; and the more so, as, from your long acquaintance with me, you might have known that such a proceeding as that of denying burial to a British subject in the Honorable Company's cemetery was foreign to my disposition. I beg to decline receiving the examination of the boatswain of the "Guardian", or any other communications on this subject.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

Macaó, July 13th, 1823. (Sd.) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

[No. 3.]

SIR,—I perceive it is stated in the *Canton Register*, of the 15th July, received only this morning, that interment in the Company's burial ground was refused to the body of the seaman, unfortunately drowned at Macaó, belonging to the British barque "Guardian"; I have therefore to request, as *the report originated with you*, that you will *distinctly* inform me whether you ever applied to me either in writing or by word of mouth on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 20th, 1833. (Sd.) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

ANSWER.

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date, upon a subject on which to my great surprise you declined all further communication. I have only to beg reference to mine of the 13th Inst., which contains a plain and full statement of facts, as they occured, and to which I shall only add the evidence, per copy, of the steward (not the boatswain as I supposed him to be) of the "Guardian"; which but for your refusal of receiving it should have been sent you sooner, and even sworn to before you by the deponent if required.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 20th, 1833. (Sd.) B. BARRETTO.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM BARROW.

William Barrow, steward of the Guardian, *declares that on the morning of the 8th Inst., the Captain of the Company's cutter and the steward deposited the body of the drowned* Charles Orgai *in the tavern; the deponent then proceeded to Mr.* B. Barretto's, *in company with the Captain of the cutter, where some conversation took place respecting the funeral, about providing the coffin, so forth; Mr.* Barretto *declaring that he could give no instructions whether the body was to be buried in the Company's burial ground or not. The deponent, and the Captain of the Company's cutter, walked down to the Praya, where they met with the Company's steward, where a conversation took place betwixt the Captain of the cutter, and the Company's steward, in which the steward said, that he had had some conversation with the head of the British Factory, and that the young man could not be buried in the Company's burial ground, and the "chief would have nothing to do with it;" nor would he allow any of his servants to interfere with it. On this the deponent went and reported the state of affairs to Mr.* B. Barretto, *who in consequence ordered a grave to be dug without the the city wall, considering a positive refusal having been given by the chief.*

his
WILLIAM ✕ BARROW.
mark

Witness (Sd.) GEORGE SINCLAIR,
Comdr. of the Barque Guardian.

Macaó, the 18th day of July, 1833.

[No. 4.]

SIR,—I am sorry to perceive by your letter of yesterday's date, that you still decline answering the simple query I put to you as to your ever having made any application to me on the subject of the burial of the drowned sailor of the "Guardian". The deposition of William Barrow has been read by the Company's steward and the Master of the Company's cutter, who both deny that it was ever said "the young man could not be buried in the Company's burial ground," and that "the chief would have nothing further to do with it, nor would he allow any of his servants to interfere with it." All that was said by the Company's steward, when he was accosted by the other two upon the subject was, "Mr. Barretto is acting as agent for the ship, if any wish is expressed to bury the body in the Company's ground, he will of course make the necessary application to the chief," and he then added, that "he had received no orders on the subject."

You will thus see, that this account differs essentially from the statement of Wm. Barrow, and before acting upon his representation, it would have been but proper to have ascertained it's truth, by applying, if not to me, at all events to the other parties just quoted. The fact is, that no refusal to inter the body in the Company's ground was ever given; the parties whose account you have taken, and acted upon, were wholly unauthorized to make such an assertion; and as a report has thus been circulated, that is totally unfounded, I trust you will not hesitate to contradict it by putting your name to the accompanying letter for publication in the next *Register*.

I am, Sir, &c.
Your humble Servant,

Macaó, July 21st, 1833. (Sd) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—Having observed it is asserted in your paper of the 15th July, that interment in the Company's burial ground was refused to the body of the seaman unfortunately drowned from the "Guardian"; I have to request, as that report originated in the statement given to me by parties who it is proved on enquiry were wholly unauthorized to make such an assertion, that you will publicly contradict it in your next paper.

From information which I have received from the chief of the Honorable Company's Factory, it appears no application whatever was made to that gentleman, or to the Rev. Mr. Wimberley for permission to bury the deceased in the Company's cemetery, and as none was ever preferred by me on this subject, I have only to regret, that by a too implicit reliance in the erroneous information I received from others, I should have been the means of giving circulation to a report, which it appears is totally devoid of foundation.

ANSWER.

W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

SIR,—It is with regret I cannot sign the copy of the letter you send, to be sent in my name to the *Canton Register*.

It contains admissions, I am not prepared to assent to. You have my perfect acquiescence in publishing all the letters which passed on this subject betwixt us, provided they with the steward of the "Guardian's" evidence are given at length.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Macaó, July 21st, 1833. (Sd) B. BARRETTO.

[No. 5]

SIR,—Since, after receiving my note of this day's date,

you have neither the candor or openness to answer my query, as to your ever having applied to me respecting the burial of the drowned sailor of the "Guardian", or to admit that the report on this subject originated in the erroneous information you received from parties who were wholly unauthorized to make such an assertion; it only remains for me to inform you that I shall take every opportunity of publicly stating that you have disseminated a malicious report, and although informed of your error, you have refused to correct it.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

Macao, July 21st, 1833. (Sd) W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

To B. Barretto, Esq.

ANSWER.

W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

Sir,—I have now to reply to your letter of yesterday, the 21st Inst.

The very unusual tone assumed in that letter must be my excuse for the strong tenor of mine.

My transactions with respect to the burial of Charles Orgai, were purely those of a man of business, consignee of the ship "Guardian", and in the course of my duty as consignee, facts came before me which convinced me, that right of burial in your Protestant ground was refused to that lad's body; and I am now as fully convinced, as I then was, that official! or demi-official! refusal was so given either by those you act with, *or* by those you allow to surround you; so situated, I buried the body where I did, and stated so to my employers strictly in the way of business.

You called on me to contradict this truth, and I reply by sending you the facts and the evidence on my side; with power reserved to you to re-examine such evidence, *this you decline*; and I have seen no public disavowment (on examination) by your confidential servants, whose conduct my evidence implicates as being in contact with you.

After this peremptory declination, on your part, you find it necessary *from public opinion*, once more to resume a correspondence dropt by your own request, and I from a desire to do you every justice agree thereto; when a *document prepared and ready written out by you* is produced, addressed to the Editor of the *Canton Register*, and a demand is made for my signature. I inform you that this document *I cannot sign*, because it is not consistent with by-gone facts, which produces the violent letter from you I am about to answer.

I have every wish to answer *directly* any questions with regard to the above affair, but I desire that such anwer should *be my* answer, *not yours!* I hope you will allow this *to be candid!*

And I beg to inform you, that *as often*, in private or in public, as you aver that I am capable of "disseminating a malicious report" *so often*, you are guilty of a deliberate falsehood; I hope you will acknowledge that *this is open!*

I now on *my part decline* any further correspondence in this matter, having other avocations which occupy my time, and I will return unread any future letters.

It is my intention to lay the letters before the public thro' the press.

Your most obedient Servant,

Monday, 22nd July, 1833. (Sd.) B. BARRETTO.

True copies B. BARRETTO.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—By the insertion made in your *Register* of the 15th July, I beg leave to observe you have been misinformed respecting the body of the seaman, (who was drowned from the barque *Guardian*), having been refused to be buried in the Company's grouud; as I can assure you, no application was ever made to the chief for permission to do so. Neither was I requested by any person to *apply for* such permission.

On the evening of the 7th Inst. the 2nd officer of the *Guardian* (who was upset in the boat) came to the Company's Factory; and immediately on hearing the accident that occured to the *Guardian's* boat, I waited on the chief of the Factory, and informed him of it. He immediately gave me orders to proceed with three China boats in search of the sufferers. I was about two hours employed in an unsuccessful search for the lad *Charles Orgai*; but the other part of the crew (being three in number instead of five) having survived, they was taken to the Company's Factory, where they was freely supplyed with dry clothes from the butler's wardrobe, and was provided with every comfort and necessary during the night by order of the chief, who desired me to send out China boats again early in the morning for the discovery of the drowned sailor; and to direct the master of the Company's cutter to proceed to the *Guardian* early in the morning, to apprize the commanding officer of the accident. These orders was duly carried into effect; and on the morning of the 8th the corpse of *Charles Orgai* having been found, was landed, and brought to the tavern at Macao. I waited on the chief early in the morning by his orders, to relate the circumstance; informing him at the same time, that the Master of the cutter had returned from the *Guardian*, with the steward of that ship, and had proceeded to Mr. *Barretto*, who I was told (and I informed the chief) was acting as agent for the *Guardian*; Mr. *Plowden* then observed, if such is the case, Mr. *Barretto* will, of course, do all that is requisite in the business, and make application if he wishes it about the burial. In my way from the chief's house, I met the Master of the cutter, and the steward of the *Guardian*, returning from Mr. *Barretto's*, they put some questions to me respecting the funeral, to which I replyed (addressing myself to the master of the Company's cutter), Mr. *Barretto* is acting as agent for the ship, if any wish is expressed to bury the body in the Company's ground, he will of course make application to the chief. I have received no orders about it, and cannot interfere, therefore, the steward had better return to Mr. *Barretto* for all further instructions.

I deny ever having said "the young man could not be buried in the Company's ground". I never said a word about refusal to inter the corpse in the Company's ground, or made use of the expressions attributed to me by the steward of the *Guardian*.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
H. SKINNER,
Macao, 25th July, 1833. *Company's Steward.*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SIR,—A report having been circulated at Macao, and found it's way into your paper, of the 15th of July, asserting that permission for burial in the Company's burying ground had been refused, to the body of *Charles Orgai*, drowned near this place, and my name having been most improperly quoted by Mr. *B. Barretto*, as having made assertions relative to the interment, which I most solemnly declare, was never uttered by me, I request you will insert in your next paper, my positive denial of ever having made such assertions, or in any way implied, that the chief of the British Factory refused burial in the Company's ground, to the body of the deceased; I firmly believe, that no application on this subject was ever made to that gentleman, whose humane anxiety to assist, and save the people upset in the *Guardian's* boat, and to apprize the commanding officer of the accident, has been the means of most unjustly involving me in a report as scandalous as it is untrue. Never having seen the chief of the Factory until the 13th of July, six days after the accident of the *Guardian's* boat, and being wholly unauthorized to speak about the funeral, I do deny, that I ever said, as stated by Mr. *B. Barretto*, that the Rev. Mr. *Wimberley* had gone to the chief for permission, for burial in the Company's burial ground, or that I ever made use at all of the chief's name or office in any way.

And, in regard to the statement made by the steward of the *Guardian*, I have only to say, that it is wholly incorrect as regards the words, stated to have been uttered by the Company's steward, it was never said that the "young man could not be buried in the Company's burying ground, and that the chief would have nothing to do with it, nor allow him to interfere with it"; all that the Company's steward did say, when the steward of the *Guardian* and myself met him, was: "Mr. *Barretto* is acting as agent for the ship, if any wish is expressed to bury the body in the Company's ground, he will, of course, apply for permission to the chief; I have received no orders about it, and cannot interfere, the steward had better return to Mr. *Barretto* for all instructions."

By publishing the above statement in your next *Register*, you will much oblige

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN JAMES.
Macao, July 25th, 1833. *Master of the H. C. Cutter.*

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. AUGUST 1st, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	₱	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		8 a 15		
" very superior		36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25		
Betel nut		3½		
Birds' nests		26 a 40		
Camphor Barus		10 a 35		Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a 33		
" Mauritius		20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350		
" ungarbled		250 a 280		
Copper, South American		15 a 16		
" at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21		
" Japan		18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*, 11 a 11.8				
" Bengal				
" Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.		5 a 6½		
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1½		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2½		
" " blue &c.		1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		38		
" " 20 a 30		44		Pecul
" " 30 a 36				
Cow Bezoar		30	₱	Catty
Cubear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 5		
" Ceylon		2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "		80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "		70		
" " cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a 70		
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55		
" clarified		55 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75 a 2		
" rod, ½ inch & under		2.75 a 3		
" scrap		1.50 a 1.75		
Lead pig		4		
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a 18		
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,		5 a 6		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*		655 a 660		
" Benares " 690 *nominal* "		655		Chest
" Bombay } *nominal*.. "		720 a 725		
" Damaun }				
" Turkey *nominal*		620 a 650	₱	Pecul
Pepper Malay		7½ a 8		
Putchuck		13 a 14		
Quicksilver		54		
Rattans		2½ a 3½		
Rice		2. a 2.50		
Rose Maloes		38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
" Lintin		9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13		
" Sandwich island		1½ a 7		
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins		23 a 24		
" " very fine		28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	₱	100
" Seal		2. a 2.50		
" Sea Otter		40 a 45		
" Land "		4 a 7		each
" Beaver		4 a 5		
" Fox	cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	20 a 60	₱	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4½	₱	Pecul
" Swedish, in kits		5	₱	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver		38 a 40	₱	Catty
Tin-plates		8	₱	Box
Tin, Banca		17		Pecul
" Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	₱	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22		
" Dutch, 40 " 28 "		28 a 30		Piece
" " broad, 40 by 33 "				
Long-ells,		7½ a 7½		
Scarlet cuttings		80 a 90	₱	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1½ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2. 25		
Anniseed star		10 a 11		Pecul
" oil of		1.50	₱	Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	₱	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	₱	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ "		12		
" buds		12 a 13		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none			
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½		
Gamboge		75 a 85		
Glass beads		6 a 22		
Hartall		12 a 13		
Lead white		10		
" red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		20		
Musk		70 a 110	₱	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		
" " 2d. 1st sort		52		
" " " 2nd "		47 a 48		
" " 3d.		38 a 40		100
" small	none			
" blue Nankin, small (9½ yds. 12ins)		none		
" large (10½ " 13 ")		85 a 90		
" Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1½	₱	Catty
Rhubarb	none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		320 a 330		
" " Tsatlee		350 a 355		
" Canton N°. 1 Taels		270		
" " 2		250 a 260		
" " 3		235 a 240		
" " 4		160		
" " 5 { 1				
" " { 2				
" " { 3				
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.				
" Pingfa		7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew....	Sp. Drs.	14		
" " Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8 a 8.2		
" " 2d. "		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		
" Congo, *(little remaining)*		20 a 28		
" Campoy	none			
" Souchong, *(common kind)*		17 a 19		Pecul
" Peko		38 a 60		
" Ankoi Souchong	none			
" Hyson		40 a 42		
" " skin		23 a 24		
" " young		40 a 42		
" Gunpowder		50 a 52		
" Twankay	none			
" Orange Peko	none			
" Caper		18 a 20		
Tortoise shell		none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		33	₱	Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	₱	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 23½	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1½ a 2	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		1	₱ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₱	Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.	*s4. d4.*		
Bengal Co's.	207	Sa. Rs.	₱ 100	Sp. Drs.	30 days sight
Private bills	209 a 210	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bombay ,,	216	By. Rs.	,,	,,	,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market has been brisk of late, and previous quotations realized, particularly for the superior qualities, which have been sold at 13:4, 13:2 and 13 taels per picul; the inferior qualities do not go off so readily, particularly the new DHOLERA, and other descriptions of slender staple, for which 11:6, 11:8, and 12 taels are offered, while some of the superior lots of old yield 11:8 and 12 taels per picul, readily, China prices. Many sales have been effected, but generally for single marks; no offer has yet been made for a whole cargo, as on former occasions.

OPIUM.—The leading interest in our market lately has been excited by the fluctuations, attributed chiefly to some of the Parsees, and a few speculative brokers, who by making sales amongst themselves, suddenly advanced the price to Sp. Drs. 750 per chest, nominally; none of the regular dealers appear to have been purchasers, except in a few instances at Sp. Drs. 690 a 700, and as there was no basis for an advance in price, it soon fell to Sp. Drs. 690 a 670, with no demand.

A few days since, however, a repetition of this traffic was attempted, and both PATNA and MALWA, received a temporary improvement: the former has declined to our quotations, while the latter is nominally at Sp. Drs. 720 a 725.

The sales of PATNA have been principally on time; BENARES is still a little demand, either for cash or on time.

TURKEY continues in very slight demand, Sp. Drs. 640 a 650 being the price for single piculs; but for a larger parcel Sp. Drs. 620 can, with difficulty, be obtained.

QUICKSILVER is likely to be effected in price by a recent arrival from Gibraltar.

LONG CLOTHS, and COTTON YARN continue in demand, without any variation in price; most other cotton manufactures are very dull of sale.

The third crop of CANTON RAW SILK, owing to the injury sustained by the late weather, it is supposed will yield but a very small quantity. It is reported, however, that the fourth crop is likely to be very abundant.

SUGAR has advanced, in consequence of the damage the canes received by the late inundations.

BETEL-NUT has already been influenced by importation; and a parcel of new NUT, we are informed, recently arrived, has only realized Sp. Drs. 3:35 per picul. Our present quotation is nominal.

Other Straits' produce remain steady.

RICE has lately declined a little in Canton; but there is some demand at Lintin, for the Coast, where prices have lately advanced.

SYCEE SILVER is at present very scarce.

Our market generally presents few variations.

The recent regulations and operations regarding the ship's licences adopted by the Select Committee, are likely to interrupt the regularity of our commercial system, they leading to the delay of ships being secured.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY	ARRIVED		FROM
16 Port. brig	Santa Anna,	Oliveira,	Bombay & Damaun,
,, Amer. ,,	Nabob,	Putnam,	Batavia, June 30,
,, Brit. ,,	Bee,	Warden,	Singapore, June 30,
,, Port barque	Saõ Fr. De Paula,	Senna,	Damaun,
18 Port. ,,	Susannah,	Lemos,	Lombock & Singapore,
,, Brit. brig	Cecilia,	Roy,	Pinang, June 28,
19 ,, ship	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay, May 28,
,, ,, ,,	Caledonia,	Lyon,	,, ,, ,,
21 ,, ,,	Victory,	Biden,	,, ,, 11,
,, ,, ,,	Allulevie,	Andree,	,,
24 ,, brig	Haidee,	Taylor,	Singapore, July 2,
27 Port. brig	Temerario,	Borja,	Bombay,
28 Amer. ship	Eliza,	Dubbs,	Gibraltar, March 27,
29 Port. brig	Cacador,	Da Silva,	Bombay & Damaun,
,, Span. ,,	Maria,	Pena,	Pangasinan,
30 Brit. ship	Hope,	MacCullum,	Singapore, July 12,
31 Amer. ,,	Liberty,	Davis,	Gibraltar, March 19.

PASSENGERS

Per SUSANNAH.—T. C. Beale, Esq.
VICTORY.—Mrs. Leffler and child; and P. Stuart, Esq.
ELIZA.— — Rawles, Esq.

*** The "Jubilee", from Java, and "Don Manoel", from Damaun, are reported in.

JULY	SAILED		FOR
22 Amer. ship	Gaspar,	Pearson,	Batavia,
24 Neth. ,,	Thetis,	Limon,	,,
,, Brit. ,,	Good Success,	Durant,	Bombay,
27 Amer. ,,	Rome,	Remnond,	Batavia,
30 ,, ,,	Golconda,	Bell,	Bombay,
,, Neth. ,,	Pleiades,	Ross,	Batavia,
,, Brit. ,,	Charlotte,	Melville,	Bombay,
31 ,, brig	Frances Charlotte,	Smith,	Manila & Batavia,
,, Neth. ship	Atlas,	Symons,	Batavia.

PASSENGERS

Per GOOD SUCCESS.—Mrs. Durant; — Cooledge, Esq.
PLEIADES.—J. Greig, Esq.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail forthwith. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO EUROPE.

The new American ship JUBILEE, Captain Luce, 409 tons, daily expected from JAVA, is open for Charter to Europe, calling at Cowes for orders.

Apply to DOUGLAS, MCKENZIE & Co.

Canton, 24th July, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th September next, touching at Singapore. For freight

Apply to BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 1st August, 1833. French Hong, No. 7.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 31st OF JULY, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
JULY	old	43	735	31,605	14	690	9,660					
	new	530	650	344,500	79	655	51,745	1659½	660	1,095270	2325½	1,532,780
3 previous months.	old	253			69							
	new	1487		1,161690	507		386,615	2028½		1,235385	4344½	2,786,690
Consumption to 1st Aug.		2313		1,540795	669		448,020	3688		2,330655	6670	4,319,470
Stock at Lintin	old	238			51							
	new	1954			173			2626			5042	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 5th AUGUST, 1833. NO. 12.

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KIERULF AND CO.

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BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 2nd August, 1833. *French Hong, No. 7.*

CANTON.

THE HONG-MERCHANTS.—We have to announce the repetition of an attempt made last year by the Hoppo to prevent the three new hongs of 1831 from securing ships. This attempt, which is generally ascribed to a wish to extort a considerable sum of money, was last year resisted by the Select Committee, who succeeded in preventing the demand being persevered in. As all these exactions must, if attained, eventually come on the foreign trade, we trust that the attempt will this year be met by similar opposition and defeat.

SMUGGLING AT WHAMPOA.—We perceive, that the remarks in one of our last on the attempt to smuggle cornelians from the *Fort William*, at Whampoa, has given rise to a letter from A MERCHANT in the pages of the *Chinese Courier*. Our remarks were not made invidiously against Parsees in particular, although it is notorious, that they play at least their full part in the smuggling going on at Whampoa; it was with the view of preventing the recurrence of these dangerous attempts, and at the request of the commander of the *Fort William*, that we remonstraled. As to the case of the *Edmonstone* last year, we have some reason to suspect that A MERCHANT knew more than he was willing to admit. In that business *no European* was interested; it was entirely confined to a Chinese shop-keeper, and he suffered the penalty consequent on discovery—the forfeiture of a good round sum to the mandarins—the rest of the *squeeze* being paid by the custom-house man, who allowed the goods to pass on payment of a smaller duty than should have been taken; the smuggling in this case, being an "arrangement" between the mandarin and the shop-keeper, and totally unconnected with the proprietor of the goods. We see no reason to retract our advice to Bombay shipowners, and hope that they will act on it:—it will be for their interest to do so.

Since the above was in type, we find that a similar discovery to that in the *Fort William*, has been made on board the *Caledonia*, in which we are authorized to state that Parsee servants were again the culprits; a large quantity of cornelians being found concealed in their baggage.

We are sorry to perceive that misrepresentation is still at work with regard to the late unfortunate affair at Macao. The last number of the *Chinese Courier* contains the following paragraph, which we feel ourselves called on to notice:—

"We are authorised to state that the same letter which contained the MATERIEL of the offensive paragraph in the Canton Register also contained a memorandum of Mr. Plowden's distinct denial of having refused burial to the body of the drowned sailor in the Company's ground."

The Editor has evidently been misled for some purpose or other. The letter alluded to is now before us—it is a private one—and having carefully perused it from one end to the other, we state distinctly, that the accusation is wholly and entirely *false*:—that it is *malicious* we need not add.

The object of the following Chop, we strongly suspect to be the establishment of the right of search on foreign ships at Whampoa. Were this once conceded, the consequences would be most severely felt in many shape by both foreigners and natives; the systematic dishonesty and falsehood of the officers of government prompting them to invent charges where they really may not exist. We trust that this attempt will be resisted by all foreigners.

Order from the Governor *Loo* on the subject of vessels importing other goods together with part cargoes of rice, &c. confirming the Hoppo's order of the 28th July. Dated 1st, received 4th August, 1833.

Loo, Governor of *Kwang-tung* and *Kwang-se*, &c. &c. to the Hong-merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents thereof.

On the 12th of the 6th moon, (July 28th), I received the following communication from the Hoppo *Chung*:—

It appears on record, that in the 4th year of Tau-kwang (1824), in the 1st month, the then Governor Yuen, and Foo-yuen Chin, conjointly with the the then Hoppo Ta, made a memorial, requesting that foreign ships of every nation, when bringing rice to Canton—not importing with it any other kind of goods whatever—should be remitted the measurement dues on entering the port; at the same time paying all the duties on goods exported in the same vessels, equally with other foreign vessels. To this the Imperial sanction was received, as is on record.

Afterwards on the 7th day of the 6th moon (in the same year), the Poochin-sze, after examination, came to this decision:—"that foreigners being very avaricious of gain, they will probably bring in (in rice ships) a variety of miscellaneous articles schemiog to avoid the measurement duty: that, if there be no regulation to limit them, then the vessels will be of various sizes, and their cargoes of rice will differ much in quantity, while the law for the remission of duties is the same to all, which will occasion much embarrassment:—that, therefore, vessels bringing rice only, uncompanied by any other goods whatever, shall all, whether large or small vessels, be required to bring a fixed quantity, amounting to 4,500 piculs; and that if able to bring the full amount, they shall be allowed to have the measurement duty remitted; but if not able to come up to this amount, then they must continue to pay the regulated measurement duty." This decision being clearly stated, the then Governor Yuen replied by proclamation, ordering it to be obeyed.

Thereafter, in the 2nd month of the 5th year of Taou-kwang, (1825), the Governor Yuen made the following official communication (to my predecessor):—"The Nanhae and Pwan-yu-heen magistrates have presented a joint petition, stating, that the foreign merchants of every nation have very few large vessels, and comparatively many small ones; and therefore request-

ing, that, for the middling and small vessels, which cannot carry the fixed amount, the rule be that, whether they carry much or little, they shall, if fully laden, be allowed to bring rice to Canton, having the measurement duty remitted, equally with others. It is unnecessary to have any fixed amount; it is only requested to examine and see that they have no other goods on board, and that they have come to Canton fully laden with rice; and in that case, to allow to all vessels, whether large or small, the remission of the measurement duty". Both the above documents are on record.

Thus on examination it appears, that in the remission of the measurement duty, on foreign ships bringing rice only to Canton, it was at first required that each ship should bring the fixed quantity of 4,500 piculs; and afterwards, on account of small vessels not being able to bring that quantity, it was made a rule, that they should be remitted the duty if coming with full cargoes; both which regulations are calculated to multiply the people's food, and to prevent at the same time clandestine importations under a false name.

But now I find on enquiry, that while very many ships are importing rice, the price of rice does not fall to a fair level. I find also, that of the foreign ships which import rice, many are not fully laden, and some bring with the rice other goods. The foreigners are by nature crafty and artful; and gain is their sole object: it is therefore hard to secure that they do not hoard up dutyable goods on board the "ware-house ships" anchored at Lintin and other offings, and then clandestinely buy native rice at the neighbouring places along the coast, and bring it into port, fraudulently smuggling under the shadow thereof. Thus a hundred illegalities grow up freely. This is indeed advantageous neither to the national duties, nor to the supply of food for the people. It very much demands a strict and earnest investigation.

(This communication is the same as the Hoppo's order of the same date, until he comes to speak of searching rice vessels, when he continues thus):—

"I, the Hoppo, have given to the Hong-merchants orders, to be enjoined on the foreign merchants of every nation: that they must not clandestinely buy native rice and import it, scheming to secure themselves from the measurment duty; and that their vessels, whether large or small, are required to come fully laden with foreign rice to Canton, in which case, if on examination they are found to have brought no other goods, they may have the measurment duty remitted: also, that when the sale of the rice is finished, a *Wei-yuen* (deputed officer) of the grand custom-house, should, in company with an officer appointed by your Excellency, and the Whampoa custom-house officer, attended also by the security-merchant and linguist of the vessel, proceed to examine that the hold is clear; after which goods may be shipped—the duties being paid according to law, the port clearance may be given, and the vessel may be sent out.

"Besides giving these directions, it is incumbent on me to communicate with your Excellency, in the hope that on examination, you will immediately issue orders to the Hong-merchants on these several points, that they may obey and act accordingly, and likewise that you will command the civil and military officers along the coast to preserve a strict and close examination. I likewise pray you to let me hear from you in reply."

I, the Governor, having received this, have examined andfind, that because the Canton native rice is not sufficient to supply the people with food: therefore the former Governor and Foo-yuen, conjointly with the former Hoppo, presented a memorial, and received the sacred and gracious (reply of the Emperor), that if foreign merchants bring rice to Canton, they may be remitted the measurement duty, in order to manifest compassion and give encouragement. Again, in the spring of the present year, the price of rice having risen very high, I the Governor, fearing that it was attributable to foreigners importing little, issued an order, conjointly with the Foo-yuen and Hoppo, prohibiting the officers and people of the custom-houses from extorting any illegal fees. This was done in the hope of affording encouragement to come.—Now, it appears on examination, that although the districts of *Nan-hae* and *San shwuy* have suffered from inundation, yet the price of rice has not risen; this certainly cannot be owing to any other cause, than that the foreign merchants have hurried hither on hearing the report thereof.—As to native rice, it is dearer than foreign rice: if native rice be clandestinely purchased and imported, it surely cannot be owing to any profit to be sought from it.—If in length of days, illegalities arise, it cannot be certainly determined that the importation of other goods together with rice will not be among such illegalities.

The far coming foreigners certainly ought to be treated with tenderness, and at the same time illegalities ought to be prohibited. Hereafter, then, foreign vessels bringing rice are required to be examined that they bring no other goods; if on examination they be found to have brought no other goods, it need not be inquired how much rice they have brought, but the duty must be at once remitted, according to the regulation. But if they be really found to have brought other goods, they must of course be tried according to law. As to having the ships examined, after the sale of the rice is finished, by the said merchants, attended by the security-merchant and linguist, and then, if if the holds are found to be clear, permitting them to ship goods—paying the duties according to law, to have their port-clearance given, and to be sent:—by this mode of acting, it may be expected, that, in searching, numerous vexatious annoyances will not be entailed; and, at the same time, that foreign ships will be prevented from committing illegalities under specious appearances.

Besides replying to the Hoppo, I unite the above circumstances and issue this order, to be known. When this order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin it on the chiefs of every nation, that they may direct the foreign merchants to obey accordingly. Hereafter, when importing foreign rice, they are not allowed to import with it other goods, if they wish to receive permission to have the measurement duty remitted. And when the foreign rice is entirely sold off, search is to be made, to see that the hold is clear, by the said merchants, attended by the security-merchant and linguist, previous to goods being shipped—(the duties being paid according to law), and previous to the granting of a port clearance for the ship to be sent out.

Tremble hereat! Be attentive hereto! Oppose not! A special order.

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 6th moon, 16th day, (August 1st, 1333.

CHINESE COMPASSION.

We are very frequently directed to "look up to the Imperial compassion". Every officer of government, from the viceroy down to the meanest clerk, is professedly an imitator of this august pattern, and extends his compassion in his narrow sphere. As however, the "barbarians" are very slow to comprehend the boundless virtue of the Great Emperor and his officers, and have even lately dared to affirm, that the Imperial compassion never reaches them at Canton, which is so very far from *Peking*, though they know, that it's limits extend over the four seas; it is high time to give some instances of Imperial compassion.

In the Chinese statistical work, the *Ta-tsing-hwuy-teën*, under the section: "Acts of benevolence", we find the following remarks, which ought to be considered as a permanent regulation:—

"Whenever outside barbarians, who are engaged in trade on the ocean, meet with stress of weather, and, their vessel having lost the use of the rudder, are so happy to get to the shore; the principal officers are commanded to order the mandarins under them, to exert themselves to console the barbarians, and to give them provisions. As soon as they have repaired their vessel and rudder, they ought to forbid the people, who live along the shore, to profit by the cargo. The cargo which they brought ought to be bartered (or bought) by merchants, according to an equitable market price. They are then to be sent back to their native country, in order to promulgate the mercy and grace, which compassionates foreigners."

OF BARBAROI.

There has been a great deal of debate about rendering the word *E*, under which denomination the Chinese comprehend all foreigners. Our readers will be aware, that according to the Chinese notion, the Celestial Empire is the "middle kingdom", surrounded either by deserts, or by paltry islands, which are the habitation of "barbarians". According to this principle the foreigners of the south are called *Man*; of the north *Teih*, of the west *Keang*, of the east *E*; and all them are often denominated by the collective term of *Sze-e* or *four E*.

Of the Chinese national pride, we are all aware; in this they even surpass the ancient Greeks and Romans, who had perhaps a greater claim to mental superiority than

the Chinese of the present day.—Yet both parties agreed to call all the other nations "barbarians" *barbaroi* or *E*, to denote their inferiority in the scale of civilization. It is very doubtful, whether the Grecians and Romans would have continued to apply this hateful term to any nation as far advanced in civilization as the modern Europeans are at this moment. The Chinese, however, though partly aware of their own inferiority, when compared with the civilized nations of the west, stick to the appellative of *E*. If this word only expressed "foreigner", it would be injustice to blame them for their bigotry, but in the mouth of a true Chinese it signifies *barbarian*. It has often been translated in the public documents "foreigner"; some have even asserted, that it signifies nothing else; and charity might constrain us to translate it thus, if there were no serious objections.

In the Imperial edicts, when the far-extending compassion of the autocrat is quoted—it is never said, that the Emperor cherishes compassion towards the *E*, but always towards "distant foreigners";—a different expression is here used in the Chinese language.

No native, when speaking in his own language with an European, will even mention *E* as applicable to the western foreigners. Even a proud mandarin would blush to address a foreigner by *E*, or to speak of his nation under this term, when in the presence of a European. Amongst the natives themselves, who have not yet been taught to look down upon Europeans with contempt, this word scarcely ever occurs. We have seen an instance that some natives pointed out in a public document, issued against "barbarians", the impropriety of such a term as *E*.

From these observations, made by the writer himself, we might conclude, that *E* signifies "barbarian", though it is exclusively used to denominate foreigners. But even waiving these remarks, we wish that the Chinese may tell their own tale, and furnish us with the proper signification of the word *E*. *Soo-tung-po*, a very celebrated Chinese poet and prose writer, has the following passage:—

"The *E* and *Tseih* cannot be governed in the same way as the middle kingdom is ruled. They are like brutes, and therefore to apply to them the great principles of government, must be productive of great anarchy. The former kings knew this, and therefore they ruled over them by misrule. To govern them by misrule, is the way of ruling them completely."

So far *Soo-tung-po*. We only regret, that his theory has been so often reduced to practice, and though we might be willing to bear the name of *E*, we should rather wish to be exempted from the application of the ignominy which it implies. But let us hope for better days, when the Chinese will be able to appreciate duly our arts and sciences, and look up to instead of looking down upon foreigners.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued.)

Being short of provisions, we indented upon them very largely. The only condition they made was, that we should receive the whole gratis. We made no objection to this, though we offered payment in money or kind. When we had passed *Woo-sung*, we received the whole on board. Yet they kept strictly to the letter of an imperial edict, which prohibited them from giving us any rice or water. The latter we needed not to receive from them, for there was plenty in the river, and we stood not in want of the former. They provided us with a great quantity of live stock, flour, &c. neither of which was *rice*.

A junk had carried away one of our quarter galleries. The mandarins made them pay the damage, brought off planks and nails, and charged likewise a part of the provisions upon their account. We remonstrated, and were promised that they should not pay this unjust demand, but nevertheless, these poor men were not set free, before they paid every cash.

One of the military mandarins in charge of the entrance, had tendered his button, the badge of rank, to Mr. L., when the *Amherst* was there, on account of his approaching degradation, for not having expelled the ship. He, as well as a brother officer, accompanied this surrender of honor, with tears of affectation, and genuflexions, insisting upon his receiving, what was of no more value to him. The same man, a few days afterwards, took the credit upon himself of having driven us away. He was not only not degraded, but then on his tour to *Peking*, to receive higher rank for his military merit. The rank of all those who were degraded for having suffered the *Amherst* to loiter about on the coast, has been restored, and nobody has suffered on our account, except some poor wretches, upon whom the relentless mandarins fell.

On January 3rd, we took our final leave from Admiral *Paou*, who had come down to *Woo-sung*. He had redoubled his politeness, but gave us another instance of his versatility. *Kwang* did not want to see us, and we were not over anxious to visit him a second time. The military had been drawn out along the shore, and to give us an instance of their military skill, they were ordered to fire. This went off in so paltry a manner, that the officers became ashamed, and the soldiers laughed at their own expense. Some hundred well dressed men were drawn out at the forts, and many a shot was fired from the guns. A broadside fired by our ship, when we entered, made such a report, that they almost despaired of even entering into competition with us. To get us at all events to the south, we were repeatedly told, that two of our countrymen, who had been there a few months ago, were staying at *Ning-po*, and that we ought to take them on board, and go thither on purpose.

All the mandarins agreed upon one point. "You have," they said, "perfect liberty to trade outside, and we neither can, nor will prevent you from doing so." To obstruct us in our future visits, they drew, after our departure, a chain across the river;—but this we know only from hearsay. To the Emperor they reported, that we had been there to buy planks and nails!

During our stay we were treated far more respectfully than when in the *Amherst*. The *Che-hëen* has received a very severe reprimand for his boisterous behaviour.

It is to be hoped, that this important emporium *Shang-hae* will not be overlooked, and that it will be, ere long, open to British enterprise.

We had left *Shang-hae* with the firm determination of avoiding all intercourse with the mandarins. It was a fine day, when we lay at anchor near the entrance. From thence we might view a part of the entrance of the majestic *Yang-tsze-keang*. The country to the north of the *Woo-sung* is thickly inhabited; but neither the villages or cities near the coast have any thing remarkable, or beyond the common appearance of Chinese places.

The cloudy and dreary weather very soon returned. By not keeping in mid-channel, we got into three fathoms water; but when we perceived our error it was too late, either to recede or to go on, for the water fell to fourteen feet.

On the next day we were favored by a good breeze, and got very soon clear of all dangers. The tide runs westward to the northern *Chu-san* group, very rapidly, and the rise and fall is more than twenty feet. The water shoals on a sudden: one may have at the first cast twenty fathoms, at the second, six fathoms, and at the third two fathoms. The soundings on the coast of *Keang-nan* are on the contrary very regular, and the water shoals so gradually, that dangers may easily be avoided, even when it blows very hard. The islands here are generally uninhabited, and not very large. Fishermen fix their dwellings upon them during the summer months. There is a good anchorage in the north west monsoon;—(for here it is not north east,) near the island of *Ta-tseih*, which has a conspicuous peak, and is within two the northern-most. *Ma-tseih*, a little further to the south, and larger than the preceding has a tolerable harbour, well sheltered, and an anchorage in three fathoms, mud bottom. It ought to be remarked, that the monsoon is in this latitude by no means steady, and that during the greater part of the year north westerly breezes are prevalent. The sea never runs so

high as in the *Formosa* channel, nor do the gales prove so destructive as on the east coast of *Canton*.

From the frontiers of *Che-keang* provinces, the coast rises gradually, and the plains are interpersed with a few hills. The country itself has a most picturesque appearance, and nature is greatly beautified by the ingenious hand of the natives.

On the 7th of January, we espied an extensive wall running along the coast; it proved to be *Kin-shan*, a large fortress built by the *Ming* dynasty against the inroads of the Japanese. These stupendous works of the ancient Chinese strike every stranger. They are on the coast so numerous, that one begins to imagine, that the whole of China is surrounded by a wall.—From a distance these works appear to be splendid, and bidding defiance to the destructive power of time; but when viewed nearer, they bespeak ancient grandeur and utter decay. We never saw any fortress or fort kept under repair. The greater part of them are entirely without garrison or cannon, and left to crumble down.—Invited by the delightful appearance of the country, we tried to get on shore, but could not even reach it with the jolly boat, for it was low water, and the ebb had left the low swampy land for about half a mile dry.

On the 8th we steered for *Cha-poo (Cha-po)* the emporium of the *Japan* trade. None of us had ever been there, nor were we in the least acquainted with the situation of the harbour. After having rounded the first bold head land, a large trading place gradually opened, and we perceived a great number of junks at an anchor. We could no longer be ignorant of the place of our destination. Opposite to us a large junk was at anchor, we thought her about 10,000 piculs burden. She was one of the Japanese junks, which within three years go generally five times backward and forward. As there is a great scarcity of copper in China, this commodity constitues the staple article for exportation from Japan. China furnishes an abundance of manufactures, and raw produce in exchange. The trade, being an Imperial monopoly, which employs about three junks of the largest description, is very lucrative, so that all those engaged in it, even to the meanest boy, pay a certain sum for being permitted to proceed in those junks. As we knew, that they imported a great many British manufactures into Japan, we intended to go on board, in order to make the necessary enquiries, but the people would not allow us to communicate with them. This is the first and last instance of unfriendliness, which we experienced.

Having anchored at a considerable distance from the harbour, we considered ourselves free from all intrusion of the mandarins; but were very much mistaken; they followed us like our shadow. A boat commanded by a lieutenant-colonel of the navy was sent alongside, and an inferior mandarin, who had seen some of the party at *Ning-po* a few months before, accompanied him to usher his superior into our presence. Upon their request of sending in a report, and giving them a list of provisions, which we wanted, we replied, that according to the laws of the middle kingdom, the report was deliverable to the Hoppo, as soon as the ship had entered the port, or was in her way thither. Since we, however, did not intend to do so, we saw no reason of complying with his demand. We thanked him at the same time for the kind offer of provisions, for we did not stand in want of them. To save all trouble of further communications, we informed the bearer of this despatch, that we had nothing to communicate. *Sin*, the colonel, came finally on board. He was a coarse, stupid man and rather terrified at the warlike appearance of the *Sylph*. After having stammered out some excuses for his intrusion, he retired hastily.

To prevent all further trouble, we resolved not to go ashore, and strictly to abstain from all intercourse with the authorities;—a hint given to us by the *Shang-hae* mandarins.

Sha-po, however, looked too invitingly. The city itself is built at the bottom of a bay. The anchorage is shallow, and the junks lie high and dry at low water. There are many fine shops in the suburb; but the streets are narrow and crowded. The principal part of the city is surrounded by a massive wall, which is now tumbling down, and has considerable breaks. Some of the canals run through the city, others intersect the country in different direction, so as to afford a sufficient quantity of water for the cultivation of rice. Some of them are navigable for boats of considerable burden, and are crowded with vessels engaged in the island navigation. There is much mercantile bustle. Several respectable houses, which trade to a large amount, are here established. When the place is viewed from the slope of the hill, on the sea-side of which a fort, according to the Portugese model, is built, it has a superb appearance. The country around is greatly embellished by the inhabitants, and is in the highest state of cultivation. The whole region around is in fact but one village; even the space allotted for the high road is so narrow as not to admit a common cart, and wherever a barren spot precludes cultivation, it is used as a cemetery. The people seem here to live in affluence. We saw them no where in China, so well contented and provided as in the surrounding villages.

This is the famous silk country, which attracted European merchants at the earliest period of their intercourse with China. Being so commodiously situated for the Japanese trade, and furnishing the principal articles which are in demand at Japan, the Portuguese duly valued this emporium, and established a factory. But all traces of their having been here are now lost; if we except a Budhu temple built on the peak of a hill with a fort beneath it, which looks like a monastery.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	70	68	29:90	Cloudy, rain first and mid. part, mod. breeze	N.
2	69	75	29:90	„ most part, light breeze	SE.
3	70	81	29:90	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze	„
4	70	82	29:90	„ „ fresh breeze E a	SE.
5	70	82	29:90	„ „ most part a fresh breeze	SE.
6	74	83	29:85	„ „ moderate breeze	„
7	75	87	29:60	„ „ most part a mod. breeze	„
8	75	86	29:85	First part cloudy, with showers and unsettled weather, middle fair, latter cloudy and unsettled, with lightning, moderate breeze E a	SE.
9	75	85	29:90	Fine weather first and mid. parts, mod. breeze latter cloudy and unsettled, with light showers and fresh breeze	SE. „
10	73	83	29:95	Most part cloudy and unsettled, showers at times, lightning latter part, fresh breeze E a	SE.
11	74	76	29:80	First and mid. cloudy, with constant rain, latter cloudy, thunder and lightning, with light rain at times, moderate breeze	SE.
12	70	74	29:80	Cloudy throughout, with light rain at time first part fresh breeze, mid. and latter mod. N a	NW.
13	69	74	29:80	Cloudy throughout, first part mod. breeze, with thunder NNW. middle and latter light breeze, with rain E a	SE.
14	68	78	29:80	First and middle part fine, latter cloudy, light breeze	SE.
15	74	84	29:90	Fine weather throughout, sultry, most part moderate breeze	„
16	75	85	29:90	Fine weather first and middle parts, with fresh breeze latter heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, fresh breeze	„ „
17	68	74	29:90	Cloudy, with heavy rain at times, most part a fresh breeze E a	SE.
18	69	72	29:80	Most part rain, fresh breeze	SE.
19	69	76	29:75	First part heavy rain, middle and latter fine, most part a moderate breeze	„
20	73	83	29:75	Fine weather, first and middle parts light and variable airs NW a latter moderate breeze	SE. SE.
21	75	82	29:85	Cloudy, with rain at times, sultry, mod breeze	„
22	75	82	29:80	Cloudy with rain, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze, latter, light breeze	„
23	75	81	29:80	Most part cloudy, with heavy rain at times, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze	„
24	74	84	29:85	Most part unsettled, with heavy rain at times, thunder and lightning, moderate breeze	„
25	74	87	29:80	Fine weather, most part moderate breeze	„
26	76	88	29:80	„ most part light breeze	„
27	76	88	29:85	„ first and middle moderate breeze, latter part fresh breeze	„
28	76	88	29:80	Fine weather, first and middle moderate, latter light breeze	„
29	80	90	29:75	Fine weather first part, middle thunder, lightning and rain, latter cloudy and, unsettled, moderate breeze	„
30	81	89	29:75	Fine weather, latter cloudy, with lightning, moderate breeze throughout SE a	SW.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. JULY 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a	14	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a	15	Pecul
,, very superior	36 a	50	
Bees' wax	24 a	25	
Betel nut	3⅔		
Birds' nests	26 a	40	Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a	35	
Cloves Molucca	32 a	33	
,, Mauritius	20 a	2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a	350	
,, ungarbled	250 a	280	
Copper, South American	15 a	16	
,, at Lintin for exportation	20 a	21	
,, Japan	18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay *old*, Taels 9 a 10.4; *new*,	11 a	11.8	
,, Bengal			
,, Madras			
Cotton goods British.			
Chintzes 28 yds. .... Sp. Drs.	2½ a	4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.	5 a	6½	
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1⅓ a	1⅔	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a	2½	
,, ,, blue &c.	1⅓ a	1⅔	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	38		
,, ,, 20 a 30	44		Pecul
,, ,, 30 a 36			
Cow Bezoar	30		Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a	5	
,, Ceylon	2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
,, ,, 2nd 12 a 15 ,,	80		
,, ,, 3rd 18 a 25 ,,	70		
,, ,, cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a	70	
Flints .... Cts.	50		
Gambier .... Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude, ...	50 a	55	
,, clarified	55 a	60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75 a	2	
,, rod, ½ inch & under	2.75 a	3	
,, scrap	1.50 a	1.75	
Lead pig	4		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a	18	
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 10: ungarbled,	5 a	6	
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	635 a	640	
,, Benares ,, 690 *nominal* ,,	640		Chest
,, Bombay } *nominal*.. ,,	635 a	640	
,, Damaun }			
,, Turkey *nominal*	650 a	680	Pecul
Pepper Malay	7¾ a	8	
Putchuck	13 a	14	
Quicksilver	55 a	56	
Rattans	2½ a	3⅔	
Rice	2.20 a	2.70	
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
,, Lintin	9⅓ a	10	
Sandalwood Indian	10 a	18	
,, Sandwich island	1½ a	7	
Sapanwood	1. 80 a	2	
Sharks' fins	23 a	24	
,, ,, very fine	28 a	40	
Skins Rabbit	48 a	50	100
,, Seal	2. a	2.50	
,, Sea Otter	40 a	45	
,, Land ,, ...	4 a	7	each
,, Beaver	4 a	5	
,, Fox .... cents	70 a	90	
Smalts (for a small supply) Sp. Drs.	20 a	60	Pecul

Steel English .... Sp. Drs.	4½		Pecul
,, Swedish, in kits	5		Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a	6	Pecul
Spelter	4¼		
Thread, Gold & Silver	38 a	40	Catty
Tin-plates	8		Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
,, Straits, 1st quality	15½ a	16	
Woollens, Broadcloth, ...	1.50 a	1.70	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a	22	
,, Dutch, 40 ,, 28 ,,	28 a	30	Piece
,, ,, broad, 40 by 33 ,,			
Long-ells, ...	7½ a	7⅔	
Scarlet cuttings	80 a	90	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2. 25		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a	11	
,, oil of	1.50		Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a	16	1000
Brass leaf	45 a	46	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	25		
Cassia (shipped outside) 7¾ a 8 ,,	12		
,, buds ..	12 a	13	
China root	3½ a	3¾	
Cubebs .... none			
Dragons' blood	80 a	100	Pecul
Galangal	3½		
Gamboge	75 a	85	
Glass beads	16 a	22	
Hartall	12 a	13	
Lead white	10		
,, red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20		
Musk	70 a	110	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a	74	
,, ,, 2d. 1st sort	52		
,, ,, ,, 2nd ,,	47 a	48	
,, ,, 3d.	38 a	40	100
,, small none			
,, blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
,, large (10½ ,, 13 ,,)	85 a	90	
,, Canton	62 a	63	
Oil of Cassia	1½		Catty
Rhubarb .. none			
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	320 a	330	
,, ,, Tsatlee	350 a	355	
,, Canton N°. 1 .... Taels	270		
,, ,, 2	250 a	260	
,, ,, 3	235 a	240	
,, ,, 4	160		
,, ,, 5 { 1 2 3			
Sugar raw .. 1st 5.8 a 6.0 2nd	5.4 a	5.6	
,, Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew.... Sp. Drs.	14		
,, ,, Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8.		
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a	15	
,, Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a	28	
,, Campoy .. none			Pecul
,, Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a	19	
,, Peko	38 a	60	
,, Ankoi Souchong none			
,, Hyson	40 a	42	
,, ,, skin	23 a	24	
,, ,, young	40 a	42	
,, Gunpowder	50 a	52	
,, Twankay .. none			
,, Orange Peko none			
,, Caper	18 a	20	
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick .... Sp. Drs.	5 a	5½	
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33		Box
Whanghees	22 a	25	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	.. $ 22¾ a 23	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		½ a 1	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		1	₩ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₩	Sp. Dr.	6 months	sight.	s4. d4.
Bengal Co's.	207	Sa. Rs.	₩ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days	sight
Private bills	209 a 210	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bombay	,, 216	By. Rs.	,,	,,	,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Several sales were made soon after the publication of our last number, on terms equally favorable as those quoted; but commerce in all it's branches has been so much impeded by the unusually high tides that have prevailed during the last week, that little enquiry has been made after this or any other article; and the dealers refer to the general distress as a cause sufficient to reduce the price very materially; but a little firmness on the part of the consignees will probably open the market again at former prices.

OPIUM.—The preparation for the departure of a few Junks during the early part of the month, gave some activity to the deliveries, which on the 8th Inst. amsunted to

PATNA,	old 164	}	176
	new 12	}	
BENARES,	old 18	}	21
	new 3	}	
MALWA, ...			535
	Total		732

MALWA, on the accounts being received of the supply being more moderate than had previously been expected, advanced suddenly to Sp. Drs. 580, Sp. Drs. 600, and Sp. Drs. 660 per chest; but has since declined to Sp. Drs. 640, and is still looking down. Some further time sales of PATNA has been made; but nothing doing in BENARES.

No demand for TURKEY.

IMPORTATIONS

Per PASCOA, BOMBAY COTTON, 4438 bales—OPIUM, none.
Previously imported ..... 45509 ,,
49947 ,,

In our last, we stated the importation per "Sulimany", at 4446 instead of 3448.

BENGAL OPIUM IMPORTED

Per WATER WITCH, PATNA, 573 chests—BENARES, 160 chests,
Previously imported ,, 4162 ,, ,, 684 ,,
4735 ,, 844 ,,

AURELIA, DAMAUN OPIUM, 652¾ chests.

The RICE grounds have been materially injured by the floods, and prices for this grain have advanced.

Owing to the report of a large quantity of CANTON RAW SILK having been destroyed, there has been a considerable rise in the price of No. 3.;—the execution of many orders have been delayed by the inability of the parties to complete their contracts: the prices quoted may even be considered nominal, as little or none is to be procured.

Some late importations of BETEL-NUT and PEPPER have realized our quotations.

There is a demand for BANCA TIN, the quantity at present here being small.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS' AND CALCUTTA.

The ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, to sail in all July. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, June 25th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA,

The Netherlands ship PLEIADES, Captain Ross, will sail before the 18th of July. For freight apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 10th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque FRANCES CHARLOTTE, of 270 tons burthen, Captain Smith. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JULY		ARRIVED		FROM	
2	Brit. ship	Pascoa,	Morgan,	Bombay,	May 28,
3	Port. brig	Aurelia,	Encarnacao,	Damaun,	,, ,,
5	Brit. barque	Water Witch,	Henderson,	Calcutta,	June 7,
7	Hamb. ,,	Reform,	Dunken,	Batavia,	,, 10,
9	Span. ship	Gertrudis,	Salado,	Pangasinan,	,, —
,,	Port. brig.	Feliz Vienna,	Pegado,	Goa,	———
,,	,, ,,	San Fran. Xavier,	Danenberg,	Siam,	———
,,	Brit. ship	Georgiana,	Thompson,	Batavia,	June 16,
11	Span. brig	Cometa,	Martins,	Manila,	,, 27,
,,	Dan. ,,	Maria,	Shaw,	Singapore,	,, ,,
,,	Hamb. ship	Flora,	Jacobi,	,,	,, ,,
13	Span. brig	Rosario,	Cordero,	Manila,	June 29,
14	,, ,,	Brillante,	Pozueta,	,,	July 3.

PASSENGERS

Per FELIZ VIENNA.—His Excellency the Governor of Macao, Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares Andreia, Captain R. N.; and His Excellency the Governor of Timor, Joze Maria Marques, 1st Lieutenant R. N.

WATER WITCH.—J. Goddard, Esq.

REFORM.—Mrs. Dunken.

GLENELG.—(Omitted in our last) — Lucas, Esq.

CHARLES FORBES.—Lieut. Affleck, 16th Madras Native Infantry.

JUNE		SAILED		FOR	
30	Amer. schooner	Maria,	Maclennan,	Lima,	
JULY					
2	,, brig	Griffin,	Little,	Sandwich Is.	
,,	,, ship	Peruvian,	Watson,	New York,	
8	Amer. ,,	Providence,	Martin,	,,	

PASSENGER

Per GRIFFIN.—Mr. Edwards.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—The "Victory", "Ann", "Caledonia", and "Earl of Clare", are daily looked for from Bombay. The "Santa Anna", from Damaun. The "Bee" from Singapore. The "Lady Hayes", from Bengal. The "Susana" and "Camden", from Java.

To SAIL.—The "Good Success", "Golconda", and "Charlotte", for Bombay. The "Bombay Castle", for Bengal. The "Thetis", "Pleiades", and "Atlas", for Java.

MANILA.—Our advices from Manila are to 27th of June, when the rainy season was beginning to set in, and, the provincial buyers having left to return home, the market for piece-goods was very dull. No purchases of Sugar having occurred for two months, stocks were accumulating and prices looking down. Sp. Drs. 5 was the price asked, but, unless a demand sprung up, less would most probably be taken. The exportation of RICE still prohibited.

Arrived, the American ship "Dorothea", from London, Feb. 16.

CAPE TOWN.—By letters from the Cape, of date April 9th, we learn that the Danish ship "Sijden", Captain Burd, (from Canton to Hamburgh), had put into that port on the 19th March, in consequence of having suffered severely in a hurricane, in Lat. 24 S. Long. 67 E. which obliged him to throw over-board her guns, and deck lumber, cut away boats, mizen mast, top gallant masts, &c. The ship made a great deal of water; but it was not apprehended that any damage had been done to the cargo. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 20th of April.

The following has been stuck up on a board in front of the Company's Factory in Canton. As the withdrawal of the Licenses from British ships in this country is pregnant with danger to the commercial interests connected with China and India in general, we give this notice a place in our columns.

The President &c. Select Committee having found it necessary to withdraw the License under which the Opium receiving ship "Hercules" is permitted to resort to China, this is to give notice that the above mentioned License, or any other License which may have been subsequently granted by the Supreme Government or by any of the Presidencies of India is hereby REVOKED.

By order of the Select Committee,
Macao, 11th July, 1833. (Signed) H. H. LINDSAY. Secy.

FREIGHT TO JAVA.

The ship ATLAS will sail with all despatch; to load at Whampoa.

Apply to M. J. S. VAN BASEL.

Canton, 1st July, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CHARLOTTE, G. Melville, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th July next. For freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 15th June, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Editor will feel obliged to all consignees or commanders of vessels arriving in China, for information as to dates of departure from last port, arrival at Macao or Lintin, names of passengers, port of destination, time of departure, and any other particulars of public interest. Blank forms will be found at Messrs. R. Markwick and Co., and at the tavern Praya grande, Macao; as also on board several of the vessels stationed at Lintin.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER. 1833. NOS. 13. & 14.

NOTICE.

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The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Captain Sinclair. Apply to

A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th Sept. next, touching at Singapore. Apply to

BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 2nd August, 1833. *French Hong, No.* 7.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The Ship CORNWALLIS, P. Key Commander. will leave Whampoa on the 1st. October next, Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and General Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.

ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The brig GERMANIA, Capt. Justi, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY,

TOUCHING AT COLOMBO

The Ship VICTORY, Captain C. Biden, to sail on the 25th of September. Apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton, August 6th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ELIZABETH, Captain Stephens, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 8th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British barque GEORGIANA, J. S. Thompson, Commander, will sail for Singapore direct, on or before the 25th Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 8th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander,

Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, September 14th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON

OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, 338 Tons, Captain Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

CANTON.

The eldest surviving son of the senior security-merchant, commonly known to foreigners as "young *How-qua*," died, after a lingering illness, on the 11th Inst. He was the fourth son; the elder three had previously deceased; and, of the remaining three, two are but boys, and the other in the Emperor's service at Peking. Exertions are being made to induce a consent, hitherto constantly withheld from the unfortunate old man, to retire from the turmoil of public life, and escape the hourly danger and constant annoyance to which, by his position between the government and foreigners, he is exposed; and to be allowed to die in peace. The disgusting tyranny of the Chinese government is strongly exhibited in the case of this man. Old and worn out—stricken by the loss of his sons—the severest loss a China man can endure—he is constrained to continue in the "office" of Hong-merchant, on account of his wealth, part of which may, in case of any cause of complaint arising against him from asserted disturbances with foreigners, or other illegality, real or assumed, be wrested from him. He formerly paid an enormous sum to have the name of his late son put in the books of the local government instead of his own, by which he was saved the trouble of attending at the public offices; and there can be little doubt but that he would not hesitate to give up one half of his riches, if he could thereby obtain permission to retire with the other.

The new Tartar *Tseang-keun* or General-commandant of Canton is a very hard-working soldier, and all for exercise;—which is not over-pleasant to the idle and enervated descendants of the conquerors, who are under his command. General *Ha-fung-ah* will probably require implicit attention to the Imperial edict which has been lately issued against military officers using sedan-chairs, instead of riding on horseback.

Our good Hoppo *Chung* is to be continued in office here for another year. The almost unprecedented length of time which this officer has remained, (for the Hoppo's regular term does not exceed one year) has not failed to have effect on his naturally rapacious temper and habits. He is one of the most sordid individuals that has ever filled

the situation. It is said that the governor intends forwarding a memorial against him; but we very much doubt if *Loo*, notwithstanding his "insignia of the topmost rank" and his noble titles, would like to 'break a lance' with *Chung*,—who must have interest at court, in order to be so long retained in office. A sum of 50,000 Taels is spoken of, as having been forwarded to Peking as the balance of profits of the Hoppo's office during the last year; and this was, it is imagined, accompanied by some hint as to the possible extension of his term for yet another year.

This man has been, from the time of his being "promoted" to Canton, the bitter enemy of foreigners, whose trade he has tried, in every way possible, to hamper; and who, on occasions of appeal or remonstrance, have met with nothing but insolence and abuse, in lieu of redress. He is hated by his own countrymen for his exactions, as also on account of the meanness to which he can condescend when profit is to be attained:—simple pillage being almost, if not totally, inseparable from any office in which such arbitrary powers are invested as those possessed by the Hoppo of Canton. The profits of the office must be enormous; arising partly from the heavy duties paid by the foreign trade, but a portion of which find their way to the Imperial treasury; partly from *squeezes* and fines; and partly from the sale of offices connected with his department. The Chinese guess the united amount of these at from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars annually, part of which is supposed to go Peking in in the shape of offerings to the Emperor, for a renewal of the term, or of presents to influential persons for assistance in procuring this, or protection in case of complaint against him. The remainder of the spoil suffices to render the ex-official a wealthy man; and, at this rate, the present incumbent must be more than usually so, many *bounes bouches*, such as the appointment of new hong-merchants and linguists, having occurred during his time. It is generally supposed that the recent attack on the three new hongs of 1831 was made with the sole view of extorting 5,000 or 10,000 taels from each. We believe and hope that it has failed.

Insurrection in Cochin China.

Information has reached Canton of the breaking out of an insurrection in the southern part of Cochin China, in which both natives and Chinese are concerned. In consequence of a popular magistrate having been disgraced and imprisoned at *Saigun*, through the intrigues of some more courtly colleagues, the people became clamorous and the police was beaten back in an attempt to suppress the public feeling. The wiser ones among the people perceiving that they had gone too far to recede with safety, determined not to allow the military time to collect; and at once formed the resolution of attacking them and killing the officers This they effected, and having released their imprisoned favorite, whom they then placed at their head, they sent immediately to the Siamese for assistance. As these latter have had an army on the Cochin Chinese frontier for several months, it is impossible to form an idea as to what may be the consequences. The insurrection broke out on the 5th of August.

Dreadful Gale.

On the 29th ulto. an Easterly gale commenced, which lasted, with great violence and without intermission, for three days. The Barometers in Canton did not fall below 29.70. and, as the wind continued steadily from between NE. and SE., the gale did not seem to foreigners to merit the designation of a *Tai-foong*, usually applied to the hurricanes of late years unfortunately so frequent in the China sea. The damage done by this storm far surpasses any other of the visitations remembered by foreigners; and, the Chinese say, by any of themselves. The tide, forced back by the gale, and encountered by the water from the hills, on which it rained, as in Canton, incessantly for about twelve days, so encreased the volume of the river as to flood the country for many miles. In Canton city the destruction of life and property, from the combined agency of wind and water, is stated to be immense: for several days the water in the foreign factories stood several feet in depth; and boats passed and repassed through all the streets of the suburbs and even into the city. From the weight of water forced down on the north-east part of the city, the wall at length burst; overpowering and destroying many of the inmates of houses in that quarter, and carrying away not only the slight wooden fabrics of the poorer classes, but also the brick and stone built edifices of the rich. It is calculated that more then one thousand people perished in the city; and that more than ten thousand houses were destroyed; partly by the force of the rush of water, and partly from the saturation of the brick walls: when the water had stood for some days deep in the streets, the dread of still farther destruction induced an order that no boats should be allowed to pass through the streets, or canals as they might now more properly be called. Trade of all kinds was suspended; every one being engaged in looking to his own safety, and the local government found itself compelled to extend assistance to the starving populace. Many thousands were fed by order of the governor; and two officers, of inferior rank, were appointed to attend to the distribution of conjee in the morning, and a small quantity of rice in the afternoon, to more than ten thousand applicants. Most of them, being also houseless, were received into the joss-houses, or into the houses of the rich, as places of temporary refuge; and many of the wealthy Chinese are said to have expended considerable sums in distributing rice, conjee and cakes, in their own immediate neighborhoods. An express was sent to Peking communicating the state of things to the Emperor, and applying for permission to open the government granarives for the relief of the people. After the gale subsided, boats were seen arriving from all parts of the country around the provincial city, containing whole families, old and young, with all the furniture or other property they had been fortunate enough to rescue from the waste of waters; and accounts poured in daily, all bearing the same information of wide and total ruin. On the small hill to the Northward of Canton city the torrent in its course encountering the tumuli or graves, bore them before it, sweeping down the coffins and remains to the river, which was, for several days, running in a continual ebb from five to eight miles per hour. At Whampoa and other places down the river, these remains were seen passing in great numbers. There is no means of even estimating the loss of life consequent on this dreadful calamity, but there can be no doubt of its being enormous.

The foreign vessels have, with few exceptions, escaped without damage. We publish in another column the details of the loss of the "*Bee*"; the Portuguese ship *N. S. Da Luz* was dismasted near the coast, and took refuge at *St. John's*, from which she was towed in by Chinese boats; the Spanish ship *Atala* lost her mizenmast, and the American ship *Cabot* mainyard and top gallant masts; but both arrived without further damage. At Macao some injury was done to the houses on the Praya Grande &c. as also to the godowns, in which rice and other articles were stored, but the loss was not great. In the anchorages of the *Capshuy-moon* and the *Cum-sing-moon* the vessels rode out the gale in safety: the security of the latter anchorage may in consequence be looked on as established. No apprehension is felt as to the safety of any vessels; as the gale does not seem to have extended very far to seaward.

Loss of the "Bee".

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from the late commander of the Bee to the consignees detailing the loss of that vessel.

Messrs. Whiteman & Co.

Canton. Canton, September 14th, 1833.

Dear Sirs,

I am sorry to inform you of the total loss of the brig "Bee" with all her cargo; she having foundered with us on the morning of the 30th of August at 5 AM, about 15 miles off the Island *Hueling* on the south Coast of China, in Lat. about 21° 30 N. and Long 112° 50 E. All the crew were saved, with the exception of one man, upon pieces of the wreck and boxes of tea

which drifted towards the shore, after having been five hours on the wreck, untill we got driven into the surf, from which we swam to the shore.

As I wrote you from *Cap-sing-moon*, we left there on the morning of the 28th of August, at 6 AM, with a fresh breeze from the Eastward. When we got as far as the Lantao passage, it came on to blow very hard from E, ENE, and NE. with thick weather and threatening appearance; I would have bore up and run for the Typa; but, having the wind fair for sea. I thought it most expedient to run out into good sea room as I had a good vessel and light cargo, we would weather it out very well; and besides I might miss the entrance of the Typa with the thick weather, and be obliged to anchor in the Roads, where I knew, with the wind at that quarter, there would be no chance of riding it out altho' we had good cables and anchors.

We therefore ran to sea under the close reefed main topsail and foresail till 6 P. M. steering SSE. wind NE. when I could not carry on any longer, it blowing so very hard and a tremendous sea running; I hove her to, supposing myself to be about forty miles to the South of the Ladrones: we lay to all night very comfortably having made her snug aloft and got every thing secured, the brig making very little water, altho there was an awful sea running and the sea striking us on all sides—Bar. 28° 50. On the morning of the 29th it moderated a little, and the wind hauling round to the SE, I wore ship and made sail to the ENE. under close reefed topsails: at 10 the wind hauled round more to the Southward, when I set the mainsail, and kept her East, going about 6 miles per hour, still making but very little water. Noon observed in Lat. 21° 7 N. and Long. 113° 20 E. At 1 P. M. there came a severe gust of wind from the SW. which laid the brig on her beam ends and shivered the main topsail all to pieces, the other sails we got in and secured, when a dreadful Typhoon came on and a sea which I know not how to describe: it very soon stove in all our bulwarks and cleared the decks of some of our spars, studding sails &c. the brig receiving some very severe shocks from the sea under the counter which shook her very much indeed and I was very much afraid that if this tremendous sea continued that it might start some of the butts abaft or stave her counter in. At 6 P. M. we found that the brig began to make a little water, but nothing to be affrighted at; and, at 10 P. M., she was pumped out dry; the people at this time completely worn out, not having being able to cook from the time we left the *Cap-sing-moon*, from the bad weather and tremendous seas beating over us: at midnight we commenced pumping again when we found that there was a good deal of water in her, but what quantity could not ascertain, as the brig was knocking about so much:—we continued pumping at both pumps till 4 A. M. when we found the water was gaining on us very fast indeed. I immediately made all sail possible to run her back to Macao if possible; or in with the land; as I supposed, from the quantity of water so suddenly getting into the vessel, that she must either have started a butt or been stove in by one of those dreadful seas striking her. We had gone NE. about 5 miles, when the brig came head to wind and fell over and filled with water!—we all fortunately got hold of the weather main rigging, except one man who was, along with the chief mate, cutting the lashings of the boats in case of need, the chief mate fortunately got hold of the rigging, but the other man we never saw more. About 6 A. M. saw the land bearing WNW. of us, about 15 miles off; found the the wind, sea, and current were setting us down fast upon it: after being six hours beat and bruised by parts of the wreck floating about, we got into the surf which, in a short time, broke the vessel all to pieces: some of the men were washed away, and fortunately, by swimming, got on shore. I remained on the poop, lashed with the serang; it had separated from the rest of the vessel and drove farther in, when we took to the water, and swam on shore, and were immediately seized by the natives, for plunder; they lining the beach in hundreds: most fortunately for us we all only escaped with a shirt or frock to the shore, or else they would have murdered us, to get what we had: one man they cut down because he would not willingly give them a handkerchief which he had round his head. In fact, we were obliged to give them that we had to escape with our lives; seven or eight of them almost strangled me to get a piece of blue silk I had round my neck, which I had got from one of the men on shore. In fact, they drove us, from the beach, like a parcel of sheep, to the mountains; when they saw the boxes of tea driving on shore they left us; we travelled, naked as we were, for fifteen miles, to a place called *Choppawa* where a mandarin resides, on the Island of *Hueling:* he gave us some rice to eat, and, by persuasion, got some clothes for my officer and myself:—after detaining us there two nights and one day, he gave us a boat to take us to *Yuenkong* where another mandarin lived: we reached that place the same day, and were detained there five days, for nothing I could suppose, but as a spectacle to the inhabitants, who came in crowds to see us from morning to night: they gave us rice and eggs to eat; and one day a few fowls; we also got a China jacket and trowsers for each of the crew, and a pair of shoes for myself and officer: we were better treated here than at any other part of the country we passed through. On the fifth day we got a boat to carry us to *Yuenshan*, with some provisions, and a soldier to go with us as far as Canton:—we got there in two days and a half: from thence we got two small boats to carry us further up the river, to a place called *Onewang*, where we arrived, in one day and a half, in company with about 15 condemned criminals in chains, and their guards.

From *Onewang*, next morning, we had to travel across the mountains, in a burning hot sun, with nothing to cover us, for 28 miles, to a place called *Houtan*, where we arrived at 4 P. M. completely knocked up and worn out: we there got a boat which came with the stream to a place called *Sing-hing*, and from thence to *Siwang;* from thence to *Samshuy* and, at last, down through *Fashan* to Canton, where we arrived this evening, thank God, in pretty good health, although being nearly starved the latter part of our journey and obliged to go in the fields searching for something to eat; we got some sweet potatoes and cooked them: that and rice congee was the principal part of our food, from the time we left *Yuenkong* to Canton.

I am, dear Sirs,
Your most obed. Servant
(Signed) W. WARDEN.

BOMBAY STEAM SUBSCRIPTION.

We most willingly give a place in our columns to the following letter which has been sent as a Circular to houses of business in Canton. We are glad to observe that this important subject has been duly appreciated throughout India; and we hope that the foreign residents in China, liberal as they are generally and deservedly considered, will lend a helping hand to further an object, by the attainment of which they will be benefited, if not as much as the residents at the Indian presidencies, yet still sufficiently so to induce them to give it their support. If any thing could overcome the reluctance to public meetings (peculiar we believe to this place) it would be doubtless some such object of great and general interest as the giving aid to the establishment of a rapid and certain Steam communication with the Western world. We hope to see this subject taken up by the foreign community here.

To

MESSRS.———— CHINA.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the directions of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the British and Native inhabitants of Bombay held on the 15th ult, for the purpose of establishing a communication by Steam between Europe and India, I beg leave to forward to you the accompanying copy of a report and resolutions read and passed on that occasion, and to express the hope the Committee entertain that their efforts to effect a great national object will receive your patronage and support.

The Committee deem it unnecessary, after the striking results afforded by the trips of the "Hugh Lindsay" Steamer to Suez during the last four years, to dwell much upon the advantages which a rapid Steam communication between Europe and India must afford to all who are interested in the trade of this country in China as well as elsewhere.—They take this opportunity however of observing that news from England was received in Bombay on the 2nd of April last, by the above mentioned Steamer, in the short space of 57 days, and that, with proper arrangements and a better constructed vessel, there is no doubt the communication may be made in ten days less time.

Should the plans of the Committee succeed, it is equally certain that during six months of the year Bombay would become the constant medium of communication between China and Europe.

The Committee therefore, under these circumstances, take the liberty of requesting your assistance in procuring subscriptions in Canton in aid of the proposed undertaking. And when they reflect that their efforts have met with the most cordial assistance both in Madras and Calcutta where the advantages from overland communication with Europe will not be much greater than in China, they trust their present application will meet with a favorable reception.

I beg leave to add that Messrs. Remington and Co. have been appointed agents to the Committee in Bombay and will receive any sums that may be subscribed on account of the Committee.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
G. ASHBURNER.
Secy to the Committee.

Bombay, June 20th, 1833.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

There are but very few documents with which we have any acquaintance, published by the government of this country—whether imperial or provincial—which do not strike us as presenting a degrading picture of the condition to which (by their subserviency, their want of proper and manly spirit, their implicit yielding to oppressive arbitrary and unjust enactments, and the readiness with which they have submitted to indignity and degradation of all kinds in the hope of thereby not hazarding the trade with this country) foreigners are here reduced. From this sweeping clause we except no one nation, for all have appeared willing to run together the race of dishonor; but to our own country, in particular, do we take shame for the establishment of a state of things for which no valid excuse can be offered—it is not more disgraceful than it is unnecessary. Whether in the shape of the annual proclamations (to which we hate to refer but) which, within a few more days— i. e. when the Company's season is supposed to commence—will adorn the walls of the suburbs, not excepting the consu house (Hong-merchants' hall) and particularly distinguishing the British factory—whether in that of some new edict fulminated against the "barbarians", still further "to tame their pride and obstinacy", or of some old and obsolete form still kept up to represent the foreigners as something but slightly elevated in the scale of existence above the rank of brutes—in some one of these shapes, we have constantly, forced upon us the melancholy result of all the submissiveness with which, in despite of reason, of analogy, of experience, and of common sense, foreign nations have blindly insisted on treating the Chinese. The same spirit which prompts passiveness to individual dishonor checks resistance to national disgrace; and the flag displayed at the mast head of the boat containing the British Ambassador on his way to Peking with the designation of "the ambassador of the King of England bearing tribute to the Emperor of China", and which flag was permitted to remain unnoticed and unopposed, was but in keeping with the tenor of the whole conduct of England with China for more than half a century—it was but the crowning point. Verily, we have our reward. Tolerated as a sort of useful nuisance—confined to one place to trade, and that at the extreme point of the empire— condemned to purchase the privilege of residing at this place, by the resignation of all those domestic enjoyments which man prizes, and which man should prize—obnoxious to sanguinary laws from which there is no appeal, and against which there is no protection—represented to the people as an inferior race, whom the mighty potentate of the celestial empire graciously deigns to permit the means of existence to, by benevolently allowing the exchange of the superfluities of luxury, viz: the useful metals, broad cloths, furs, linen goods, dollars, cum multis aliis, for the indispensable requisites of tea, silks, sweetmeats and lacquered ware—our Embassies, with all their pomp and tinsel, sent back with contumely and scorn—treated habitually with insult and injustice—plundered, reviled, belied, and cheated as a matter of course—foreigners in China have certainly not gained quite so much as, meekly patient and greatly enduring, they might have ventured to hope for. Whence, it may be asked, does it arise that such a result has been arrived at? The answer is a simple one. The Chinese have seen foreigners willing to make every sacrifice, to submit to every degradation, if the trade were but allowed them, however shackled or restricted even it might be; and is it to be wondered at that a wary, cunning, politic, keen, and observant race of "semi-civilised and well disciplined barbarians"—as Maltebrun well and happily defines the Chinese—should see the advantages accruing from such a trade, with such a people, who were willing to agree to any terms, to submit to personal indignity, and tacitly to acknowledge national inferiority, in the sole hope of keeping alive a trade, which, had they but reasoned, they must have seen the Chinese were more interested in, and by which they, in every point of view, were the greatest gainers? These advantages have been observed by the Chinese; and well, for themselves, have they acted on the experience of the docility of foreigners, which the history of the trade has afforded such strange and repeated instances of. We have said that foreigners are tolerated here as a sort of nuisance, having however it's advantages—it is not that the Chinese really believe this; for they are too good merchants to allow, for one moment, of a trade from which they did not derive the greatest benefit; but, as things have been allowed to go on, they have reaped the advantages of the foreign trade, affording as it does employment for millions of their people, and yielding the only ready money revenue of the empire; at the same time that their national vanity has been gratified by insulting with impunity the nations of Europe, which have been content to yield, without a struggle, on the absurd supposition that the Chinese either could or would stop the foreign trade. Servility on the one hand has produced insolence on the other; and this has been regarded as the independence of China of foreign commerce—two ill planned, and worse managed embassies have failed, and this has confirmed the delusion. Public attention is now however strongly directed towards this country—pamphlets appear daily on the subject—the London papers, which before never ventured on the unknown ground, fall in with public opinion, and now teem with accounts of China, its trade, and the advantages which may, or may not, accrue from an increased intercourse with this country—so deeply, however, is the fallacy of the disinclination of the Chinese for foreign trade, and its insignificance in the eyes of the government, rooted, that we have always observed the subject approached with great delicacy and doubt, as though the first hour in which foreigners asserted their own dignity was to be the last of their trade. We again repeat, what we have often said before, the Chinese government cannot, even if it would, put a stop to the foreign trade: *it is not in its power so to do; and, even were it so, it would not venture to attempt it. The singular trade established at Lintin; the regularity, ease, and certainty with which it is carried on; the silent assent of the government to it's existence; sufficiently prove that, in China, as in all other parts of the world, trade will find it's level; and a people's wants be supplied; maugre the opposition of a government even far stronger than the efficient weakness by which this empire is ruled. What the Milan and Berlin decrees failed to do for the continent—the power and exclusive possession of Spain for South America—prohibitions and revenue laws for every country in the world—the wretched burlesque of military and naval power in this, can scarcely hope to effect, against the wishes of a whole people, and the interests of the local officers at all points where trade can be carried on. Yet, such is the absurdity which has been received as gospel by the people of England, and which forms the main obstacle to any attempt at amelioration of a system, which, let people disguise their opinions as they may, all must feel and know to be one of the most utter degradation.*

A friend of ours, who has bestowed considerable attention on this subject and whose opinions, on most topics connected with the Chinese, we believe to be as correct as can be formed by a foreigner, some time since pointed out to us the curious and remarkable fact that, from the time when the unfortunate gunner of the "Lady Hughes" was delivered up to the Chinese for slaughter, foreigners have gradually last ground—up to the time of that most unfortunate affair all demands were complied with, sometimes quietly, sometimes after a little trouble; but, in all cases, foreigners had, even when restricted to the one port of Canton, the upper hand, till the acknowledgment of their own weakness was made by the surrender of a British subject for the preservation of the trade. From that hour, the Chinese have claimed and maintained the superiority which they have taken care to show, as often and in as arrogant a manner as practicable; though doubtless astonished at the ease with which all their blusterings and insults were submitted to by nations, of whose power they are as well aware, as of the utter impotence of their own government, were foreigners but to declare their unwillingness any longer to continue the trade on its present footing of degradation. Many well meaning people, misled by partial information as to China, are inclined to oppose the demonstration of decent national spirit on the ground that we should have to compel the Chinese to trade with us; and that an appeal to arms would be necessary. This idea is a general one. It is no less absurd, Who that has ever been acquainted personally with this country but must laugh at the supposition of war with the Chinese—a people who

have scarcely sufficient force to protect themselves from any band of robbers and totally inadequate to the suppression of a petty insurrection. Orders might and probably would issue, prohibiting trade; and they would be obeyed as they are now. To all assertions of unwillingness of the Chinese to trade, or of the power of the government to put a stop to foreign commerce, the existence and magnitude of the Lintin trade is a sufficient answer.

The documents which we subjoin, are among many published, but not meant to be acted upon; and are only worth noticing as they have been the cause of some difference between the Hoppo and the Governor of the province. They however tend to show the feeling of contemptuous superiority constantly assumed by the Chinese in all relations with foreigners; and, as such, we publish them.

The Hoppo Chung, requiring all foreigners to leave Canton, and return home, or go to Macao, as soon as their business is finished.—

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment, Commissioner of customs for the port of Canton, &c. &c. issues this order to the senior Hong-merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

It appears that the foreign merchants of every nation, when their commercial business is finished, should go down and reside at Macao;—they are not suffered to linger about the foreign factories at Canton, thereby creating disturbances.

On examination of the records, it is found, that in the 14th year of Kea-king (A. D. 1809,) the former Governor, *Pih*, who also superintended the customs, in answer to a memorial for regulating the trade and intercourse between natives and foreigners, received the following Imperial edict:—"All foreign merchants, when they have sold off their goods, and obtained a return of their capital, shall be required, at the time, immediately to return home with the ships in which they came:—they must not linger and loiter about. Should there, however, be any hong debts not cleared off, one or two persons only may be chosen to remain over the winter, for the purpose of attending to affairs, and clearing accounts.—The Hong merchants are to be held responsible for giving in to government a list of such persons, their names and surnames, that in the following year they may be required to return home immediately. If any dare to follow their own inclinations and remain for a long period, or if the number of persons be increased,—let enquiry be made, and let such persons be driven away." In respectful obedience to this, an order was at the time issued,—as is on record.

But, in length of days, illegalities arise, and now there have been foreigners of all nations long residing in the foreign factories at Canton; by which means, it comes to pass, that setting themselves at ease, they are enabled to raise prices,—to combine in smuggling, and to commit a hundred illegalities.—This all arises from the Hong-merchants regarding the orders of government as mere formal documents.—Hence comes a careless falling in with existing circumstances,—and that leads to screening and concealment,—to an illegal compliance with other's wishes; so that the foreigners become bold and andacious, making sport of the laws, and acting entirely as they please.

Uniting these circumstances, I issue this order. When the order reaches the said senior merchants, let them, in obedience to it, instantly make faithful and earnest enquiry, on these points, viz:—how many foreign merchants of every nation there are, altogether, at present residing at the provincial capital; in what year, month, and day, and by what ship, such and such a foreigner, of such and such a nation, came to Canton; in what foreign factory he is now lodging; and why he does not obey the regulations, and return home, instead of loitering about.

How is it that the said senior merchants do not pay respectful obedience to the Imperial edict; and with real exertion of their strength put it in practice,—at various intervals making a list of the names and surnames of foreign merchants residing at Canton, and reporting the same?—Whether it be from intentional connivance, or from want of exertion in obeying the laws, they are now commanded immediately to make out a distinct and perspicuous statement of the names and surnames of the foreign merchants,—to detail explicitly the period of their arrival at Canton,—and to present a faithful, clear and distinct report of the same, that I may have evidence whereon to examine thoroughly and act. If there be again any connivance or concealment, any glossing pretexts or delay, I, the Hoppo, will indeed and in truth represent and punish the same. Tremble hereat! Hasten! Hasten! A special order.

TAOU-KWANG, 13th year, 5th moon, 14th day.

Note from the Hong-merchants, accompanying the Hoppo's order. Dated August 20th, 1833.

A respectful notification.—Last month we received an order from the Hoppo, to the effect that the foreigners of every nation, as soon as their commercial affairs are concluded, must immediately go down and reside at Macao; they may not linger at the capital, in the foreign factories, to create disturbance and illegalities.—We at the time, copied the order and sent it to you, for examination; we also sent copies to the gentlemen of every nation, for them to obey and act according thereto.

Afterwards Messrs. Jardine and Matheson and Mr. Low, successively wrote in answer, stating: That peace having of late prevailed throughout the world, merchant vessels have been going and coming continually and without cessation. That therefore changes should be made in regulations, conformably to the changes in circumstances. For that, if they can not be allowed to remain at Canton to superintend their affairs, not only their own commerce will be destroyed,—but also the affairs of others, committed to their charge, as consignees, will be ruined.—They therefore requested us to state these circumstances to the Hoppo, on their behalf.

We according made a statement to the Hoppo, to the above effect; and have now received a reply, which we copy and send to you, hoping you will examine and act according.

With Complts. &c.
Signed by Howqua, Junr.
and the other Hong Merchants.

Order from Hoppo Chung, explaining his prior order, that foreign merchants are not to remain at Canton throughout the year.

CHUNG, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of Customs at Canton, &c.—in reply officially to the Merchants, who have made a prepared report, stating, that the foreign merchants had written in answer to them, requesting them to implore the favor of being allowed to retain persons (at Canton) to superintend their affairs.—

Reply.—On looking over the said merchant's report of the foreign letters, I find them to state as follows:—"If "it be absolutely required, that we shall not be allowed to "remain at Canton to superintend affairs, this will be "indeed a very great detriment to our business." I find, on examination, that, in answer to the original memorial on this subject, the Imperial Edict was to the following effect:

"All foreign merchants, as soon as they have sold off "their goods, and obtained a return of their capital, shall "be required, immediately, at the time, and in the same "ships in which they came, to return to their country: "they may not stay and loiter about. If they have Hong "debts not paid off, they may then leave only one or two "agents to superintend their affairs;—who may stay over "the winter and clear up accounts. In such case the "Hong-merchants must be held responsible for making out "complete list of the names and surnames of such persons, "and compelling them, in the following year to return to "their country. Should any dare to indulge their wishes "and remain for a long period, or should the number of "persons be increased, they must make inquiry and expel "forcibly." In respectful obedience, the above has been "placed on record.

The heavenly words are in a high degree bright and luminous; shewing, in the midst of tender and compassionate feelings, the purpose to preserve restraint and authority. I the Hoppo, to enforce this, enquired into the state of the case, and issued my former order, for examination to be made; the object of which was to cause the expulsion of such foreigners as, without cause, remain for a long period, and of such as increase the numbers. It was by no means to disallow the said foreigners from remaining for a short time, to clear up accounts, and recover the whole of their capital.

The said merchants must still from time to time make enquiry; and, as soon as the business of the said foreigners is finished, must request them, in accordance with orders, to return home or to go to Macao. They may not indulge their wishes, by remaining long at the provincial city, whereby they will draw on themselves a strict investigation. This business involves an Imperial Edict. The said merchants are placed under an important responsibility, requiring alacrity, and in case of faultiness admitting of no indulgence. Let them be careful not to look on it with negligence. Further, let them enjoin this order on the said chiefs, that they may obey and act according to it.

This is the order.

PEKING. The Gazettes, of late, have become more than usually uninteresting. They are alike barren of incidents and of general political information,—being for the most part occupied with trivial police details and petty appointments.—This renders it difficult to glean from them what is calculated to interest by throwing light on the Chinese character.

For some months past, there have been frequent details respecting the distribution of food to the poor about Peking; as well as more cursory mention of the same thing, in almost all the provinces of the Empire.—During the last year several instances have occurred of messengers bearing memorials to Peking having been plundered and killed. His majesty reprobates very much the remissness of the police, and threatens to involve the governors of provinces in the offence, if any instance should occur of an important and urgent despatch being so retarded. It appears that the official papers have always been left on the persons of the murdered messengers.

The Emperor rebukes very sharply all the governors of the '*Chih sang*',—'provinces from which authority emanates,'—on account of their negligence in attending to the state of the military under their jurisdiction. He makes porticular mention of the prevalent use of opium among the Canton military; and of the misconduct of the Honan troops on their road to Fuhkëen.

His Majesty laments very much the death of General *Yuh-lin*, late commander-in-chief of Soungaria and Turkestan. He died on the road to Peking, having been recalled by his sovereign, to re-occupy an office which he had formerly held about the Imperial person.

A vacancy has lately been occasioned in the Imperial cabinet, on account of the retirement of *Loo-yin-foo*, one of the chief ministers. Governor *Yuen yuen*, being Chinese assistant minister, should, in the ordinary routine, have succeeded; but his majesty puts him aside, as being too much a novice at court, and prefers *Fan-she-ngan*, president of the civil tribunal, before him.

Voyage of the U. S. Ship "Peacock," to Cochinchina and Siam.

This vessel left Lintin, where she had remained for about six weeks previously, on the 29th of December last; being under the command of Captain David Geisinger, and having on board Edmund Roberts, Esq, as Envoy from the President of the United States of America to the courts of Cochinchina and Siam: Her first destination, after leaving China was the Bay of *Turon*, the nearest safe anchorage to *Hué* (or *Shun-fhay*), the capital of the former kingdom. But, after gaining sight of this port, strong northerly winds, accompanied with a cross sea, and rapid southerly currents of about 60 miles a day, drove her so far to leeward, that after three or four days of unsuccessful beating, she bore away for the next safe harbour,—that of *Phuyen*, where she cast anchor on the 5th January 1833.

This fine harbour, though badly delineated on the charts, is well described by Horsburgh. It contains three distinct anchorages, two of which are considered perfectly safe in all seasons. Their names are *Shun-dai*, *Vung-lam*, and *Vung-chao*. The anchorage of *Shun-dai*, near the mouth of the harbour, is very much exposed, and the surrounding shore affords no fit landing place, owing to the surf.—*Vung-lam*, which is two or three miles further in, is the principal anchorage, being easily accessible, and affording complete shelter to the native craft, by which fishing and the coasting trade are carried on. It is opposite to a small fishing town, which contains, together with the houses scattered over the surrounding fields, about 3,000 inhabitants. The third anchorage, that of *Vung-chao*, is six miles to the northward and eastward of *Vung-lam*. It is little frequented by the native craft, because it requires a circuitous sail of two or three hours to reach it, while *Vung-lam* possesses all requisite shelter for small vessels. To ships, however, it would afford a fine anchorage in the northerly monsoon, being entirely surrounded by hills, which renders it perfectly smooth, whereas the anchorage at *Vung-lam* is very uncomfortable, owing to the ground swell that prevails throughout winter, during the greater part of the day. The anchorage at *Vung-lam*, where the Peacock lay during the whole time of her stay, is in lat. 13° 25' 20", and lon. 109° 13'. The entrance to the harbour was rendered conspicuous by the large number of fishing boats which lay opposite to it, with their nets out. They go out before day light, and remain till market time, about four in the afternoon. When leaving the harbour we counted of these fishing boats and the coasting vessels no less than two hundred sail at one time.

Shortly after our arrival, an old man came on board, whom it certainly was not easy to discern to be the chief of the village; his only garb of distinction from the filthy fisherman in whose boat he came off, being a shabby silk dress. The dignity of the old gentleman (accustomed as he was to sit cross-legged on a dirty bamboo settee, no way comparable to the well-scrubbed deck of the man-of-war) was however much hurt, that a chair was not immediately offered him, on the quarter deck. When this was perceived, he was forthwith seated at a table on the gun deck, and the implements of writing being procured, a manuscript conversation took place in Chinese, which language is written in Cochinchina, as in the various provinces of China, though so differently pronounced, as, when spoken, to be perfectly unintelligible. The old man conversed for some time in a lively and communicative manner, not wholly forgetful however of his own dignity. But his day was soon over; he fell into disgrace for having delayed to report the unwonted arrival of a foreign ship of war; and officers of much superior rank coming to the place; when we afterwards saw him, he stood like a menial servant behind the couch on which we sat.

This old man, though in appearance so mean, afforded no bad specimen of the general appearance and dress, not only of the people, but also of the officers of the middling ranks. Of the higher ranks we saw but one specimen, an *An-cha-sze*, or provincial Judge, who paid one or two visits to the ship. The ordinary dress is nearly the same as the Chinese, consisting of loose trowsers and upper dress; over which the officers and gentry, when going from home, or receiving visits, put a longer cloak, or surtout, of silk, which reaches below the knees. Shoes and stockings are not in common use among the people, and even the gentry dislike the use of high-heeled shoes, preferring sandals or slippers. The hair is worn long, and tied in a knot on the back of the head, being kept up by a turban, usually of black crape, among the men; and, so far as our own observation went, of white native cotton among the women. The poorer men, who cannot afford crape, use coloured cotton. No part of the hair is shaven.

We had been two days in port, when deputies arrived from the capital of the province, and the political correspondence with the court then commenced. A delay of some days was occasioned, at the very commencement, by two *important* errors in the first official document, which the officers who forwarded it neglected to point out, although they appeared conspicuously on the outside. These errors were (1.) the application of the title of King, instead of Emperor, to the mighty potentate who sways the sceptre of Cochinchina; and (2.) the use of one of the names by which the country is generally known, in place of a less familiar but more classical one which the reigning family has chosen to adopt! Other deputies came afterwards from *Hué*, which, to an official personage, is five or six days journey from *Phuyen* (or *Foo-yan*), though often travelled by the expresses in three. The common method

of travelling here, among the rich, is in a kind of palanquin, made of net-work or woollen cloth, somewhat resembling a hammock in appearance, which is hung by the two ends to a long stout pole. This is borne by two, four, eight, or more bearers, according to the rank of the owner. The attendants of officers, and the people in general, ride on horseback, there being large numbers of a small-lived breed of ponies in the country. A few elephants follow in the train of official personages, apparently for shew rather than for use. The small parties of military which came to the place as escorts, appeared well disciplined, in comparison with their neighbours the Chinese and the Siamese. They were however very troublesome to us.

The timid jealousy and bigotted national exclusiveness of the court of *Hué*, or some other latent cause, placed numerous hindrances and vexatious delays in the way of the mission's proceeding to the capital, in consequence of which, after about five weeks' stay at *Phuyen*, the negotiations were broken off by the "Peacock's" departure for Siam, without having effected any of the objects of her voyage, in relation to Cochinchina.

These few weeks were spent for the most part in wearisome impatience;—for, in so small a place, with no other commerce than that of a little rice imported in exchange for the vegetable products of the soil and some dried fish,—where the people were afraid to give the most trivial information,—and where our short rambles under a hot sun were curtailed of the little pleasure they might have afforded, by the annoyances of the soldiers, who accompanied us in order to turn us back as soon as they became tired of following;—under all these disadvantages, little indeed was there to amuse or interest.—Novelty quickly wore off; and the disgusting filthiness of the people, (whose clothes, without exaggeration, appeared never to be changed until actually worn out, and the offensiveness of whose persons was consequently perceptible to the smell at a considerable distance) soon wearied us of their presence. Justice must, however, be done to their general hospitality, and their freedom both from the gross rudeness and the abject servility of the Siamese. These were the only prominent good traits that we saw in their character. But it is necessary to consider that, by a visitor in a political capacity, the inhabitants of no country—of the east, at least—can be seen in a true light, or their real character estimated. The extortions of the officers, and the commercial faithlessness and insincerity of the people, are, however, notorious facts.

The remarkable circumstance of women being the only traders is not less publicly known. We had not an opportunity of seeing them engaged in large commercial transactions, or acting the part of a comprador; but we daily witnessed them in the bazaar, assembled to the number of four or five hundred, disposing of their fruits and vegetables, fish, rice, coarse China crockery, tobacco and siri pouches, and a variety of other little articles;—and we often saw the master of a house, when asked the value of any article, turn to his wife for information;—or, if he ventured to mention any sum, receive immediate correction.

Respecting the commerce of Cochinchina in it's more opulent ports, we had no personal opportunity of gaining information. There are large numbers of Chinese scattered over the country, who are the chief workmen. Excepting a few concealed Roman Catholic missionaries, there are no Europeans left in the country who are able to impart knowledge to this ignorant but docile race of men. It is to be hoped this will not long continue to be the case.

Voyage of the Sylph.

(concluded)

Seing that, notwithstanding our precautions to prevent coming in contact with the Mandarins, they were ineffectual, we went up to *Cha-po*. Here awaited us a greater military display than we had hitherto seen. A Tartar General, who had been called hither from the neighbouring capital *Hong-choo*, ordered the soldiers to pitch their tents along the landing place, and to range themselves with burning matches on the pier, to drive us back. These heroes appeared to have exchanged only recently the plough for the matchlock, and behaved rather awkward at this critical juncture. As soon as our sailors had landed, the army retreated with such haste, that the tents were overrun by the dense populace, who had come down to the shore to gape at us.—The General, highly offended at the disobedience of his order, despatched several officers to stop us in our course; yet the more they tried to impede our progress with the greater haste we pressed forward, whilst joyfully arrested by the friendly natives, who had to propose a thousand questions without waiting for an answer. Within a few days the mandarins became convinced, that the best plan to conciliate us, was to give us full liberty for walking about and going into the country. They tired themselves out with petty annoyances and granted us a liberty, which we took ourselves—that of having free intercourse with the natives, who always eagerly thronged about us.

On the same day of our first landing the General invited us to an audience. We only regretted, that we had nothing to communicate, and would have declined this honour, if we had not considered it a matter of common politeness. Expecting to see a magnate of the first rank, related to the Imperial family, we entered the building, where he resided, with solemn steps. How great was however our astonishment, when we were ushered into a dark filthy room, with neither table nor chair, except the one upon which the great personage was seated. The writer was one of the first who entered. The general himself was an old decrepit man dressed in coarse woollens, which from their long wear had lost both colour and hair. Had he not worn a red coral button, we should have taken him for a menial servant of the adjacent temple. As soon as he saw us, he ordered a Tartar soldier to perform genuflexions and prostrations, with the intention of constituting him the master of rites and ceremonies like the Peking tribute bearers in the court ceremonial. However, our ideas were too barbarian to prostrate ourselves upon a dirty ground or to squat down at the feet of this great man. We therefore turned very dryly our faces towards him and said: "we came here to oblige you, under the supposition, that a high officer of the celestial empire understood the common laws of hospitality. As there is even not a chair to sit upon, we cannot expect to meet with the same civility which our nation is wont to exercise towards foreigners, and therefore we retire." The old man was thunderstruck; instead of seeing us stretched down upon the floor in supplicating attitudes, he perceived that we retraced our steps. An aide-de- camp was immediately sent after us to make a hundred apologies and to promise us chairs, if we only would come back. We told all the officers, who insisted upon our return, that we never retracted our word, and hastened towards the boat. Here we were met by the Hoppo, a young Chinese of the most polished manners and of very high rank. He addressed us in the most winning language, talked about the rude Tartars and old warriors, from whom we could not expect any degree of civility; and pledged himself, that he would make up the breach—and he kept his word. From henceforth the authorities became kind and even obliging, the Tartar general was recalled by the Lieutenant Governor, and things went on in a fair train through the cooperation of the Hoppo.

To ascertain our object in coming to this port, the Lieutenant Governor of Chekeang sent his aide-de-camp, a Manshow Mandarin belonging to the imperial household, to investigate our affairs. Few Chinese courtiers can equal this man. He joined to the most elegant manners a volubility of tongue, which would make ten compliments, before one could be returned. Far above his countrymen in the power of observation, he examined minutely every object which struck his fancy, and expatiated upon its qualities like an attorney upon the law. "The superior building of your vessels, their excellent armament, their rigging," he said, "bespeaks great penetration of mind. I was sent here originally to congratulate you on your safe arrival at this port, in the name of the Foo-yuen who is also a Manchow, and now I am quite overpowered by the sight of so many objects of the highest

genius." Then taking a fowling piece with a percussion lock in his hand, he exclaimed: "What a destructive weapon! if you were our enemies, what a dreadful havoc could you make amongst us, and we could not retort it; but now we may call ourselves happy, for you are our friends. Persuaded that you are come for the sole object of trade, I shall state this to my master, and report your affairs as a nation to the Emperor. Believe me, we are ignorant of what you really are, and I can scarcely believe my own eyes. These things ought to be properly explained to the higher authorities, and I pledge myself for this. I saw your last embassy, which was sent back without having gained any point; I am acquainted with the causes, having been myself engaged in the business." As there was no end of praises, we were rather slow in believing what this man told us; but we were sure that he had been educated in diplomatic device and was well versed in the art of flattery.—Nevertheless, we are persuaded, that he sent a true account of what he saw to Peking.

The measures adopted by the local Mandarins here were such as to bring us under great obligations, and we did not belie the trust they put in us. We have to be thankful for the good treatment we received from all the officers of government. Even when the Foo-yuen himself had arrived at *Chapo*, we were not bothered by useless restrictions.—Nowhere did we find the people so much interested in our behalf. They would sit for hours during those cold days and gaze at our ship. When we went on shore, all houses were open for our reception, we received pressing invitations and were treated with the greatest civility. The inquiries made by the natives bespoke a higher intelligence, than that of their neighbours, the Keang-nan people; the little boys even, who followed us every where, shewed themselves superior to their age. Often we enjoyed ourselves by looking down from the hills which line the shore, upon the extensive plains and hundreds of villages, which cover the surface. What a nation would the Chinese be, if they only wished to improve.

A little to the north of *Chapo* is a romantic island, with a large temple upon it. We visited this extensive building with its dark recesses, the haunts of hideous idols and gigantic Budhus. None but priests live among them. Several young boys were under their tuition and read the Budhuistical books in Pale-Chinese, which are even, to the priests, unintelligible. Our sailors could not withhold the horror they felt, when they viewed so large a building erected in honor of a few clay and gilded images.—Surely this is an eternal disgrace to China.

On the 17th of February we anchored at *Kin-tang*, an island, the second in extent of the Chusan group. A squadron of Mandarin junks was here waiting for us. The weather proved stormy and gloomy.—This beautiful island, which had been so much admired by the inmates of the "*Amherst*," was now in deep mourning. The nation seemed to suffer very severely from the cold; hills and plains seemed covered with snow.

Declining all intercourse with the Mandarins, we were nevertheless followed by the whole squadron, when we endeavoured to get out of their way. This was truly very annoying. The Admiral *Chin*, a very sensible man, came on board; we received him with military honors, and succeeded in conciliating his good will. The terror transfused through the whole fleet was so great, that the Mandarins sent their fellow officers in the disguise of merchants to treat with us. They stooped to every act of meanness. People less acquainted with their true character might have mistaken their evasives for a desire to oblige us, and might have relied upon their promises. But, at this time, we were not to be their dupes and kept to the letter of the proposals offered to us. They would have retracted their words, but we had them in writing.

The numerous Chusan group is very little known to European navigators: it exhibits the greatest variety of islands imaginable. They are thickly inhabited, with the exception of a few small islands, where the cultivators only reside occasionally. In point of importance as emporiums, they rank very high, and might become the staple for our trade to central China and Japan, if we ever thought it worth our endeavour to insist upon the opening of ports thereabout. There are many excellent harbours sheltered against all winds. Though our ships traded thither for almost a century, these islands have never been surveyed. On account of the rapid tides which run here, and the sudden overfalls, it would be very necessary to take first a good survey of the principal islands, previous to establishing a permanent trade to these regions. Raw silk, rhubarb and green teas are produced on the opposite main. The islands themselves are inhabited by a very enterprising set of fishermen and small merchants, who own more than 300 boats and junks.

The great *Chusan* called by the natives *Ting-hae-heen* is very hilly, the capital not very large, but the harbour excellent. The ruins of the British factory are still visible, their name is still well remembered; but their trade, which under present circumstances might be more flourishing than that at Macao, has, as is well known, long ago ceased. Instead of extending our relations with China in the same degree as our demand for Chinese produce increased and our manufactures became cheaper; instead of fetching the articles we exported from the spots where they grow;—we have receded, and even gone so far as to applaud our being restricted to the sole port of Canton. Japan excepted, there is perhaps no similar instance in our history of commerce. The natives themselves were rather astonished, that such a commercial nation should give up so many channels for the importation of their manufactures, which formerly were open to them; yet we could give them no satisfactory answers.

We visited the greater part of the Chusan group and staid for some time at *Pooto* an island entirely inhabited by priests. It is worthy of remark, that no placards were stuck up against us, and at *Chapo*, when they had published a short warning to the people not to have any thing to do with the barbarians, the magistrates themselves tore it down from the walls, when we insisted upon it. The mandarins at some place on the main went so far as to offer a pipe to our Lascars.—If we had knocked head before them, they would have treated us with the utmost contempt. Such are these proud rulers invariably.

The weather during our long stay was rather severe. As late as March we had still snow. The poorer classes of the natives seemed to suffer most severely from want. Their principal food consisted of sweet potatoes cut into small bits, and after having been dried, pounded into a sort of pulse.—But the China men are not such a discontented race as our European paupers. If they can only fill their bellies, be the food how coarse soever, they are satisfied. Our stomachs often loathed when we saw the ingredients of their food, of which, notwithstanding, water constituted a half of the quantity to make up the full weight.

At the conclusion of this relation it is worth while to mention a beautiful harbour, or rather a large bason to the south of *Ningpo*, called *Shihpo*, on *Sikpo*. It is easy of access, and so large that a whole fleet can ride in it. The people hereabout are all traders by nature. Their capital, though not very large, is well employed, and they understand thoroughly how to turn the scale to their own advantage.

The writer is fully persuaded, that no country in Asia has so many good harbours as China; and, as for the commercial spirit of the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, it is so great as to render nugatory all the coercive measures of government to prevent the people from having intercourse with foreigners. This, the local Mandarins perfectly know, and the Emperor will become gradually convinced of the great benefit to his subjects arising from a foreign, legal trade all along the coast.

DIED.—At Macao, on the 10th ulto., Captain Johan Jorgen Dunken, of the Hamburgh ship REFORM, aged 38 years.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 8th Inst. the lady of Captain MACONDRAY, of the barque LINTIN, of a son.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. SEPTEMBER 16th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	₱	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		Pecul
„ very superior	36 a 50		
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2 a 2½		
Birds' nests	26 a 40		Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 30		
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Ts. 9.7 a 10.4; *new*,	10.5 a 12		
„ Bengal	——		
„ Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
„ „ 20 a 30	46		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „ ——			
Cow Bezoar	30	₱	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	55 a 60		
„ clarified	75 a 85		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
„ rod, ½ inch & under	2.75		
„ scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4¼		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4½ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	670 a 675		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	680		Chest
„ Bombay / Damaun *nominal* „	775 a 780		
„ Turkey *nominal*	700	₱	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8 a 8¼		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	56 a 57		
Rattans	2½ a 3¾		
Rice	2.60 a 2.90		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	₱	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	5 a 6		
„ Fox	cents 70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 50 a 100	₱	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	₱	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	4½	₱	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 48	₱	Catty
Tin-plates	8	₱	Box
Tin, Banca	17		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a 16		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.70	₱	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	28 a 30		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,	7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	₱	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a 11		
„ oil of	1.80	₱	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	₱	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	₱	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „	14		
„ buds	12 a 13		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	none		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge	75 a 80		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22		
Musk	70 a 110	₱	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	53		
„ „ „ 2nd „	50 a 51		
„ „ 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	₱	Catty
Rhubarb	none		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	240 a 245		
„ „ 4	170		
„ „ 5 1	——		
„ „ 2	——		
„ „ 3	——		
Sugar raw 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs. 14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy	none		
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a 19		Pecul
„ Peko	38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong	none		
„ Hyson	40 a 42		
„ „ skin	23 a 24		
„ „ young	40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder	50 a 52		
„ Twankay	none		
„ Orange Peko	none		
„ Caper	18 a 20		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	₱	Box
Whanghees	22 a 25	₱	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 23½	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		2 a 2¼	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	„ „
Republican		1	₩ Ct. Disct.

EXCHANGES.

London	₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months sight.	s4.	d4.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs.	₩ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209	„	„	„
Bombay „ no drawers.		„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The operations during the past fortnight have been confined to a few small sales by the dealers, at a reduction of one to two mace from the former price—but they are not supposed likely to affect the market, when the trade becomes more generally resumed, after the late stagnation that it has suffered, in consequence of the floods.

The Company's cargo by the DUKE OF SUSSEX has been sold at similar rates with that by the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY; as has the Cotton belonging to the Commander.

OPIUM. Very few sales have lately been made, in any description of the drug. The market is excessively dull and prices falling daily.

Most of the bargains becoming due, have been renewed for another month; and some of them have been sold back to the original holder at a loss of from Sp. Drs. 20 to 40 per. chest, while others have been forfeited on, the bargain money being only Sp. Drs. 50 per chest.

The deliveries from the 1st to the 15th are—

PATNA,	new	172
	old	12
BENARES,	new	18
	old	4
MALWA, ...		418
Total		624

Several lots of TURKEY have been received lately, and prices have declined to Sp. Drs. 665 a Sp. Drs. 650 ppl.—for ten or twenty piculs at once.

Some arrivals of BETEL NUT that have just taken place, combined with the expectation of others soon to follow, have had the effect of reducing the offers to Sp. Drs. 1.80 a Sp. Drs. 2 ppl.—As no sales have been made, our quotation is nominal.

The recent importations of SMALTS have found a very favorable demand, the first sorts having been sold at 80 a 100 Sp. Drs. and the second quality at Sp. Drs. 50 a 60 ppl; the quantity hitherto brought is but moderate—but, should there be any extensive arrivals during the season, these prices, it is supposed, cannot be supported.

It is expected that, in consequence of the injury sustained by the late weather, the fourth crop of CANTON SILK will be very unproductive; and it is feared that the fifth crop with be very small.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND Co.

MANILA, 1st June, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, THE STRAITS', INDIA, OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British barque GUARDIAN, of 202 tons burthen, Capt Sinclair.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, June 12th, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th September next, touching at Singapore.

For freight apply to BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,

Canton, 1st August, 1833. French Hong, No. 7.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY,

TOUCHING AT COLOMBO

The Ship VICTORY, Captain C. Biden, to sail on the 25th of September. Apply to

THOS. DENT & Co.

Canton, August 6th, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and General Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.

ALEX. BUTCHART.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

NATHAN DUNN AND Co.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST		ARRIVED		FROM	
31 Span.	brig.	Constante,	Tayag,	Manila,	
„ „	barq.	Atala,	Rabago,	„	
SEPTEMBER.					
1 „	brig.	Triunfo,	Molhedo,	„	
3 Port.	brig.	Delfin,	Cardozo,	Singapore,	
4 H. C. S.		Minerva,	Ticehurst,	London,	May 1.
„ „ „		Waterloo,	Blakely,	„	„ 19.
„ Brit.	barq.	Lady Hayes,	Hector,	Calcutta,	July 19.
5 Port.	barq.	N. S. Da Luz,	Jesus,	Cochin,	
11 Amer.	ship	Golconda,	Norris,	Madeira,	
13 Brit.	„	Sir Thomas Munro,	Richards,	Pedir Coast, & Singapore	Aug. 24.
„ Span.	„	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,	„ 22.

PASSENGERS

Per LADY HAYES, John Middleton Esqr. and Mr. Ede.
H. C. S. WATERLOO, Mrs. Jackson and child, Miss Blake; Messrs. Jackson, Clark & Astell.
SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Dr. Bennett.

AUGUST		SAILED		FOR
15 Span.	ship	Nuevo Dorado,	Santos,	Manila,
„ Brit.	brig.	Cecilia,	Roy,	Calcutta,
22 Span.	„	Lingaien,	Pena,	Manila,
28 Brit.	barq.	Bee,	Warden,	N. S. Wales,
SEPTEMBER				
4 Amer.	ship	Jubilee,	Luce,	Sourabaya,
11 Port.	barq.	Susana,	Lemos,	Lombock,
14 Brit.	ship	Sulimany,	Mc. Farlane,	Sourabaya.

PASSENGERS

Per BUEN SUCESO, Lt. Col. Murietta, lady & family. } omitted in last No.
CABOT, J. T. Perit & S. P. Sturgis Esqrs. }
SUSANA, T. C. Beale Esq.

*** The "Carron" "Austen" and "Haidee" have sailed for Java or Singapore:—dates of departure unknown.

The "Brillante" left the H. C. S. "Thomas Grenville" at Manila. The H. C. S. "Prince Regent" was, by last advices, in the Straits of Malacca. The H. C. S. "Inglis" "Thames" and "Rose" are daily looked for. The "Sylph," "Falcon" and "Mercury" are expected from Calcutta: the "Sarah," and "Hormasjee Bomanjee" from Bombay: the "Grace" from Java: the "Dania," "Peru," Avoca, and Eleanor from the Straits.

The H. C. S. "Scaleby Castle" will, it is said, be despatched for London or the 16th proxo.

The "N. S. Da Luz", arrived on the 5th, was dismasted in the gale or Tyfoong on the 29th and 30th ulto; and found shelter at St. John's; from which place she was towed in by Chinese boats.

The "Bee" was totally lost in the same gale. One man, a sea cunnie, drowned. She filled with water about 15 miles from St. John's, and drifted in pieces upon the island of Hueling, whence the Captain and crew were sent overland to Canton.

The "Atala" lost her mizen mast; and the "Cabot" top gallant masts and main yard, during the three days gale.

No fears are now entertained for any other vessels.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CORNWALLIS, P. Key Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The ELIZABETH, Captain Stephens, to sail in all this month. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 11th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British barque GEORGIANA, J. S. Thompson Commander, will sail for Singapore direct, on or before the 25th Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander, Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, September 13th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Capt Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The Hamburgh ship GERMANIA, Captain Von Justi, to sail with all dispatch. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 1st, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	8 a 15		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2¼ a 2⅓		
Birds' nests	26 a 40		
Camphor Barus	10 a 30		Catty
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
„ ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, Ts. 9.7 a 10.4; *new*, 10.5 a 12			
„ Bengal	——		
„ Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds. Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
„ „ 20 a 30	46		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „	——		
Cow Bezoar	30	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 5		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints Cts.	50		
Gambier Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	55 a 60		
„ clarified	75 a 85		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
„ rod, ½ inch & under	2.75		
„ scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4½		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4½ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 735 *new*	645 a 650		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	660		
„ Bombay „ Damaun *nominal*.. „	740 a 745		Chest
„ Turkey	645 a 650	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8 a 8½		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	56 a 57		
Rattans	2½ a 3⅔		
Rice	2.60 a 2.90		
Rose Maloes	38		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		Pecul
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 40		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	5 a 6		
„ Fox cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply) Sp. Drs.	50 a 100	℔	Pecul
Steel English Sp. Drs.	4	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	4½	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4¼		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 50	℔	Catty
Tin-plates	8	℔	Box
Tin, Banca	17		
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½ a 16		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.70	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „			
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „	28 a 30		Piece
Long-ells,	7⅓ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2⅓		
Anniseed star	10 a 11		Pecul
„ oil of	1.80	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	℔	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton, 28			
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „	14		
„ buds	12 a 13		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	20 a 22		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge	75 a 80		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22		
Musk	70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	53		
„ „ „ 2nd „	50 a 51		
„ „ 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12 ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	℔	Catty
Rhubarb	54		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	240 a 245		
„ „ 4	170		
„ „ 5 1	——		
„ „ 2	——		
„ „ 3	——		
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo, *(little remaining)*	20 a 28		
„ Campoy none			
„ Souchong, *(common kind)*	17 a 19		Pecul
„ Peko	38 a 60		
„ Ankoi Souchong none			
„ Hyson	40 a 42		
„ „ skin	23 a 24		
„ „ young	40 a 42		
„ Gunpowder	50 a 52		
„ Twankay none			
„ Orange Peko none			
„ Caper	18 a 20		
Tortoise shell	none		
Turmerick Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	℔	Box
Whangbees	22 a 25	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 23½	₱ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	....	1 a 1½	₱ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican	.....	at par	

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months *(nominal)*. 4 | 4. a 4 | 5.
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs. 30 days sight
Private bills 208 a 209,, ,, ,, ,,
Bombay ,, *no drawers*

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Few sales have been made since our last, nor has the Committee yet sold any of their Bengal investments. Our last quotations are firmly supported, though the dealers have been making every possible effort to reduce prices. The result of the Nankin crop has not yet been ascertained.

OPIUM. Not many sales have lately been made, the clearances however have been moderate. Many renewals of time sales and forfeitures of bargain money have occurred; but, still, the drug has been daily declining in price, and is difficult of sale at our quotations.

Much inferior and spurious Opium has been found in many of the late consignments from Damaun; and several parcels of the Pass Malwa have been rejected.

Some of the recent importations of BETEL NUT have been sold at 2¾ ppl. and Pepper at 8¼ ppl.

WOOLLENS have declined a little in price, since the arrivals from Europe; but the demand continues.

LONG CLOTHS and COTTON YARN maintain our quotations.

The NANKIN RAW SILK remains firm at our present rates, and many of the best chops have been purchased for the European market.

There is a small quantity of CUBEBS on hand for which 20 a 22 ppl. are demanded.

The new RHUBARB has been brought to market.

In SUGAR no alteration.

The demand for RICE continues. Sales have been made at Macao at Sp. Drs. 2,85 a 3 pr pl. of 100 Catties and we hear of a sale of superior JAVA white RICE at Sp. Drs. 3, 45 pr pl. at Whampoa; the ship paying port charges.

Our Exchange on London is nominally 4 | 4 a 4 | 5 per Sp. Dr. but we have heard of no recent operations.

We understand there is rather a large amount of Bills in the market, but hitherto the demand has been very limited.

Advices from MANILA of the 18th ulto mention grey and white longcloths to be in demand; the importations of which had hitherto been limited.

CAMBRICS dull of sale.

SUGAR had declined to 4½ ppl.

Exportation of RICE still prohibited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM	
19	H. C. S.	Prince Regent,	Aplin,	London via Pinang, April 13.
20	,, ,, ,,	Farquharson,	Cruickshank,	Bombay, July 30.
,,	Amer. ship	Vancouver,	Crocker,	Boston,
21	,, ,,	Thomas Dickason,	Wainwright,	New York, June. 1.
,,	Brit. ,,	Peru,	Graham,	Pinang, Aug. 7.
22	Amer. brig.	Colonel Howard,	Gatchell,	Batavia, Sept. 2.
,,	H. C. S.	Thomas Grenville,	Burnett,	London, via Manila, May 5.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Lady Melville,	Shepherd,	Bombay, July 30.
,,	Span. ship	Singular,	——,	Manila, Sept. 4.
,,	Dan. ,,	Dania,	Matzen,	Pinang, Aug. 7.
,,	H. C. S.	Thames,	Pidding,	Bombay, July 21.
23	Neth. schr	Reliance,	Wallace,	Singapore, Sept. 3.
,,	H. C. S.	Bombay,	Kellaway,	Calcutta, Aug. 5.
,,	Amer. barq.	Brighton,	Rogers,	Philadelphia,
24	H. C. S.	Inglis,	Dudman,	Calcutta, July 11.
,,	,, ,, ,,	Herefordshire,	Foord,	Bombay, July 30.
,,	Span. ship	Diana,	Ramirez,	Manila, Sept. 7.
25	Amer. ,,	Panama,	Griswold,	New York & Java,
26	Brit. ,,	Universe,	Brock,	Manila, Sept. 15.
,,	Amer. ,,	Omega,	Russell,	Boston & Batavia,
27	Brit. barq.	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta, Aug. 22.
29	Port. ,,	Providencia,	Figueredo,	Batavia, Sept. 6.
,,	Amer. ship.	Martha,	Dumaresq,	,,
,,	,, ,, ,,	Neponset,	Hunt,	,,
,,	,, ,, ,,	Merchant,	Lombard,	,, Aug. 30.
30	Brit. ,,	Hormasjee Bomanjee,	Mackenzie,	Bombay, July 31.

PASSENGERS

Per FARQUHARSON, J. H. Whitehead Esq.
LADY MELVILLE, T. Ogilvy &—Leslie Esqrs.
BOMBAY, H. Valthusen & J. Revely Esqrs.
UNIVERSE, Mr. & Mrs. Watt.
HEREFORDSHIRE, Major Crossley.
COLONEL HOWARD, J. Davis Esq.
RELIANCE, James Ilbery Esq.

SEPTEMBER	SAILED			FOR.
20	Brit. ship	Hope,	McCallum,	Batavia,
,,	Hamb. ,,	Flora,	Jacobi,	Singapore,
28	,, ,,	Virginie,	Gottlieb,	,,
30	Mex. brig.	Young Dorothea,	Machado,	California,

FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CALEDONIA, Captain Lyon, will positively be despatched from Whampoa, on the 25th September next, touching at Singapore.
For freight apply to BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE,
Canton, 1st August, 1833. French Hong, No. 7.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The Hamburgh ship GERMANIA, Captain Von Justi, to sail with all dispatch. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, daily expected, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.
Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
Canton, September 16th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Cumsingmoon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her Cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London—rate moderate—no charge at Manila, of any sort.
Apply to MR. INNES.
1 Creek Hong, October 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and general Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.
MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.
ALEX. BUTCHART.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR BOMBAY.

The ship CORNWALLIS, P. Key Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of October next. Apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 10th August, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The ship LORD AMHERST, burthen 328 Tons, Thomas Rees Commander,
Apply to WHITEMAN & Co.
Canton, September 13th, 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Capt Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.
Apply to A. S. KEATING.
Canton, September 15th, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
SEPTEMBER	old	30	730	21,900	5	690	3,450					
	new	452	670	302,840	107	675	72,225	1109	760	8,42840	1703	1,243,255
5 previous months.	old	340			99							
	new	2688		2,032550	691		530,985	4642		3,074775	8460	5,638,310
Consumption to 1st Oct.		3510		2,357290	902		606,660	5751		3,917615	10163	6,881,565
Stock at Lintin ..	old	175			30							
	new	2501			423			3478			6607	

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. OCTOBER 15th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a 14	℔ Catty
Assafetida		4½	
Biche de mar		6 a 12	
„ very superior		36 a 50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a 25	
Betel-nut		2½	
Birds' nests		16 a 32	
Camphor Barus		10 a 25	Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a 33	
„ Mauritius		20 a 2	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		320 a 350	
„ ungarbled		250 a 280	
Copper, South American		15 a 16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a 21	
„ Japan		18 a 20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a 65	
Cotton Bombay *old*, Ts. 9.7 a 10.4; *new*,		10.5 a 12	
„ Bengal		——	
„ Madras		——	
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a 4½	
Longcloths 40 yds.		4½ a 6	
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a 2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a 1¾	
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a 2½	
„ „ blue &c.		1½ a 1¾	
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		40	
„ „ 20 a 30		46	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
„ „		——	
Cow Bezoar		20 a 25	℔ Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue		4 a 4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4½ a 4½	
„ Ceylon		2 a 2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90	
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80	
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70	
„ „ cuttings		70	
Fishmaws		50 a 70	
Flints	Cts.	50	
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a 1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		50 a 55	
„ clarified		70 a 80	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75	
„ rod, ¼ inch & under		2.75	
„ scrap		1.50	
Lead pig		4 a 4½	
Mace		none	
Myrrh		4 a 18	
Nutmegs		none	
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,		4½ a 5	
Opium, Patna *old* 730 *new*		640	
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „		650	
„ Bombay } „ Damaun }	„	715 a 720	Chest
„ Turkey *nominal*..		645 a 650	℔ Pecul
Pepper Malay		8¼ a 8¼	
Putchuck		13 a 14	
Quicksilver		56 a 57	
Rattans		2½ a 3¾	
Rice		2.60 a 2.90	
Rose Maloes		30 a 32	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none	Pecul
„ Lintin		9⅜ a 10	
Sandalwood Indian		10 a 13	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a 7	
Sapanwood		1. 80 a 2	
Sharks' fins		23 a 24	
„ „ very fine		28 a 45	
Skins Rabbit		48 a 50	℔ 100
„ Seal		2. a 2.50	
„ Sea Otter		40 a 45	
„ Land „		4 a 7	each
„ Beaver		5 a 6	
„ Fox	cents	70 a 90	
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	50 a 100	℔ Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4	℔ Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		4½	℔ Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6	Pecul
Spelter		4½	
Thread, Gold & Silver		45 a 50	℔ Catty
Tin-plates		8	℔ Box
Tin, Banca		17	Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½ a 16	
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.70	℔ Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		20 a 22	
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		28 a 30	Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,		7½ a 7¾	
Scarlet cuttings		90 a 100	℔ Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here,	Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½	Pecul
Anniseed star		10 a 11	
„ oil of		1.80	℔ Catty
Bamboo canes		14 a 16	℔ 1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	℔ Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,		28	
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „		14	
„ buds		12 a 13	
China root		3½ a 3¾	
Cubebs		20 a 22	
Dragons' blood		80 a 100	Pecul
Galangal		3½ a 30	
Gamboge		75 a 83	
Glass beads		16 a 22	
Hartall		11	
Lead white		10	
„ red		11	
Mother of Pearl shells		20 a 22	
Musk		70 a 110	℔ Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74	
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		53	
„ „ „ 2nd „		50 a 51	
„ „ 3d. scarce		48 a 50	100
„ small	none		
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none	
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90	
„ Canton		62 a 63	
Oil of Cassia		1.60	℔ Catty
Rhubarb		54	
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		315 a 320	
„ „ Tsatlee		340 a 350	
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels		270 a 280	
„ „ 2		250 a 260	
„ „ 3		240 a 245	
„ „ 4		170	
„ „ 5 { 1		——	
„ „ 5 { 2		——	
„ „ 5 { 3		——	
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa		7.4	
Sugar Candy Chinchew	Sp. Drs.	14	
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels		8 a 8.2	
„ „ „ 2d. „		none	
Tea Bohea		12 a 15	
„ Congo,		20 a 28	
„ Campoy		20 a 28	Pecul
„ Souchong,		20 a 40	
„ Peko		45 a 65	
„ Ankoi Souchong		21 a 23	
„ Hyson			
„ „ skin			
„ „ young			
„ Gunpowder			
„ Twankay			
„ Orange Peko		23 a 25	
„ Caper		22 a 25	
Tortoise shell		1000 a 1100	
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½	
Tutenague		13	
Vermilion		33	℔ Box
Whanghees		22 a 25	℔ 1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	1 a 1½	₰ cent. prem.	
Spanish dollars entire	1 a 3	,, ,,	
Republican	at par		

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr. 6 months	.....	4 | 6.	
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Private bills 208 a 209	,, ,,	,, ,,	
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MALWA, ...		375
Total		602

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CANTON SILK is very scarce, and high prices are demanded for an article of inferior quality—while contracting parties have been unable to fulfil their engagements.

Our market for LONG CLOTHS is at this moment rather dull—but former prices are maintained.

The Company's investment has been sold at Sp. Drs. 6½ per piece for first and second together—and at Sp. Drs. 4½ for those of third quality: the proportions being

No. 1. pieces	}	20,000
2. ,,	}	
3. ,,		10,000

Our quotations for BLACK TEAS are for those of the present season: the GREEN TEAS have commenced arriving—but not in sufficient quantities to establish a market, and no prices are yet fixed:—they are however expected to be high.

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5272 ,, ,, ,, ...		bought in —
15000 ,, ,, Passaroeang, ...		,, 25.51.—
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,, 30000 ,, Sugar.		

Tin in demand at Fs. 35. and none to be had.

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ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

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Canton, September 5th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

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1 Creek Hong, October 1st, 1833.

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SEPTEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM
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27 ,, ,,	Rosario,	Cordero,	,,
OCTOBER.			
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,, ,, ,,	Tayac,	Sayer,	Bordeaux,
2 Span. brig.	Victoria,	Cagigas,	Manila,
4 Port. ,,	Eliza,	Botelho,	Timor,
5 ,, ship	Admiral Buyskes,	Da Costa,	Batavia,
8 H. C. S.	Warren Hastings,	Sandys,	,,
,, Brit. ship	Mangles,	Carr,	N. S. Wales,
9 H. C. S.	Vansittart,	Scott,	Calcutta,
,, Brit. barq.	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	,,
,, Neth. ship	Hokthay,	Ralph,	Samarang,
10 Span. ,,	Gertrudes,	Salado,	Manila,
,, H. C. S.	Lowther Castle,	Harris,	Bombay,
11 ,, ,, ,,	Kellie Castle,	Patullo,	Calcutta
,, Brit ship	Sarah,	Whiteside,	Bombay,
,, Amer. ,,	Timor,	Henry,	Batavia,
12 ,, ,,	Sabina,	Mc. Ewen,	Manila,
13 ,, ,,	Hellespont,	Henry,	Valparaiso,
,, Dutch ,,	Grace,	Grüm,	Batavia,
,, French ,,	Pactole,	Bousses,	Bombay,

PASSENGERS

Per HELLESPONT, J. Durran Esq.
SARAH, W. Haylett Esq.
TAYAC, Mons. Borel.
BALGUERIE, F. C. Weber Esq.

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6 ,, ,,	Constante,	Tayag,	,,
,, ,, ship	Ricafort,	Pientzionaver,	,,
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BRITISH MUSEUM 7 NO72

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AT A MEETING OF COMMANDERS HELD AT CAPTAIN HINE'S FACTORY NO. 1 CREEK, *CANTON, 15th OCTOBER, 1833.*

PRESENT. CAPTAINS *Hine, Whitehead, Shepherd, Dudman, Blakely, Aplin, Foord, Pattullo, Ticehurst, Scott, and Kellaway*, to arrange the preliminaries of the Whampoa Regatta, the following Resolutions were agreed to.—

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IV.—That a paper be sent round the Fleet for the Subscription of the Captains and Officers, the Captain's Subscription to be limited to Ten Dollars, and that of the Officers to be perfectly optional—to form a fund to be appropriated as decided upon by the Stewards,

IN SWEEPSTAKES.

1 All six-oard gigs,
2 „ four „ „
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Printed at the Canton Register Office.

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BRITISH MUSEUM 7 NO72

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II.—That Captains *Scott, Shepherd,* and *Foord* be appointed Stewards:—Capt. *Blakely* to act as umpire.

III.—That the Quarter boats and Second launches of Ships in the Honble Co's. Service row for the Cups presented by several Merchants in Canton. One class of Boats for each Cup. The first Cup. to be rowed for by the Second launches or such Boats as are usually stowed in board. The Second Cup to be rowed for by Quarter Boats and the number of Oars each Boat is to pull to be left to the Stewards.

IV.—That a paper be sent round the Fleet for the Subscription of the Captains and Officers, the Captain's Subscription to be limited to Ten Dollars, and that of the Officers to be perfectly optional—to form a fund to be appropriated as decided upon by the Stewards,

IN SWEEPSTAKES.

1 All six-oard gigs,
2 „ four „ „
3 D'ble-banked quarter-cutters, not exceeding fourteen oars,
4 Eight-oared cutters,
5 Six-oared cutters,
6 Large cutters *carried on the booms,*
7 Four-oared jolly-boats,
8 Four-oared punts,
9 Two-oared punts.

V.—That any Country Ship's boat offering for entry, for any sweepstakes, that may be formed out of the Subscription fund, must be subject to the approval of the stewards, who will decide whether she comes within the class she is rated.

VI.—That the stewards start the Boats alternately; and, in any dispute that may occur, their decision to be final—the matter being referred to the umpire and stewards at the winning post; if a difference of opinion exists, the steward at the starting post gives the casting vote; but in regard of each boat in the race the umpire's decision to be without appeal.

VII.—That all the arrangements that may be further necessary be confided to the stewards; and that the Subscriptions be paid to Mr. *Binks,* Secretary.

Printed at the
Canton Register Office.

WHAMPOA REGATTA 1833.

AT A MEETING OF THE STEWARDS HELD AT CAPTAIN SCOTT'S FACTORY NO. 6 DUTCHHONG,

CANTON, 18th OCTOBER 1833.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS WERE AGREED TO.

I.—That each Boat is to be distinguished by a small Flag, 18 Inches square, to be fixed on a staff three feet above the Boat's gunwale, as annexed.

II.—That Second Launches, pulling for the first Cup, shall be limited to Eighteen Oars; and the Boats *bona fide* Launches capable in the opinion of the Stewards of weighing a Fifteen hundred weight Kedge.

III.—That Quarter Cutters, pulling for the Second Cup, shall not exceed Fourteen Oars and be *bona fide* square sterned Cutters.

IV.—That all Boats entering for the Cups pay Five Dollars entrance, and any Boat entering for the sweepstakes shall pay as follows:

D'ble banked boats and 2nd Launches each	.....	$ 3.
Single ,, ,,	....	2.
Six-oared Gigs	....	3.
Four ,, ,,	....	2.
Four ,, Punts	....	2.
Two ,, ,,	....	1.

V.—That all entrance money be paid up, on or before the 25th Instant, after which no boat can be allowed to enter, excepting those of such Ships as may arrive hereafter.

VI.—That all money collected as entrance or Subscriptions to be awarded as prizes, when the amount is ascertained, to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Boats of each Race, when four or more boats start for any of the Sweepstakes.

VII.—That one Race each day be appointed for Country Ship's boats exclusively pulled by their own crews, double or single banked, to be arranged when the number of boats is known.

VIII,—That the Races be as follows—viz:

FIRST DAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

1st Race, Sweepstakes for 2 Oared Punts,
2nd ,, ,, 4 ,, Gigs,
3rd ,, Cup 2nd Launches,
4th ,, Sweepstakes single banked Cutters,
5th ,, ,, Country Ship's boats double or single banked,
6th ,, ,, Gigs of all sizes.

SECOND DAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

1st Race, Sweepstakes for 4 Oared Punts or Jolly Boats,
2nd ,, Cup Dble or single banked Cutters not exceeding 14 Oars,
3rd ,, Sweepstakes 12 Oared Cutters,
4th ,, ,, Country Ship's boats single or double banked,
5th ,, ,, 10 Oared quarter Cutters,
6th ,, ,, All the winning boats.

SHIPS' NAMES.	CUPS.		SWEEPSTAKES.										DISTINGUISHING FLAGS 18 Ins. Square. 3 Foot Staff.
	Second Launches not exceeding 18 Oars.	14 Oared Cutters Dble. double or single banked	14	12	10	Sigle banked Cutters. 7	6	Oared Gigs. 6	4	Punts or Jolly Boats 4	2		
			„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		
MARQUIS OF HUNTLY,													*Red Burgee,*
ROSE,													*Red & White Horizontal,*
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,													*H'ble Co's. Jack,*
DUKE OF SUSSEX,													*White & Red Ball,*
INGLIS,													*White,*
THOMAS GRENVILLE,													*Blue,*
FARQUHARSON,													*Yellow,*
VANSITTART,													*White & Blue Cross,*
WATERLOO,													*Blue & White Cross,*
LADY MELVILLE,													*White & Red Cross,*
LOWTHER CASTLE,													*French Jack,*
BOMBAY,													*Yellow, & Blue Horizontal,*
WARREN HASTINGS,													*White & Blue Ball,*
PRINCE REGENT,													*Red with White Border,*
HEREFORDSHIRE,													*St. Georges Jack,*
KELLIE CASTLE,													*Yellow, Red, Yellow,*
THAMES,													*Dutch Jack,*
CASTLE HUNTLY,													*White & Red Border,*
MINERVA,													*Blue Peter,*

COUNTRY SHIPS.

FORT WILLIAM,	*CORONETS*
HORMANJEE BOMANJEE,	White
ANN,	Red.
PASCOA,	Blue.
GLENELG,	Yellow.
EARL CLARE,	Blue & White Horizontal,
LADY HAYES,	Red & White, „
	Blue & Yellow, „
	Red & Yellow,
	White & Red Ball,
	Blue & White Ball,
	Red & White Ball,
	White & Blue Ball,
	White & Red Cross,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. - THURSDAY, 24th OCTOBER. 1833. NOS. 15. & 16.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have this day established themselves as Commission and General Agents under the firm of ZOBEL and BUTCHART.

MANILA, 1st August, 1833.

J. H. ZOBEL.
ALEX. BUTCHART.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HAMBURGH.

The brig GERMANIA, Capt. Justi, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 5th 1833.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON OR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The British ship SIR THOMAS MUNRO, 338 Tons, Captain Richards; she will be ready to receive cargo at Lintin or Macao by 15th prox.

Apply to A. S. KEATING.

Canton, September 15th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The Barque FALCON, Capt. Ovenstone, will sail about the 25th. Inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR NAOTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud; shortly expected to arrive, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR MANILA & LONDON.

The British Barque UNIVERSE, Capt. Brock, will sail for London, via Manila, from the Cumsingmoon, in fourteen days, and having fully half her cargo ready at Manila, forms a good opportunity for freight to London——rate moderate —no charge at Manila, of any sort.

Apply to MR. INNES.

1 *Creek Hong, October 1st*. 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao.

Apply to H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ANN, Captain Allen, to sail on the 1st November. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, Octuber 8th, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, Octuber 8th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

The SYLPH, Captain R. Wallace, will sail from Lintin on 1st. November. Apply to

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 10th October 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & Co.

CANTON.

THE HONG-MERCHANTS. We have casually noticed in some of our last Nos. the attempt made by the Hoppo of Canton to extort from the three new Hongs of 1831 a sum of money amounting, we hear, to 30,000 taels, on some absurd plea of their not being able to give sufficient security for the privilege of securing ships. This is an instance, among hundreds constantly occurring, of the tyranny and injustice to which the foreign trade is subject, for, in case of submission of this iniquitous demand, the foreign trade must, as a matter of course, have paid for it, in some shape or other. The demand was not directly made, for a sum of money; but the Hong merchants were given to understand that, on payment of this, the Hoppo's opposition would be withdrawn. The Hong-merchants refused to pay, though the Hoppo had so well timed his attack as to throw into confusion the order of

securing the Company's ships; and on this he, no doubt, calculated as an engine to *squeeze* the Hongs. A firm resistance was, we are glad to say, made; and the Governor, being applied to, decided against the Hoppo. We understand that the Select Committee determined, in case of the persistence of the Hoppo in his interruption to their trade, to put a stop to the landing and shipping of their cargoes. It is strange how successful a little resistance is found in this country; and no less strange how reluctant foreigners are to try it. We trust however to see it, ere long, tried on a large scale, and have no doubt of the result.

LOCUSTS. The provinces of *Hoo-kwang* were, some time since, attacked by these destroyers; and, as they were found to be moving south, it was feared that the provinces of *Quang-si* and *Quang-tong* might also be visited—this has lately come to pass. As soon as their march brought them near the borders of the province, the viceroy issued a proclamation against them, in very strong terms, warning the people of their destructive habits, and the necessity that existed for at once destroying them. His Excellency observes that—having made diligent enquiry into their habits—he finds that they stop to feed three times a day; after which, being tired and sleepy, they may be easily destroyed—if this be not done, each one will, the next day, be ten thousand &c. &c. We know not whether his Excellency's description of the habits of this insatiable scourge be correct. Some of the Saints of the Roman Calendar took on themselves, in former years, to excommunicate these insects; and, we doubt not, but the *Foo-yuen's* proclamation will have equal effect. Specimens of the insect are to be seen in the shops in Canton; they are of unusually large size, of both the brown and green kinds. They made their appearance last year in great multitudes in most of the northern provinces of China.

THE INUNDATIONS—STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The floods which we described in our last as having caused so much damage in the immediate neighborhood of Canton city, were, we find, not confined to this province; the adjoining ones of *Quang-si* and *Keang-si* having suffered in an equal degree. The maritime city of *Chieu-chow* situated on the north eastern verge of this province, at the foot of a range of hills, was all but swept away by the sudden burst of water through a ravine: at least 18,000 houses were, it is stated in the official papers, destroyed, and many people drowned; more damage was, it is believed, suffered there than even in Canton city.

As soon as the waters had, in some degree, receded, proclamations were directed, to all parts of the province, in the names of the governor and *Foo yuen*, ordering diligent and strict inquiry to be made into the state of the country generally, and calling on all local officers to make returns from their several districts of the damage done to the villages, the plantations of rice, and the embankments, which, in very many places, are totally carried away. The rich were, in strong terms, called upon to come forward and subscribe for their suffering fellow creatures, and promises of representation to the Emperor for the bestowal of honorary distinctions or advance of official rank to any subscribing according to their means, were made; while the lower classes were informed, in as plain language, that any attempt to take by force what it was the duty and intention of the government to collect for them, should meet with certain and immediate punishment. It is generally asserted that rich people were made aware that literary distinctions were also to be purchased at reduced rates; and that, in short, every means practicable was resorted to, to make the subscription as general and large as possible. The various trades were called upon for specified sums according to the supposed wealth of each; the Hong-merchants, as a body, supplying about 80,000 dollars: of this How-qua the senior gave 30,000; Mowqua and King-qua about 5,000 taels each; Hing-tai, Sao-qua and Ming-qua 8,000 each, and the Junior and minor Hongs 1,000. The Silk and Cotton merchants as well as the Salt merchants were rated at about 40,000; and, altogether, a sum of near 1,600,000 dollars is, it is supposed, collected—part of this large sum is put aside for the repairs of embankments in different parts of the province; and part to afford food for the multitude who have been deprived of every thing which they possessed. The dread of the possibility of a rising in the province, which is generally the consequence of a want of food in this (as in all other eastern countries) has made the officers of government singularly well disposed, as all are afraid of the consequences of any misappropriation of the funds. We have not heard of any answer from the Emperor to the request of the local authorities to open the granaries for public use; though, as the province generally was, at the coming in of the early crop, rather close run for grain, and the payment of the land tax (in kind) was remitted till the large crop should be gathered in, they cannot contain sufficient to satisfy the wants of the populace for more than a very moderate time. The accounts from the province of *Quang-si*, which is, in most years, the great granary of even this province, show that the rains were as heavy there as here; and from the peculiar nature of the cultivation (most being hill country) they seem to have proved yet more destructive. The floods were also severely felt in the province of *Keang-si*, in which we have heard of misery surpassing what we wish to credit. Children were sold or exposed to perish; and, in some cases, we are told, even eaten. These stories, with many others of signs and wonders, as the occasional opening of the earth, in places whence issued monsters and dragons (perhaps earthquakes—of which one is generally understood to have occurred in the N. Eastern part of this province) are to be received with large allowances; but they tend to show the temper of the people; and the effect produced on their minds by this, to them, momentous, subject. Many curious inferences are drawn from these events, and among others is that of the approach of some political convulsion. This is one of those strange feelings which often go near to realize themselves. It is strange that, from the year in which the present Emperor ascended the throne, the empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes, famines, inundations, droughts, rebellions &c. &c. which our columns have, for the last four or five years, been the means of making known to foreigners; and the Chinese, as we have often before remarked, insist on making the supreme head answerable for all unfortunate events, as they give him, in return, credit for all felicitous ones. He seems himself impressed with this belief, as he is often described in the Peking Gazettes, as appealing to the supreme being, like David of old, for mercy on his people, and not punishment for his transgressions. The Chinese, in general, say that he is a good man, but condemn the government as bad, more especially in the mode in which the laws are acted on, or rather not acted on, by the officers of government, or Mandarins as they are called by foreigners. This there can be no doubt, is a charge perfectly merited; and it seems to be too general and deeply rooted an evil to be cured by an Emperor of China; the work is one which requires great vigor; and this the present dynasty have not displayed; at least since the throne has become one not essentially dependant on military prowess. To this state of things the Chinese are keenly alive, and hence doubtless the great care evinced by the Canton government as to the supply of food to the people since the late inundation. It is said that the *Foo-yuen*, on receiving a refusal to his demand on one of the richest of the Canton people for a large sum (50,000 taels) told him that it would be wise in him to think whether the sacrifice of this might not have the effect of preserving the remainder; plainly hinting at the consequences which, in case of want, might accrue. We hear that a man whose house, a few miles distant from this city, was, a week since, robbed of 4000 piculs of rice, on application to the magistrates for redress was met by the demand as to how he could presume to keep such a quantity hoarded up; and the information that he might think himself fortunate to escape with the loss—the Chinese, one and all, rich and poor, agreeing with the opinion, scarcely yet extinct even in England, against forestalling, or hoarding up of grain; the laws against it are most severe, though it is done, and on a large scale.

In this state of things the flowery nation is at length compelled to humble itself to the admission that there may be times when barbarian aid may not be unwelcome to China,

and that the present is one of those occasions. Most of the foreign merchants in Canton have had applications made to them to send their ships for foreign rice; to the arrival of which much importance is now attached. Much of the ground swept by the late inundations has been planted with sweet potatoes, yams, and other vegetables; and wheat is also sown, though the use of it is almost unknown to the natives of the province, from its, as they say, being "too hot" for them. It is to be hoped that, by all these precautions, the horrors of a famine may be warded off from this province at least.

Consequent on the misery and distress produced by the inundations, disease has made it's appearance; and to this, in the various shapes of dysentery, agues, fevers &c. many thousands have, it is understood, fallen victims.

FORMOSA. We see it stated in one of the recent London papers that Mr. *Marjoribanks* (late Chief of the Company's Factory in Canton) had given notice of a motion "to call the attention of the House to the present state of the island of *Formosa*, which has declared its independence of the Chinese; and to the great exclusion of interest which may arise between the British and Chinese empires from that event."

We hope that this call may have been heard somewhat better than has hitherto been the fate of most motions connected with British interests in this part of the world. The time is not far distant when some such occupation as that often suggested of *Formosa* will become *necessary*; and the sooner the subject is thought of the better.

The rebellion on this island is now said to be over—for the present at least. Concessions and bribery are, of course, understood to be the means resorted to for the pacification: from the arms of the Chinese soldiery little could be expected; they were, it is asserted, beaten in almost every battle. The Chinese, it is generally believed, still retain this island or, at least, do not relinquish what has always been a most troublesome and rebellious colony, from the fear which they entertain of its again falling into the hands of some European power.

AFFRAY AT THE CUM-SING-MOON.

The public mind has, of late, been a good deal excited by various reports, respecting an affray between the ships in the *Cum-sing-moon* and the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of *Kee-ow*, the particulars of which we shall endeavour briefly to convey to our readers, divested of the absurd exaggerations of men killed, ships blockaded &c. which are usually circulated on such occasions.

The hulk *Samarang* having been hauled on shore for repairs, was carried too far up the beach by the late gales and high tides, to be worth the expense of floating off again, and she was therefore in course of being broken up. The inhabitants of *Kee-ow*, an unruly piratical set, notoriously dreaded by all the neighbouring Chinese, could not let slip so fair an opportunity for plunder, and had committed many thefts, carrying off at different times property to a considerable amount, in broad day light, including even clothes from the shipping, sent on shore to be washed, while the washermen were present. About the 12th Inst, one of these plunderers was taken, with stolen property on his person, and carried on board the *Hercules*, where he was confined with the view of having him punished by the Chinese authorities.

The man had been on board a few hours only, when a gang of vagabonds from the village came down, and seeing one of the *Samarang's* Crew, a tindal, on watch at a little distance from the working party, seized and carried him off. On this being made known to the commanding officer of the *Hercules* (who had charge of the *Samarang*) he proceeded immediately to the village with about forty men, and on approaching it, the tindal was released after being severely beaten.

They had not proceeded far on their return, when the villagers, having assembled in great force, armed with weapons of every description, attacked the party, who retreated in good order, occasionally facing round, and giving battle to the numerous miscreants who were pressing on their rear and assailing them with bludgeons, bamboos, pikes, &c. and missiles of various kinds.

The party though few in number, compared with their assailants, repeatedly drove them back, and gained their boat, though several of them were severely wounded, and unfortunately, in passing a narrow bridge over a ditch, one of the men, a seacunny, being in the rear, was seized by the mob, and carried back to the village. It being then near dark, his companions were obliged to proceed on board without him.

The following day a message was sent to the village demanding the seacunny; but the villagers first denied having him, and afterwards refused to give him up.

On the 14th or 15th, a party of volunteers from the shipping in the *Cum-sing-moon* (belonging, we believe, to no less than five different nations) in boats bearing their respective flags, and with the captains on board, proceeded towards the village to demand the missing man; but long before they reached the shore, their flag of truce, which preceded the other boats in a gig, was fired upon with round and grape shot; which, falling on all sides of the gig, a few shot were fired from the boats astern, to distract the attention of the marksmen on shore, and protect their own flag-bearers.

The captain in command seeing that they could not land and rescue the man without bloodshed, desisted, and returned to the ships. A negotiation for the delivery of the seacunny was commenced next day, and is still pending; the affair having now been referred to the Viceroy of Canton who has sent two officers of rank down to *Kee-ow* to investigate the circumstance. A civil Mandarin who went previously from *Heang-shan* to *Kee-ow* to enquire into the business, was in liquor at the first interview held with the Europeans, and conducted himself with great insolence, asserting that they had been the aggressors, had killed and wounded the villagers &c.

The military Mandarin, on observing his friend's conduct, checked him, and admitted that no Chinese was killed.

Such are the particulars we have received from a friend, an eyewitness of the transaction.

There is, unhappily, reason to fear that the missing seacunny has been murdered by the lawless banditti. No serious casualty appears to have occurred on their side.

MACAO. We are very glad to learn that the settlement of Macao, which has so long suffered from mismanagement and favoritism as to be close verging on ruin, is now receiving what the Chinese would call, "a renovation" by the exertions and sound practical sense of the new Governor Don D. M. D' ANDRADE. So many evils had crept into the system, and so great was the extent of the peculation carried on that—notwithstanding the eligibility of the port, when contrasted with the high charges of Whampoa—few shippers or consignees chose to run the risk of passing their goods through the custom house of Macao, preferring even the higher charges and greater delay necessary at Whampoa. We say that we are glad of the change, which is now being effected, both on account of the place, which was nearly sacrificed by the old system; and on that of the foreign trade in general, which will also be much benefited by it. The greater part of the Straits' produce, and much of other goods annually brought on to China, would find its way through Macao, were it not for the notorious system of peculation carried on, by which cargoes are seriously diminished in quantity. We can appeal to the whole of the foreign commercial community for the truth of what we assert; and we would, in all humility, venture to suggest to the governor, whose vigor strongly contrasts with the supineness formerly exhibited, the imperative necessity of *a real and radical change*, so as to produce confidence in foreign merchants, and thereby bring back to Macao much of the commerce which, by its situation and through the folly of the Chinese government in exacting heavy dues from small ships, it possesses. Should this be done, as we sincerely hope it may, the resources of the place will gradually and rapidly increase, and the benefits of commerce be generally diffused among the community, instead of being, as heretofore, confined to a few.

We hear that His Excellency has ordered all members of foreign missions, resident in Macao, to leave the settlement. The reason, which we hear assigned for this, is an apprehension of the interference of the Chinese government,

on account of the number of foreign missionaries annually sent in disguise into the heart of China, from Macao, few of whom, we believe, ever return.

The following has been handed us by a friend for publication, should we agree with the sentiments expressed. We have not ourselves enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the series of Operas; or, in fact, any of them; but, of the musical taste and judgment of our correspondent, we have a high opinion; and we feel assured that his encomiums are borne out by the feeling of the public, as well in relation to the professional skill of our musical visitors, as to their general good conduct while residing here. The experiment, when commenced on, of getting upon Italian Opera in Macao we considered hazardous, and doubted of its success—it, however, succeeded; and was warmly followed up by renewed subscriptions, although wanting in all the extrinsic aids usually so abundantly added. We hope that in the "metropolis of the East", where all these can be readily supplied, encouragement will not be wanting; and that, on the shores of India, our voyagers may be received with the same kind feelings which they take with them, from their audiences and friends in China.

ITALIAN OPERA AT MACAO.

We hear that the adventurous *corps* of Operatic circumnavigators who have enlivened the summer at Macao by the hitherto unheard of pleasure of regular Italian Operas acted weekly, are shortly about to take their departure for Calcutta. It would be ungracious to let them quit the Celestial Empire without a parting word expressive of the general feeling of approbation which their performances have excited, not however unqualified with some criticisms, yet considering the difficulties which they have had to encounter in getting up any thing like an opera, with the imperfect materials at their disposal, the feeling of approbation excited by the result of their exertions greatly predominates.

The *corps* consists of two ladies—Signoras *Schieroni*, and *Caravaglia*, both contraltos, the latter of whom invariably enacts gentleman's parts; and three male performers, Signori *Pizzoni*, *Bettali*, and *Mayorga*. The *maestro* and leader of the orchestra, Monsieur *Planel*, and a Spanish American who leads the choruses, and is a useful actor of all work, constitute the *Corps d' Opera ambulant* who are now going to try their fortune in the great metropolis of the East.

During the six months they have remained at Macao, no less then eleven separate Operas have been produced; offering a variety in number greater than almost any Theatre on the continent; and, in point of selection, comprising some of the choicest works of the best composers. We submit the list in the order in which they were acted.

Agnese,	*Portantini*,
L' Italiana in Algieri,	*I Bachanali di Roma*,
Il Tancredi,	*Inganno Felice*,
Il Barbiere di Seviglia,	*La Gazza Ladra*,
Eduardo e Christina,	*Otello*,
Elisa e Claudio.	

When it is borne in mind that these Operas have been acted without any aid from chorusses, which have been uniformly execrable, and with but an indifferent orchestra, (which however has much improved of late under the tuition of Monsieur *Planel*,) and without either a tenor or soprano in the company, great allowances must be made, and we are only surprised at the representations having been so good as they were.

The *forte* of our corps evidently lies in *comic* Operas: we must however except *Agnese*, in which the powerful acting of Signor *Pizzoni*, in the difficult and affecting part of the insane father, was highly impressive. This Opera on the whole was very successful.

The *Italiana* is an Opera in which the comic powers of Signora *Schieroni*, and Signor *Bettali*, shine preeminently; it is also well adapted for the voice of *Schieroni*, a powerful contralto, remarkable for correctness and facility in execution. The style in which the beautiful and spirited duo of "*Ai capricci della sorte*," was given by her and *Bettali*, would have met with applause from a more critical audience. *Tancredi*, is beyond their power:—Signora *Caravaglia*, whose voice, though it possesses some notes of great sweetness, yet, from ill health wants force, is not equal to the difficult part of the hero of the piece, which requires a singer of first rate ability to do justice to it.

The *Barbiere*, however, was one of the luckiest hits of the season, and the part of the Conde Almaviva was played with much spirit by *Caravaglia*, Figaro by *Pizzoni*, Don Bartolo *Bettali*, and Don Basilio *Mayorga*, *Schieroni* also acted and sung the part of Rosina in a very piquant style. This Opera met with unbounded applause the three times it was represented.

M. *Planel* has led the orchestra on the piano-forte; or rather, we should say, supplied its defects; but his proper instrument is the violin, on which he has performed occasionally in a style which has been unknown, of late years, in our musical soirées of Macao. He will be no unworthy successor in Calcutta to his relation *Masoni*.

THE CHINA SEA. The weather has, through the whole of the season, proved singularly variable and irregular throughout the China Sea. To the northward of *Pulo Sapata* very little of a steady Southerly monsoon has been experienced, and light Easterly airs, with frequent and long continued calms, and occasional heavy squalls, have been what we hear of from most commanders arriving here. Most of the ships have made singularly long passages from Singapore and Java. On the 23rd and 24th ulto. a very heavy gale was felt in a lower Latitude than customary; the *Hormasjee Bomanjee* weathering it in about N. Lat. 8°, and many of the other vessels, recently arrived, much further up the sea. The *Sylph*, one of the Bengal Opium clippers, was obliged, for the first time, to lie to for several hours. We hear of no damage; but two vessels are over due, the French ship *Dordogne* from Java, and the *Fifeshire* from Singapore, which latter left on the 10th. ult. and was seen on the 24th in Lat. 8°. She, it is generally supposed, must have met with some damage and bore up for Singapore, which however the variable winds would, for some time, prevent her from reaching.

THE FOO-YUEN. This high officer has, at last, obtained permission from the Emperor to retire from public service, and finish his days in private in his native province. Previous to this, his often repeated petition, being granted, the Emperor had refused all his applications, but the last one was backed by the assertion of the present governor (glad perhaps to be rid of him) that the state of his health required his retirement from office. He is, we understand, to be succeeded by the *Foo-yuen* of *Quang-si*, who is spoken of as an able and upright public officer. *Choo-ta-jin* has filled the office of *Foo-yuen* of Canton for nearly four years. He, at his first coming here, acquired some notoriety among foreigners by his famous attack on the Company's Factory in May 1831, which had well nigh produced consequences at which he would have trembled, had it been possible for him to contemplate them. Beyond this, which may be easily, and no doubt properly, attributed to his ignorance of foreigners, and the supposition that they were to be driven to any thing like the beasts, to whom he had doubtless often heard them compared—and a slight outbreak of folly on the occasion of his meeting some gentlemen on their return from assisting to extinguish a fire which occurred at *Sha-meen*, in February of last year—the foreign residents in China have generally heard but little of him.

Among his own countrymen the case is far different; and it is not unpleasing to find that, among so many officers of government as this province is burthened with, most of whom are engaged in the one important task of providing for themselves, there should exist at least one who is above the reach of reproach and whose name is never mentioned by any of the people, over whom he has so long ruled, save in terms of the most perfect affection and esteem. He has indeed been "the people's soother" the poor man's friend; and the contrast of his pure conduct while in office, with that of most of those with whom he has been associated, must render doubly severe the grief universally, and, we are convinced, sincerely expressed at his departure; more particularly as it occurs on the eve of a time when it appears at least probable that all the virtue and care of the government will be requisite to preserve order in the province. This has been perserved through the severe trials which the inhabitants of many districts have undergone, in consequence of the inundations and the high price of grain, it is generally said mainly by the

personal exertions of the *Foo-yuen*; and from the confidence reposed by the people in his integrity and judgment. This is high praise to bestow on any man—it is far higher when bestowed on a man, situated as *Choo* has been, in the midst of men of high rank, struggling for gain and seizing it at any risk—for had he so pleased, his coffers might have been filled, without exertion on his part, by, in fact, merely not keeping too strict a watch on the conduct of others—this praise he has,—there can be no doubt, fully merited, and, as far as can be judged, from motives personally pure. He has no family for whom to toil; his only surviving son being imbecile, and all his grandsons dead; and he now retires to his native province *Che-keang* to finish his career in private life.

The people of Canton, to mark their esteem for him, have, within the last few days, waited on him in deputations to request of him to remain: this, of course, is offered and accepted only as a compliment, but it is one but seldom offered to any public officer, most of whom, in a short time, manage, by their rapacity and exactions, to make themselves thoroughly hated; and the people glad of the chance of a change for the better. *Choo* seems to have wished for popularity; for he was accessible to the meanest, and all were sure of a patient hearing, and redress if wronged. He seems to have been on bad terms with most of his colleagues, more particularly our late unfortunate governor *Le*, whose great fault was the desire of money. It is generally believed that *Choo's* reason for his retirement is less ill health than disgust at the conduct of the Canton authorities, which he has been compelled to witness, but which it has not been in his power to reform.

ABUSE OF THE PRESS.

INCENDIARISM. *We are grieved to find that the* "Calcutta Courier," *which we have always looked upon as a moderate and well-managed paper, should have allowed its pages to be prostituted for the purposes of anonymous slander. This is the more to be regretted as, in case of attacks on individuals in another country, the poison has time to circulate and work its end before the aggrieved party can be acquainted with even the charge against him. It should also be recollected that many of those who are satisfied with the correctness of the charge may never see the defence; and thus, perhaps, an innocent man fall a victim to, or be most severely injured by the facility offered by the pages of a newspaper, whose Editor has not had sufficient sense to see the risk which he caused another to run, or perhaps sufficient honesty to refrain from publishing a* piquant *article, whose only recommendation is the bitterness of its personal attack on a rival or an enemy of the slanderer.*

In the No. of the "Calcutta Courier" *for July 19th, is a paragraph from the pen of the Editor calling attention to a "short letter" addressed to him from Canton. This "short letter", embodying about as much venom and falsehood as it is well possible that any "short letter" should contain—pointing out by name a merchant residing here—and stating that the matter will not be heard of from the Canton press—the Bengal Editor gives to the world, in his columns, to circulate through India, and to find its way to England—to injure the object of attack in feelings and fortune—without one line of explanation—without one doubt as to the purity of the motives of the anonymous author. The article is headed* "INCENDIARISM," *and professes to give a statement of an affair which occurred in Canton; and of which, be it observed, the Editor has, by his own admission, seen the details, as given in a letter from the gentleman concerned. The affectation of sympathy for British subjects in China, which the wretched slanderer takes credit for, ought not to have blinded the Editor—the motive of the letter is apparent—it is a malignant, a diabolical attempt to revenge some private feud or outstanding grudge; and we feel almost as much disgusted at the culpable facility of our contemporary of the* "Calcutta Courier," *as at the villainy of some one who must be living in the same place—perhaps in the same society as ourselves. After what we have said, we need not add that the whole of the version of the correspondent of the* "Calcutta Courier" *is false; it is, in fact, but one tissue of intentional falsehood; and to this we pledge ourselves. Where we would ask is the real* "INCENDIARISM"?—*Contrast the situation and feelings of the high spirited gentleman, smarting under insults and assaults for which he could obtain no redress, with those of his libeller, making use of a venal or at best a very facile press to inflict an irreparable wrong by slander which he knew no paper on the spot would publish. We hope that, as in fairness he is bound to do, the Bengal Editor will give up his hopeful correspondent, in which case we may yet see*

"The slandering villain struggling into day"

to be met by the scorn and hatred with which, if the Canton society respect itself it cannot fail, to regard him.

We have taken up this subject, in great part because we observe that in most of the Nos. of the "Singapore Chronicle," *as well as in some of the Bengal papers, there appear letters and communications from anonymous wiseacres directed against individuals in Canton. We will ask the Editors of these papers whether it is quite fair that these should be published; or whether they cannot fill their columns in some more honorable way than by making them the* eloaca maxima *of China, for all the bile and falsehood of our community to vent themselves through? The use of the press is to convey information, and aid the cause of civilization and right reason; and not to offer channels for the slander of the* Veritas's, Verax's, *and* Cantonensis *(and others, who will, we doubt not, turn out to be one and the same). It is, we scruple not to say, disgraceful to any respectable paper, its proprietors and conductors, that such miserable stuff as that which we often see published in the Singapore and Bengal papers, should obtain admission. Our remarks have been on this subject strong; but, such is our opinion of the depravity of the author of the anonymous communications referred to, that if, as we hope, a short time will put us in possession of his name, we shall not hesitate to publish it in addition to these our remarks.*

LOSS OF THE "GRAND DUQUESNE."

The following extract of a letter detailing the destruction of the French ship "Grand Duquesne", on a vogage from China and Manila to France, we have kindly been permtted by some friends to publish.

"I have to communicate the entire destruction by fire of the *Grand Duquesne*, which took place on the 1st June last, at the entrance of the Straits of Macassar, in Lat. 0°, 44 N. and Long. 119°, 38 E,—the distressing eventwas occasioned by the unpardonable negligence of one of the officers in entering the spirit room with a lighted candle, and without a lanteru, to draw off a cask of arrack;—finding no other place to fix it, as the room was much crowded with stores, he hit upon an empty flour barrel which he set upright upon the cask and stuck the candle upon the rim of it;—as might have been foreseen, the motion of pumping caused the barrel to swerve from its perpendicular, and the light canted over into the bowl of the pump, from whence the flame ran rapidly into the cask and communicated to a couple of demijohns also that had been drawn off; the whole of which immediately exploded, and set the blazing liquid running all over the lower deck:—these particulars only came to our knowledge after we had abandoned the vessel for, from the moment the alarm was given, and for two hours after, our whole attention and exertions were taken up with our endeavours to stop the progress of the fire—all, however, was to no purpose, the flames having spread with such awful rapidity that, at the time we were driven to the boats, the whole of the vessel from the centre aft, as well as the mizen and main mast with full sail set, were one entire blaze; and, very shortly afterwards, they burst from the remaining parts of the ship;—to add to our misfortune, the fire broke out precisely in the neighborhood of our baggage and provisions, so that of the former we saved nothing, and very little of the latter, including only three gallons of water among two and twenty persons! I was fortunate enough, however, on the first alarm to secure my letters as well as some portion of my papers, but the most valuable of the notes and musters of goods which I had collected in order to render my visit to Europe profitable, perished in common with all the rest of my effects, for, so little did I imagine that the fire would not be got under, that when the terrible certainty burst upon us, our cabins on deck were no longer accessible—happily, we had some consolation amid our mishaps— the accident having occurred in broad day light (say ½ past 11 o'clock) with a perfectly smooth sea and fine weather;—we had also land in sight, at no great distance—when, therefore, we took to the boats, we made for the latter, the northermost of the group of seven Islands lying off Cape Donda, on the Coast of Celebes, and after a four hours pull reached it at 6 PM.—there we fortunately met with no inhabitants (for we were almost utterly unprepared for resistance), but so very scanty a supply of water that it cost us a day and a half to collect five buckets full, and to put our boats (two) in order

for the voyage to Macassar, whither we purposed steering, through having saved neither compass, chart or directory or any kind, we were very uncertain of its exact position—luckily, however we were not long doomed to regret the absence of these, for, on the fifth day of our painful navigation (during which we suffered much from excessive heat and thirst), we were providentially picked up near Cape Somoel by the Java Govt Cruizer "*Circe*", on board of which we were most hospitably received, and carried to Manado, where we arrived on the 15th June, and remained till the 3rd ulto when, the Dutch authorities having chartered a small schooner of 40 tons, we came on here; and, on the 1st June, anchored at Sourabaya."

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,

Manila, Sept. 7th 1833.

"I will thank you to insert the following fact in your newspaper, as it may be the means of saving the lives of some unfortunate people by following the example. In Lat 14° 58, and Long 113° East, I descried a small *prau*; I took my spy glass but could discover no person on board. I stood towards her; and, when near her, I fired a musket across her bows; still no person made their appearance: I hauled up to her (at that time she had only a small sail set to the foremast) and my lower studdingsail boom struck her. At that time, a poor half starved Malay rose up in a complete state of exhaustion, and made signs of hunger and thirst. I immediately hove to, and sent my boat and towed his *prau* alongside The poor fellow could scarcely stand, his bones were cutting through his skin. I took him on board, and treated him with kindness. He stated that he had been driven from the land in a gale of wind; that he had been at sea a month; and, when he was driven off, there were five of them on board, four of which had died of hunger, and the last had died three days prior to my taking him on board.—he stated that he had neither eat nor drunk for *nine days!*—had I not fallen in with him he certainly could not have lived another day:—he is now quite well—The publishing this statement may call the attention of other Captains of vessels when seeing small *praus* far from the land; and, if it should be the means of saving any of our fellow creatures, it will not be published in vain".

I am, Sir, Yours &c,

(Signed) Aaron Smith

Commander of British Barque "Frances Charlotte"

Cochin China.—This being the year for the triennial tribute-bearer to visit Peking, the Emperor has directed some pieces of silk, additional to the ordinary quantity, to be sent by him as a special present from the Emperor to the King of Cochinchina, on account of the attention paid by the latter to the officers and men of one of his majesty's junks, belonging to the Canton squadron, which was some months ago driven on the Cochinchinese coast. The two vessels of that nation now here are also to be suffered to trade *free of duty*.

Peking. The Emperor is highly incensed against four of his principal ministers, for having broken in upon his retirement and mourning on occasion of the death of his late empress, in order to request improper and unprecedented amendments in the mourning ceremonies which the board of Rites had previously directed. A long series of documents is concluded by the following sentence against them:—"Let *Meën-hae*, the *Tun-tsin-wang*, be deprived of the freedom of the inner court of the palace, and of the rank of General, and of ten years salary as *Wang* (king or prince); the said deprivation of salary being extended through 20 years, that he may receive one half of his salary annually, to live upon.—Let *He-gan* be deprived of the offices of Minister of the Imperial presence, and of President of the Tribunal of War; and let him also deliver the keys and seals of Comptroller of the Imperial household to *Keying*. *Wan-king* has attained office through the College of *Han-lin*. Now two expressions in the books of *Yu* set the point of ceremony in a perfectly clear light: if he was ignorant of these, then his learning must be very slight; if he knew them, and did not set the ministers right, and so stop the representation at the commencement, he has indeed acted very improperly. Let him be deprived of the rank of Lieut-General, and be made to wear the insignia only of the third rank. Let *Yu-ching* be deprived of the situation of Commander of the guards, and let him retire from the palace gate of "heavenly purity."—The Emperor, moreover, in the course of the edict which accompanies this sentence, calls them "unlearned, ignorant, stupid and confused babblers."—And for what, it is asked, is all this ire manifested?—Shall we be believed when we say, it is because these Ministers wished to extend the period of mourning by not shaving, to 100 days, instead of one month; to do which would be a mark of disrespect on the emperor's part towards the precedents of his father *Kea-king*, and his grand father *Keën-lung!*—Such is the Court of China!

Imperial records. The manner in which the Chinese historical records are kept is pretty well known. Ministers, who hold the office of historiographers and daily attendants on majesty, write their accounts of affairs, and remarks on the conduct of the Emperor and those employed by him; and place these accounts in a closely-sealed box. For the preservation of these records, they are some times aired and dusted, as appears by a late Imperial edict, appointing four high officers "to dust, and expose to the sun, the true records."

LAWS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE,

IN RELATION TO FOREIGNERS.

We hope to see the following paper succeeded by others from the same vigorous hand which has now grasped a subject of so much importance to the world in general as the throwing open the resources of this great nation to foreigners. It cannot be too strongly borne in mind that all the struggles of foreigners are with the local officers of this province in direct disobedience to the established laws of the empire. We know of no one so well qualified to render these laws known as the author of the paper which we subjoin. We shall be most glad to make our pages the means of communicating to the public information so important and interesting.

(From a correspondent)

It is rather astonishing, that so many clever sinalogues, who have spent the greater part of their lives in China, and had full access to the government archives and the Emperor himself, did so very little to promote a free intercourse between their own nations and the *exclusive* Chinese. The Chinese, though very much attached to their preconceived opinions, are nevertheless not entirely blind to reason, especially when they are dealt with in their own way. A plain treatise, which might take the liberal sentiments of the ancient sages in regard to foreign intercourse for a text, and expose the backwardness of the present generation in following up their good rules, would do a great deal towards eradicating antinationality from the minds of the Chinese. Bring them to the alternative of either acknowledging themselves to be in the wrong, or of giving the lie to their sages and the argument is very soon concluded. Recourse might also be had to a detail of the ancient usage of former dynasties; and we might even begin with the *Han* dynasty as far back as the commencement of our era, and we would be able to convince the Chinese, that the ancients, whom they wish to imitate in every thing, were very liberal in their intercourse with foreign nations. We are able to quote from the annals of the *Tang* and *Sung* dynasties (the former was on the throne in the 7th, 8th, and 9th, centuries, the latter preceded the Mogul, or *Yuen* dynasty) which might make the present narrow-minded generations blush. The Mogul Emperors were decidedly in favor of foreign intercourse, and who has not heard of the liberal principles, which actuated the great *Kublai?* Even the example of the celebrated *Kang-he* might be quoted as worthy of the imitation of his successors. No true Chinaman could be offended by being obliged to acknowledge the principles of his ancestors as the true ones, nor could the most inquisitorial policy oppose the spread of ancient opinions upon this subject. If we therefore recommend the execution of such a laborious task to one of our Anglo-Chinese sinalogues, it is under the conviction, that it will prove highly beneficial to all the parties, Chinese as well as foreigners. We can assure all those, who feel inclined to enter upon the work,

that there is abundant matter in the Chinese books, and even in the statistics of the present reign, though the research will be very laborious.

As our own countrymen at home recommend us, as the best line of policy to be adopted in regard to the Chinese, to obey the laws of the celestial Empire implicitly, we may very reasonably ask, what are these laws, which we have to obey? We cannot think that the principle of a local government—*"oppress and repress the barbarians, whenever it can be done with security"*—upon which they have always acted, is the substance of the imperial law, nor can our friends at home, who are governed by just laws, expect that we ought silently to submit to the practice of this principle. Still the same question may be repeated: What are the laws of the Celestial empire in regard to foreign intercourse? Though we have assiduously searched in native works, to find any explicit laws upon this subject, we have found none; but there are several imperial edicts to this effect, and as the will of the despot is law, we may consider them as binding regulations. It is deeply to be regretted that they were never sent to the foreigners residing at Canton, to make themselves acquainted with them; though the Emperors enjoin, that they ought to be published, in order to put an end to fraud and deception. At the same time, we lament, that the foreigners, whenever they came to a rupture with the local government at Canton, did never, or perhaps very seldom, quote them, and insist upon the due performance of what the Emperor commands. Though even this might have been without effect, to redress our grievances, it would have saved us from the imputation, under which we have fallen at home, of opposing the laws of the Empire. Yet these edicts have long enough paraded in the Chinese statistical works, and it is now high time to furnish good translations. We hope that the *Canton Register* will not be backward in advocating a cause upon a basis, which the Chinese themselves ought to consider as the only firm one. Strange to say, there has never been published in English a regular tariff of duties upon foreign imports and exports, which the Hoppo's books and the statistical work of the Board of revenue detail with the greatest minuteness. Both works are in possession of Europeans, and we hope, ere long, to see a full translation of all that concerns our own interests.

There is an edict of *Kang-he*, which grants the most unbounded liberties and privileges to all foreigners, who trade to the principal Emporiums of the coast. No restriction to one point, no law of oppression emanated from him. It would be well to produce this also, to show the whole world that we are willing to submit to the imperial laws, but not to local exactions.

Let us be guided by the most peaceful sentiments: so long as we found ourselves upon the regulations issued by the Emperor himself, we have justice on our side. The immense treasures of Chinese literature are at our service, and open to our own sinalogues; ought we not to make the best use of them by consolidating our commercial relations, and by extending them to every maritime province? We are persuaded that nothing can be so hurtful as a recurrence to the same measures, which have always been followed up only partially and therefore proved abortive. It is also below the dignity of our nation, to complain without any just and important reason, yet to make the imperial laws the parmanent regulations for carrying on our trade, is perhaps the safest and most effectual way to prevent all future misunderstanding, till matters are settled by the respective governments.

It is well to shew, that we are not "barbarians," but open to conviction; and what can recommend us better to the flowery nation, than a desire to understand their laws and to act accordingly, the more so as we shew thereby, that we are anxious to revert to ancient laws, and are dissatisfied with the innovations. Antiquity and ancient laws are in our favor, and as the glorious times of old are constantly held forth by the Chinese, as alone worthy of imitation, let us follow this example, and at least equal them in theory.

Voyage of the U. S. S. "Peacock" to Siam.

Having left *Vunglam* early in February, the *"Peacock"* proceeded to Siam, where, from the accounts of Crawfurd's mission in 1822, a much worse reception was expected them even in Cochinchina. In this expectation we were agreeably disappointed. Though treated with more bluntness than in Cochinchina, we certainly met with more real civility among the Siamese boors, then among the *refined* courtiers of *Annam*.

On the 18th of February, the *"Peacock"* anchored off the bar of the river *Menam*, the water being too shallow to admit of her passing over it. The land at the north end of the gulf of Siam is very low and almost level with the water; and the ship, having to anchor above ten miles off, could not therefore be seen by those on shore. This rendered it necessary to go on shore, to report the arrival of the mission, at *Pak-nam*, a small and dirty town, well fortified but feebly garrisoned, which is situated on the right bank of the river Menam; about two miles from its mouth.—After some correspondence with the officers at court, two barges were sent down to *Pak-nam*, to convey to the capital the Envoy, accompanied by Captain Geisinger and nine other gentlemen. On leaving the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired, which was returned by His Siamese majesty's barges in very laughable style.

Bankok (as foreigners continue to call the capital, though by the natives it is called *Sya Yuthya*) is built chiefly on the banks of the river, all communication from house to house being for the most part carried on by water. It extends about four miles on both sides of the river, and is situated above thirty miles from *Pak-nam*. Its inhabitants are estimated, according to native accounts, at nearly half a million—of these, the majority are Chinese; among the Siamese are numerous priests: the other classes of inhabitants are Malays, Klings, Indo-Portuguese, Peguans, Burmans, Laos, and Cochinchinese. The most remarkable circumstance about the city is the number of *Jungadas*, or floating houses, which occupy a considerable portion, on each side of the river. These houses are built very neatly, of wood, and are fixed on thick bamboo rafts. They are lashed to stakes driven into the bed of the river; and thus their occupiers are able readily to move their habitations, by merely casting off the lashings, and floating along with the tide to any other unoccupied station.

The mission reached *Bankok*, on the 25th of February, and the following day the Envoy and suite paid a formal visit to the *Chao-p'haya P'hra-klang*, or minister of foreign affairs, who at present occupies also the situation of junior chief minister, and commander of the forces both by land and sea. His Excellency was seated, or rather reclined, upon a settee, having about him several cushions covered with crimson velvet, and a profusion of golden vessels for containing siri, betel-nut, tobacco, water, &c.: these vessels, as no one is allowed to have them of gold, unless received from the hands of majesty, form at once very necessary articles of constant use, and distinguishing marks of rank and dignity. While the number of the minister's prostrate attendants and courtiers, among whom were some of his own sons, served to increase this show of dignity, his dress (if dress it could be called) was calculated completely to contradict it. It consisted, as with the other Siamese, of merely a chintz cloth, reaching from the waist to a little below the knees, and fastened in front in its own folds, leaving the breast, back, and legs uncovered.

The Siamese nobles are very haughty and very boorish. Cold selfishness appears to be the most prominent trait in their character, and the principle of all their actions.—Equals among men of rank can seldom meet in Siam. A single shade of inferiority is sufficient to lay one man prostrate before another, for an inferior is never suffered to stand or sit in the presence of his superior. The present *P'hra-klang* is one of the least civil of the Siamese. He received the members of the mission with a slight inclination of the head and a kind of *grunt* to each, without ever rising from his settee. When all had become seated, he asked a great number of trivial questions; some natives of Portuguese descent acting as interpreters. No other formal visit was paid to his Excellency, except once when he gave a dinner to the members of the mission; but frequent informal visits were paid to him, for the purpose of confering on the business of the mission. It was well known that it would be useless to expect such visits to have been returned, as it

s contrary to the Siamese custom for the principal ministers to call on foreign Envoys. The dinner alluded to was given on occasion of the *P'hra-klang's* shaving the head of two or three of his children, a ceremony performed at the age of thirteen or fourteen. On this occasion, the Portuguese Consul, Snr. Carlos Manoel da Silveira, was invited to meetthe mission. This gentleman, from his long stay in Siam, was able to give us much valuable information as to the manners and habits of the Siamese. It is contrary to their religion to feed upon any thing that has life, or to drink wine. The minister therefore was merely a spectator of the meal: we dined, not *with* him, but *before* him. After dinner, Siamese tumblers came on the stage which had been erected in front of the hose, and showed many feats of agility. They were succeeded by a party of actors.

When the official business was nearly concluded, the 18th of March was fixed for an audience of the King. The arrangements of Capt. Burney's mission in 1826, saved the Envoy from all trouble in reference to the ceremonies to be observed. His golden-footed majesty now admits Europeans to visit him with their shoes on, saying that they are used for ornament, as much as turbans, rings, &c. among eastern nations. We had therefore no apprehensions of finding our shoes stolen, and being obliged to walk about barefoot, as did Mr. Crawfurd and his party in 1822. All that was necessary was to acquire the Siamese method of sitting, with the feet turned behind, and in that posture to make three salams with both hands joined.—The Siamese themselves make three prostrations, touching the ground with their foreheads.

The palace consists of a fine line of brick buildings, well white-washed, and having the roofs profusely covered with paint and gilding. The roads about the palace are good; but the display of military at the gates was miserable to a degree. The audience chamber is a large and lofty apartment; the floor is carpeted; and the walls and pillars (which latter are square) are painted to resemble papering; but so little taste have the Siamese, that while handsome painted lamps and fine pictures are left to perish in the obscurity of old temples, this abode of royalty is decked only with some common tin lanterns of Dutch manufacture; and some Chinese daubs from the 'handsome face makers' shops in Hog lane; about one third of the hall, at the upper end, is separated from the rest by a curtain, which is drawn aside when the King ascends his throne, and again drawn across as soon as the audience is over. There are two thrones, made apparently of wood, gilt. The less ceremonial one was used on this occasion, as well as when Capt. Burney had his audience. It is immediately behind the curtain, is square, and open on all sides, so that the King's person can be plainly seen when seated in it. The other resembles a pulpit, closed round, and having only openings like narrow gothic windows for the King to be seen through. This is used on occasions of great ceremony and formality. The King received Mr. Crawfurd seated in it.

The audience was well attended by Siamese, Peguan, Chinese, Portuguese, and Kling officers, in full dress. This was the only occasion on which we saw the Siamese wearing any thing more than the dress already described. The King was clothed in a loose cloak of silver tissue, and the officers with similar cloaks of muslin, not however fastened in front. Among the Portuguese officers who were present, were the three gentlemen appointed to attend on the mission, viz: Snres. Benedito and Pascoal d' Alvergerias, two brothers, natives of Camboja; the former general, and the letter colonel of His Majesty's artillery; and Sns. Joze da Piedade, port-captain, a native of Siam, and honorory captain in the Portuguese Royal navy.

The King is rather good looking, like all his family very dark complexioned, and so stout as to be unable to move without difficulty. He has two brothers more legitimate than himself, their mother the queen being of royal descent. The elder of these is a priest or *Tala-poy*, and the younger an idler. They are called *Chao-fa*, the ptinces of heaven, or heavenly princes, and are very much looked up to and esteemed by the people.

A few days after the audience, a treaty was concluded, in which, it may be presumed, Siamese jealousy would not admit of any greater privileges being granted than were obtained by the English in 1826. On the 4th of April, all the presents having been duly given and received, the mission returned to the ship, and on 6th, we bid farewell to Siam.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New York, in 1828, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

NEW YORK, MARCH 21st, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorised Agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction: viz.—

Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery,—Fancy and Common Chairs,—Piano Fortes, Church and Parlor Organs,—Coaches, Carriages, Omnibusses, and Railroad Cars,—Saddlery and Harness,—Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry,—Gold, Silver. and Bronze Leaf,—Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware,—Printing Types, Printing Presses, —Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink.—Cotton Goods,—Beaver and Patent Silk Hats,—Caps and Umbrellas,—Shell and Brazilian Combs,—Leather, Boots and Shoes,—Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.—Tallow, and Sperm Candles,—Manufactured Tobacco,—Medicinal Drugs, Chymicals, Paints, &c.—Gunpowder,—Shot,—Agricultural implements,—Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.—Refined Sugar,—Iron Chests, Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.—Fire Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds,—Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

All the foregoing objects will be warranted by the respective Manufacturers and Builders, and furnished at the wholesale prices specified in their Circulars, issued from this office to the agents and correspondents of this Establishment, and payable on delivery or shipment at the Port of New York.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, office of the American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	81	88	29:70	Fine weather first and mid, part; latter cloudy with rain, moderate breeze....	SE.
2	80	82	29:65	Constant rain most part moderate breeze.....	"
3	80	76	29:75	Most part rain, mid heavy squalls thunder and lightning chiefly mod, breeze.....	"
4	76	80	29:80	Cloudy with rain, most part light breeze.....	"
5	80	86	29:80	Fine weather throughout; first and middle light, latter moderate breeze.....	"
6	80	88	29:80	" first and mid. latter showery, mod. breeze	SE a SW.
7	81	88	29:80	" throughout, mostly light breeze	SE.
8	83	88	29:75	" " "	"
9	82	88	29:70	" " "	"
10	82	88	29:70	" " variable	SE a SW.
11	82	88	29:70	" " light	SE.
12	81	89	29:75	" first and mid. part light breeze latter cloudy with rain thunder and lightning. moderate breeze.....	"
13	81	87	29:70	Most part fine weather, showers at times, light breeze.....	E a SE.
14	83	88	29:70	Firsts part and mid. fine, light breeze ..... latter cloudy with rain and hard squalls at time with lightning	W. E a SE.
15	80	84	29:80	Cloudy and unsettled throughout, with frequent rain and squalls, mostly light breeze	S a SW.
16	78	80	29:90	Unsettled with frequent rain, moderate breeze	SE a E.
17	79	82	29:90	" " heavy rain at times with squalls, mostly moderate breeze.....	SE.
18	76	82	29:95	First and middle fine, latter cloudy, unsettled, with light rain, moderate breeze	"
19	79	86	29:85	Fine weather throughout, moderate breeze ...	"
20	80	87	29:85	First part fine, middle occasional showers, latter fine, moderate	S a SE.
21	81	88	29:85	Fine weather throughout	"
22	81	89	29:90	" " light breeze.....	E a SE.
23	82	89	29:90	" " " " "	"
24	83	90	29:75	" " sultry	W a NW.
25	84	92	29:60	Fine weather most part, latter lightning with showers of rain, light breeze variable.....	SE a NW.
26	87	94	29:60	" sultry, mostly light airs....	NW.
27	88	95	29:55	" first and mid. parts, latter cloudy and rain thunder and lightning at times moderate breeze, variable.....	W a SE.
28	80	84	29:60	Unsettled with heavy rain, squalls thunder and lightning variable.....	NW a SE.
29	79	86	29:60	First and mid. parts fine, latter squally and unsettled with rain, thunder and lightning.....	SE.
30	75	85	29:70	First part rain, mid. fine, latter cloudy mostly light breeze	"
31	80	86	29:70	Unsettled, heavy rain middle part, latter rain with lightning light, breeze.....	"

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. NOVEMBER 2nd, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	₩	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	6 a 12		
Bees' wax	24 a 25		Pecul
Betel nut	2½		
Birds' nests	12 a 32		
Camphor Barus	10 a 25		Catty
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	320 a 350		
ungarbled	250 a 280		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, 9.2; *new*,	10. 5 a 10. 6		
Bengal	11.6		
Madras	——		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2⅛ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1½ a 1¾		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2½ a 2½		
" " blue &c.	1½ a 1¾		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
" " 20 a 30	46		Pecul
" " 30 a 36			
" "	——		
Cow Bezoar	20 a 25	₩	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 4½		
Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
" " 2nd 12 a 15 "	80		
" " 3rd 18 a 25 "	70		
" " cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1⅓		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	50 a 55		
clarified	70 a 80		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
rod, ½ inch & under	2.75		
scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4¼		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4½ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 725 *new*	630		
Benares " 690 *nominal* "	640		
Bombay	710 a 715		Chest
Damaun			
Turkey *nominal*..	640 a 645	₩	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8¼ a 8½		
Putchuck	13 a 14		
Quicksilver	56 a 57		
Rattans	2½ a 3¾		
Rice	2.60 a 2.90		
Rose Maloes	30 a 32		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
" " very fine	28 a 45		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	₩	100
Seal	2. a 2.50		
Sea Otter	40 a 45		
Land "	4 a 7		each
Beaver	5 a 6		
Fox	cents 70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 50 a 100	₩	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	₩	Pecul
Swedish, in kits	4½	₩	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4¼		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 50	₩	Catty
Tin-plates	8	₩	Box
Tin, Banca	15¾		Pecul
Straits', 1st quality	15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.70	₩	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	20 a 22		
Dutch, 40 " 28 "	28 a 30		Piece
" " broad, 40 by 33 "			
Long-ells,	7½ a 7¾		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	₩	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a 11		
oil of	1.80	₩	Catty
Bamboo canes	14 a 16	₩	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	₩	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8¼ "	14		
buds	15		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	20 a 22		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge	75 a 80		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	20 a 22		
Musk	70 a 110	₩	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
" " 2d. 1st sort	53		
" " " 2nd "	50 a 51		
" " 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
" small	none		
" blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
" large (10½ " 13 ")	85 a 90		
" Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	₩	Catty
Rhubarb	45 a 48		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
" " Tsatlee	340 a 350		
" Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
" " 2	250 a 260		
" " 3	240 a 245		
" " 4	170		
" " 1	——		
" " 5 2	——		
" " 3	——		
Sugar raw .. 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
" Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew.... Sp. Drs.	14		
" " Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
" " " 2d. "	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
" Congo,	20 a 28		
" Campoy	20 a 28		Pecul
" Souchong,	20 a 40		
" Peko	45 a 65		
" Ankoi Souchong	21 a 23		
" Hyson			
" " skin			
" " young			
" Gunpowder			
" Twankay			
" Orange Peko	23 a 25		
" Caper	22 a 25		
Tortoise shell	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs. 5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	₩	Box
Whanghees	18 a 20	₩	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₱ Tael
Syce Silver at Lintin.....	1 a 1½	₱ cent. prem.	
Spanish dollars entire	1 a 3	,, ,,	
Republican	at par		

EXCHANGES.

London ₱ Sp. Dr. 6 months	.....	4 | 6. a 4 | 7	
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₱ 100 Sp. Drs.		30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209,,		,, ,,	
Bombay ,, 218		,, ,,	

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The Company having unexpectedly sold some of their recent Investments of the Bombay staple at a reduction of five mace ppl. from their former sales—combined with the circumstance of several other sales occurring by private merchants at falling prices, has had a very sensible effect on the market;—the dealers have been alarmed, and prices have declined, though our present quotations are nominal.

The Committee have not yet disposed of their Bengal consignments—but some private parcels have been sold at Ts. 11. 7 ppl.

OPIUM. During the past fortnight there has been almost a complete stagnation as far as regards sales—the deliveries however of MALWA have been considerable—as will be seen by our monthly statement.

The markets in the interior are reported to be very unfavorable for the sale of the drug—and money amongst the Chinese here is very scarce.

The Company's investments of COTTON YARN have been sold at Sp. Drs. 51 ppl.—composed of an assortment from Nos. 24 a 50. The Committee have not yet settled for their Woollens.

SUGAR & SILK remain steady at our quotations.

RICE keeps in demand—but has declined in price a little within these few days, owing to large importations by Chinese boats.

The stock of IRON, LEAD, & STEEL is very considerable.

CHINTZES have not recovered from the excess of last season's importations—and most kinds of HANDKERCHIEFS are very unsaleable.

A recent sale of BETEL NUT has been made at Sp. Drs 2½ ppl. 2 months credit.

There has been a considerable importation lately of Banca TIN, which has had the effect of reducing the price to our quotations.

EXTRACT FROM BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT OF 31ST AUGUST.

OPIUM—As it is not generally understood that Passes for the free transit of Malwa Opium would be granted if applied for after the 1st June, the day on which the season closes, until it is announced to be reopened by Government Proclamation; the two exceptions to the contrary that have taken place since the above date, one for 104 Chests taken out at Indore in the month of June last, and the other for 236 Chests, taken out in Bombay during the present month, will show that a rigid adherence to the rule has not been deemed necessary. It may therefore be inferred that no objections will be made to grant Passes for all that still remains of the past season unsold in Malwa, which is estimated on tolerably correct grounds to be about 1,000 Chests.

Of the above 236 Chests, 100 we understand is to be brought back from Palee whence it is to be presumed that some fresh obstacles have arisen to prevent its being carried across the remaining half of the Desert, as otherwise it can hardly be supposed that the Proprietor would bring it to Bombay after having incurred one half of the expense of conveying it to the Port of Dumaun.

The total number of Chests for which Passes have been taken out in

Bombay to the 6th April last is,	4,749	
Ditto ditto to the 20th Instant,	236	
		4,985
Total number at Indore to the 3d May,	3,247	
Ditto ditto in June,	104	
		3,351
in all Chests,		8,336

Of which 7,133 Chests have arrived and with the exception of 139 Chests on hand have all been exported to China and the Eastward.—There remain therefore 1,203 Chests yet to arrive with reference to the above number of Passes taken out, which is all destined to leave this for the China Market in the month of November next, by which time the whole quantity will have reached Bombay.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the 20th November. For freight, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

FOR BATAVIA.

The DUTCH ship HOK-THAY, Capt. Ralph, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER	ARRIVED		FROM	
17	Brit. ship	Runnymede,	Wildridge,	Singapore, Sept. 28.
19	Amer. barq.	Gaspar,	Pearson,	Batavia, ,, 23.
,,	,, ship	Italy,	Ritchie,	Liverpool, June 15.
21	,, ,,	Morrison,	Briggs,	New-York ,, ,,
24	,, ,,	Julia,	Fleming,	Philadelphia,
,,	,, schr.	Dash,	Keating,	Pacific & Manila, Oct. 14.
,,	Port. barq.	Susana,	Lemos,	Manila, ,, 16.
26	H. C. S.	Castle Huntly,	Johnstone,	Calcutta, Sept. 10.
28	French ship	Dordogne,	Leroy,	Bourbon, July 10.
29	Amer ship	A. J. Donaldson,	Conyngham,	Lima, Aug. —
,,	H. C. S.	Rose,	Marquis,	London, & Sing., Oct. 3.
30	Mex brig.	Joven Dorotea,	Machado,	(put back,)
,,	Brit. barq.	Red Rover,	Clifton,	Calcutta, Sept. 19.

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. CASTLE HUNTLY, Mrs. Alexander; H. R. Alexander, Esq.

SUSANA, T. C. Beale Esq.

OCTOBER	SAILED		FOR
17	Brit. ship	Caledonia,	Lyon, Bombay,
,,	,, ,,	Cornwallis,	Key, ,,
,,	,, ,,	Allalevie,	Keys, Calcutta,
18	,, ,,	John Bannerman,	Watt, Bombay,
23	,, ,,	Helen,	Lungley, ,,
25	H. C. S.	Scaleby Castle,	Hillman, London,
,,	Brit. barq.	Guardian,	Sinclair, Singapore & London,
26	,, ship	Camden,	Clayton, Java,
30	Span. ship	Victoria,	Cagigas, Manila,

PASSENGERS

Per H. C. S. SCALEBY CASTLE, W. Dallas Esq. & Mr. Hayes.

The "Italy" reports that, on the 14th July, in Lat. 5. North, Long. 17.30' West, spoke the H. C. C. S. "Wm. Money," Capt. O'Brien, bound to China. October 5th, Lat. 6.15' N. 110.30 E. spoke the country ship "Sulimany" 17 days from Canton for Bombay (Java). Both desired to be reported.

NEWLY DISCOVERED SHOAL.

Extract from the Report from the Barque "Merope," arrived at Madras 28th July from Hobart Town 10th March.

Discovered off the South Coast of New Holland, Breakers, in Lat. 35' 15' S. Long. 117' 58' East, Bearings from the Ship when first seen on 20th March, 1833, Bald Head N. E. ¼ N. South extreme Eclipes S. W. by N. ¼ N. centre of Breakers S. E. by E. ¼ E. distant 3 miles from the Ship, these Breakers have not been inserted in any of the late Charts.

On the 31st July, 1833, saw the wreck of a three masted Vessel, about 9 miles to the N. E. of the Black Pagodah. (Bengal papers)

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton October 24th, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The ANN, Captain Allen, to sail on 1st November. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

ESTIMATE OF THE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA

FROM THE 1st. OF APRIL TO THE 31th OF OCTOBER, 1833.

		PATNA.			BENARES.			MALWA.			TOTAL.	
		Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Price.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
				$			$			$		Sp. Drs.
OCTOBER	old	28	730	20,440	3	690	2,070	1145	730	835,850	1713	1,202,880
	new	453	640	289,920	84	650	54,600					
6 previous months.	old	370		2,357290	104		606,660	5751		3,917615	10163	6,881,565
	new	3140			798							
Consumption to 1st Nov.		3997		2,667650	989		663,330	6896		4,753465	11876	8,084,445
Stock at Lintin ..	old	146			27			3682			6388	
	new	2116			417							

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

NOVEMBER 14th, 1833.

IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs. 8 a 14	℔	Catty
Assafetida	4½		
Biche de mar	6 a 12		
„ very superior	36 a 50		Pecul
Bees' wax	24 a 25		
Betel nut	2.50 a 2.60		
Birds' nests	12 a 32		Catty
Camphor Barus	10 a 25		
Cloves Molucca	32 a 33		
„ Mauritius	20 a 2		
Cochineal, Europe garbled	280 a 300		
„ ungarbled	180 a 200		
Copper, South American	15 a 16		
„ at Lintin for exportation	20 a 21		
„ Japan	18 a 20		Pecul
Coral fragments	40 a 65		
Cotton Bombay *old*, 9.2; *new*,	10. 5 a 10. 6		
„ Bengal	11.3 a 11.5		
„ Madras	—		
Cotton goods British			
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs. 2½ a 4½		
Longcloths 40 yds.	4½ a 6		
Muslins 20 yds.	2 a 2½		Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.	1⅛ a 1⅜		
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet	2¼ a 2½		
„ „ blue &c.	1⅛ a 1⅜		
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20	40		
„ „ 20 a 30	46 a 48		Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36			
Cow Bezoar	20 a 25	℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*			
Cutch Pegue	4 a 4½		
Ebony Mauritius	4½ a 4⅝		
„ Ceylon	2 a 2½		
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul	90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „	80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „	70		
„ „ cuttings	70		
Fishmaws	50 a 70		
Flints	Cts. 50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs. 1 a 1⅛		Pecul
Ginseng, crude,	33 a 38		
„ clarified	50 a 60		
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch	1.75		
„ rod, ¼ inch & under	2.75		
„ scrap	1.50		
Lead pig	4 a 4¼		
Mace	none		
Myrrh	4 a 18		
Nutmegs	none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,	4⅛ a 5		
Opium, Patna *old* 720 a 715; *new*	630 a 625		
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „	635		
„ Bombay }			Chest
„ Damaun }	„ 710		
„ Turkey *nominal*	640 a 645	℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay	8½		
Putchuck	12 a 13		
Quicksilver	55 a 56		
Rattans	2¾ a 4		
Rice	2.50 a 2.80		
Rose Maloes	30 a 32		
Saltpetre at Whampoa	none		Pecul
„ Lintin	9½ a 10		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 13		
„ Sandwich island	1½ a 7		
Sapanwood	1. 80 a 2		
Sharks' fins	23 a 24		
„ „ very fine	28 a 45		
Skins Rabbit	48 a 50	℔	100
„ Seal	2. a 2.50		
„ Sea Otter	40 a 45		
„ Land „	4 a 7		each
„ Beaver	5 a 6		
„ Fox cents	70 a 90		
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs. 50 a 100	℔	Pecul
Steel English	Sp. Drs. 4	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits	4½	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish	5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter	4½		
Thread, Gold & Silver	45 a 50	℔	Catty
Tin-plates	8 a 9	℔	Box
Tin, Banca	15¾		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality	15½		
Woollens, Broadcloth,	1.50 a 1.60	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in	17		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „	25 a 27		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „			
Long-ells,	6 a 7		
Scarlet cuttings	90 a 100	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.	2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star	10 a 11		
„ oil of	1.80	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes	10 a 14	℔	1000
Brass leaf	45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton,	28		
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „	14		
„ buds	15		
China root	3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs	20 a 22		
Dragons' blood	80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal	3⅛ a 3¼		
Gamboge	70 a 75		
Glass beads	16 a 22		
Hartall	11		
Lead white	10		
„ red	11		
Mother of Pearl shells	18 a 20		
Musk	70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st	72 a 74		
„ „ 2d. 1st sort	53		
„ „ „ 2nd „	50 a 51		
„ „ 3d. scarce	48 a 50		100
„ small none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)	none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)	85 a 90		
„ Canton	62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia	1.60	℔	Catty
Rhubarb	45 a 48		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam	315 a 320		
„ „ Tsatlee	340 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 Taels	270 a 280		
„ „ 2	250 a 260		
„ „ 3	240 a 245		
„ „ 4	170		
„ „ 5 { 1	—		
„ „ { 2	—		
„ „ { 3	—		
Sugar raw 1st 6.2 a 6.4 2nd 6.			
„ Pingfa	7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew Sp. Drs.	14		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort, Taels	8 a 8.2		
„ „ „ 2d. „	none		
Tea Bohea	12 a 15		
„ Congo,	22 a 28		
„ Campoy	22 a 28		Pecul
„ Souchong,	22 a 40		
„ Peko	45 a 75		
„ Ankoi Souchong	21 a 23		
„ Hyson	46 a 55		
„ „ skin	27 a 30		
„ „ young	44 a 48		
„ Gunpowder	59 a 62		
„ Twankay	28 a 32		
„ Orange Peko	23 a 25		
„ Caper	22 a 25		
Tortoise shell	1000 a 1100		
Turmerick Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague	13		
Vermilion	33	℔	Box
Whanghees	18 a 20	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	....	$ 22.90 ..... ₰ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin	.....	....	1 a 1½ ₰ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire	.....		1 a 3 „ „
Republican	.....	.....	..... at par

EXCHANGES.

London ₰ Sp. Dr.	6 months	.....	4	7. a 4	8
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₰ 100 Sp. Drs.	30 days sight				
Private bills 208 a 209	„	„	„	„	
Bombay „ 218	.....	.....	.....	„	„

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The deliveries during the past fortnight have been considerable, but few recent sales have been made, and prices remain nominally at the reduced rates of our last quotations.

The Committee have sold their Bengal investments at Ts. 11. 7 ppl.

The stock on hand on the 12th November, or the first day of the present Chinese moon, consisted of

67,601 Bales of BOMBAY,
26,078 „ „ BENGAL,

which does not include the cargo of the "Lowther Castle" from Bombay, or the "Larkins" from Calcutta.

OPIUM.—Although several Junks have arrived, bringing funds to rather a large amount, few purchases have been made, owing to the dealers having been previously supplied by their time bargains.

TURKEY keeps steady, though the demand is limited. The deliveries to the 8th were 224 Chests; consisting of

PATNA,	103
BENARES,	7
MALWA,	114

Several parcels of very inferior SCARLET CUTTINGS have been brought this season, proving nearly unsaleable, while those of good sort have met with a very favorable market.

TIN PLATES, in consequence of none having yet been imported in the Company's ships, have advanced to our quotations.

RATTANS have experienced a rise in price, within these few days past—and PEPPER is saleable at Sp. Drs. 8½. ppl., though not much in demand.

RICE has fallen slightly, under the influence of the cause mentioned in our last. The last part of the crop is now being gathered.

Some recent sales of South American COPPER have been made, we understand, under Sp. Drs. 20 ppl. deliverable at Lintin for exportation to India. About 2,000 peculs have just arrived, and are still on the market.

The Company have sold their WOOLLENS of 1st sort at Sp. Drs. 1.52.
2d „ „ 1.09.
3rd „ „ 0 97.
LONG ELLS ..... 5 m. 1.
CAMLETS, ... „ 17.
IRON, (including all sizes.) 1.00.

COCHINEAL has declined considerably, in consequence of large importations from America.

The fall in the price of GINSENG is owing to the unusually large imports.

Advices from MANILA to the end of last month state SUGAR at Sp. Drs. 5 and little left in the market. HEMP 5¾ a 6. PIECE GOODS generally dull; Jacconet Muslins wanted. The prospects of the RICE crop good: the quantity remaining of the old crop of very bad quality and would cost Sp. Drs. 2½ on board. The exportation not openly permitted, but some cargoes were being exported under cover of the partial permission given in last August.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg barque REFORM, Capt. Mc. Beath, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MANILA, STRAITS OF MALACCA, & BOMBAY.

The PASCOA, Capt. Morgan, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 8th November, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS's,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 American Hong, November 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

TO BE SOLD.

The Privilege Tonnage of the late Mr. A. L. MUNDELL—4th officer of the H. C. S. "VANSITTART."

Two tons and one ton "Indulgence;" the packages in the latter not to exceed 80 Catties each.

Tenders will be received by Mr. ELLIS, Purser, 6 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED		FROM	
3	H. C. C. S.	Larkins,	Campbell,	Calcutta,	Aug. 18.
„	Belgic brig.	Flora,	———,	Manila,	Oct. 19.
5	H. M. S.	Magicienne,	Plumridge,	„	„ 13.
7	Brit. barq.	Lady of the Lake,	Pearson,	Bombay,	Aug. 9.
8	Amer ship	Porcia,	Swift,	Coquimbo,	72 days.
„	„ „	Clematis,	Evans,	New-York & Manila,	Oct. 31.
„	Span. „	Brillante,	Pozueta,	Manila,	„ „
9	French „	Rose,	———,	„	„ „
„	Amer „	Duncan,	Rowland,	Batavia,	Oct. 4.
„	French „	Trident,	Thibaud,	Manila,	Nov. 1.

PASSENGER

Per LADY OF THE LAKE, Mr. Capon.

NOVEMBER	SAILED		FOR
4	Brit. barque	Sylph,	Wallace,	Calcutta,
5	„ „	Red Rover,	Clifton,	„
8	„ „	Falcon,	Ovenstone,	„
„	„ „	John Biggar,	Mc. Kay,	Manila,
12	Dutch schr.	Reliance,	Wallace,	Batavia,
„	Brit. ship	Sir Thomas Munro,	Richards,	Singapore,
13	„ barque	Universe,	Brock,	Manila,
„	Hamb. brig	Germania,	Von Justi,	Singapore & Hamburg,
„	Amer ship	Thomas Dickason,	Wainwright,	New York,

PASSENGERS

Per SYLPH, Messrs. Lyon, & Cliff, Signori Bettali, & Pizzoni.
RED ROVER, Wm. Blenkin Esq.
FALCON, J. Goddard Esq.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao. Apply to

H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the 20th November. For freight, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR NANTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud, now at Lintin, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

The DUTCH ship HOK-THAY, Capt. Ralph, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque BALGUERIE, Capt. H. Ireland, now at Whampoa; and the French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER.

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. FRIDAY, 15th NOVEMBER. 1833. NO. 17.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of NATHAN DUNN in our House, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

The business of the House will be continued by JOSEPH ARCHER and JABEZ JENKINS, under the firm of NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

NATHAN DUNN AND CO.

Canton, June 1st, 1833.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. J. H. ZOBEL, in our establishment, has ceased from this day.

KIERULF AND CO.

Manila, 1st June, 1833.

FOR MANILA & JAVA.

The GRACE, F. Grüm, Commander, will receive freight at Whampoa, and sail with all despatch.

Apply to M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, September 16th, 1833.

FOR NANTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud; shortly expected to arrive, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao.

Apply to H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, CAPT. LUNGLEY, to sail about the 20th November. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

FREIGHT FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The EDMONSTONE, M. Mc. Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th. October next. Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The ANN, Captain Allen, to sail on the 1st November. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

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Canton, October 24th, 1833.

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Apply to C. F. WEBER.

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

TO BE SOLD.

The *Privilege Tonnage* of the late Mr. A. L. MUNDELL—4th officer of the H. C. S. "VANSITTART."

Two tons and one ton "*Indulgence*;" the packages in the latter not to exceed 30 Catties each.

Tenders will be received by Mr. ELLIS, Purser, 6 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,

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3 *American Hong, November 8th*, 1833.

FOR BATAVIA.

The Dutch Ship HOK-THAY, Capt. RALPH, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

At R. MARKWICK & Co's., belonging to an Estate, about 60 dozen of fine SCOTCH WHISKEY.

November 14th, 1833.

CANTON.

H. M. S. "MAGICIENNE", Capt. Plumridge, arrived in China on the 5th Inst. from Manila, in five days. We hear no special reason assigned for the visit; and we hope that it may be the intention of the Commander of the naval force in India that such visits be occasionally paid: much interest is always excited among the Chinese by such an event. The "*Magicienne*" will, we hear, sail shortly for Madras or Bengal; offering, in the latter case, a good opportunity for remitting Specie.

WHAMPOA REGATTA. The races were held on the 30th and 31st Ulto. and 1st Inst. passing off with great spirit and good humor, and attended by nearly all the "rank and fashion" of the foreign community. Public dinners were given to large parties in succession by Captains *Scott*, *Shepherd* and *Hine*, and a splendid public tiffin was provided for the whole fleet, on the first day, in the Company's Chop, in which were several members of the Hon. Co's Factory.

For the gratification of our friends in the fleet, we will give in our next a detailed *report* of the Races, which reached us too late for the present No.

THE FOO-YUEN. A few days since, much speculation was aroused, among the Canton people, by the circulation of a report of a "fire express" having come down from Peking, addressed to the late *Foo-yuen*. It was sent after him; and proves to be, we understand, his recal: or rather the Emperor's revocation of the previously granted permission to him to retire from office.

There is a story current among the people that *Choo*, before his departure, in bewailing the state of the province and the vicious habits of the government officers, prophesied that it could not long last, and named ten years as the extent within which some commotion would occur. The audacity and villainy of these people are almost too flagrant to be believed. An instance occured on the 1st Inst. of the comprador (cashier &c.) of an English firm established in Canton (a man of great respectability, and well known as having been for many years in the service of foreigners) who was seized in front of the factories, by a low soldier mandarin, and detained until he paid a sum of 80 dollars. On his release, when it was found that no cause existed for this act of oppression, application was made by his employer to the Hong merchants, and by them carried before the higher officers of government; but we have not as yet heard of punishment being inflicted, nor of the restitution of the money. These officers, high and low, are so linked together by the strong bond of co-association in villainy, that it is unlikely that redress should, in almost any case, be obtained.

This is one of the evils to which foreigners are exposed in the want of protection to their servants who are, at the mercy of an unprincipled police, by whom they, are in fact, principally converted into spies on their masters. This, with a hundred other causes of complaint, must, we suppose, endure, until some nation, more spirited or daring than the others, ventures to remonstrate against this nation of powerless and imbecile bullies.

MEETING OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS

IN THE HON. CO'S SERVICE.

Address to Mr. Jardine.

On Thursday, the 7th of November, a meeting of some of the friends of *William Jardine Esq.* in the Hon Company's Service, assembled according to a requisition by public Circular at *Captain Hine's* Factory in Canton, in order to devise the best means of recording their sense of his generous and steadfast friendship towards them at all times.

Captain Blakely having proposed it, and it being the unanimous wish of the meeting, *Captain Hine* took the Chair: *Captain Hine* then rose; and, after alluding to the many and great acts of friendship and generosity of *William Jardine Esq.* to the service in general, during his residence in China, stated that the object of the present meeting was one of pure gratitude, and that it had been convened, at this particular period, as the only opportunity prospectively offered to his friends in the service, of testifying their feelings in a body. Several of the gentlemen present addressed the meeting in support of the Chairman's observations: when the following Resolutions were agreed to.

1. It was proposed by *Capt. Blakely*, and seconded by *Capt. Scott*, in furtherance of the object of this meeting, that:"--A subscription should be immediately entered into, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of Plate, to be presented to *William Jardine Esq*, and that lists should be kept open, both here and in England, for inserting the names of such of his friends as may be desirous of becoming contributors."

An amendment was proposed by *Capt. Shepherd*, and seconded by *Capt. Marquis*, that:—"the subscription should commence in England, as he felt certain it would be much more agreeable to *Mr. Jardine's* feelings, and add considerably to the success of the object the meeting had in view."—

The original resolution was carried by a very large majority.

2. Proposed by *Capt. Aplin*, and seconded by *Mr. Robson*, that:--"A Committee, consisting of three persons, be appointed to conduct the subscription here, and empowered to call a meeting in England, at such time and place as they shall deem fit, when two additional members shall be appointed; such five persons to be duly authorized to act as a committee of "Taste and Management" and that Captains *Hine*, *Scott* and *Blakely* form the Committee here:"—Carried unanimously.

3. Proposed by *Captain Pattullo*, and seconded by Mr. *Toller*, that;"—The committee of "Taste and management," after having fixed on the description of Plate to be presented, and made their selection of fashion, shall, previous to their final decision, leave, at the Bar of the Jerusalem Coffee House, for the space of one month, a drawing of the same, with references, accompanied by such other particulars as may be interesting to the subscribers: should any ten subscribers make objection to the selection, such ten subscribers shall have power jointly to call a meeting, before the expiration of the month, of all the Subscribers, to submit their objections to them."

4. Proposed by Mr. *Miller*, and seconded by *Capt. Blakely*, that:--"An address be drawn up to *William Jardine Esq.* and presented to him by the committee, on Saturday 9th Inst."—Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by Capt. *Scott*, and seconded by *Dr. Cullen*, that:—"Mr. *Richard Binks* be appointed Secretary here, and Mr. *Horatio Hardy* in England:"—Carried unanimously.—

Thanks were then voted to Capt. *Hine* for his impartial conduct in the Chair; after which, the meeting dissolved.

The following is the Address, which was presented according to the above resolution.

To

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq,
Canton.

Dear Sir,

The Service to which we belong is, to every appearance, on the eve of dissolution; and this, we fear, will be the last season of our assembling here, in the collective character of its members.

A desire has been frequently expressed by many, both of your absent, and present Friends, to convey to you the sentiments, which your constant and valuable friendship has filled them with; at all times, the wish was but a natural prompting; but at this, the eleventh, hour, it presses so powerfully on our minds that we feel we should be separating with an undischarged duty, did we neglect to accompany our farewell with some expression of our gratitude.

There are some amongst us who, throughout your residence in China, have, as the seasons came round, received at your hands, a succession of kindnesses of no ordinary value, or magnitude: there is not one, and we might apply the remark to the whole range of the Service, who has ever sought your aid, that it has not been most readily and gratuitously given to.

At a period of great exigence, when our ships were detained outside; when pecuniary losses were incurred by many; and when all were threatened with them, your House generously stepped forward, and commissioned the senior

Officer to made a general tender of your services, in executing, without fee or reward, any orders, (such were the words) they might be pleased to entrust them with. Acts like these, carry with them their best, their own internal reward; with such we cannot pretend to vie. But we owe to ourselves the duty to endeavor to show you that we are not insensible to the value of those acts, or of your friendship.

We trust the time is not far remote, when, crowned with the full fruits of your honorable and assiduous labours, your may seek their enjoyment in your native land.

There, amongst other numerous recollections of times bygone, we are desirous you should retain some Memento, to mark the gratitude of a service, of which you were many years a member, and to which you have ever proved yourself the steady, unwearied, and disinterested Friend.

For this purpose, we hope you will oblige us, by accepting a piece of Plate, which shall be prepared for you, in England, and to which we doubt not the same general wish will prevail among our brother Officers at home, as we here feel, to become contributors. Justice to them demands that we should not engross to ourselves the gratification of paying this compliment to the Friend of us all.

We are,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere friends,

(Signed)

JOHN HINE,
ROBT. SCOTT,
W. R. BLAKELY,
} Members composing the Committee of Management in China.

MACAO.

We insert the following letter, with mueh pleasure; as in conjunction with other communications on the subject of abuses existing, it proves that our remarks were not unheeded. The evil which most loudly calls for amendment seems to be the *Custom house;* the system connected with which is as bad as it can be. We humbly recommend to His Excellency the Governor, and others *real* friends of Macao, and desirous of its prosperity, that a rigorous enquiry be set on foot on this subject; and that the dresent system be replaced by one on which the foreign merchant may rely. How far this is from being the case, at present, let any foreign merchant, who has landed goods for some years at Macao, tell.

Mr Editor,

Your readers at Macao were much gratified by the well earned praises of our present enlightened and liberal-minded Governor, contained in your last Paper: his exertions for the benefit of the place have indeed been great and unremitted; but it is to be regretted that some abuses of old standing, are beyond his power to eradicate, particularly those in the Judicial department; the Head of which, it appears has independent authority in civil affairs.

The system of Favoritism consequently reigns triumphantly in the Civil Courts, as a proof of which, I offer the following fact.

Four years ago, (or thereabouts) a valuable property in this City was left to three persons, in equal proportions: they disagreed about it, according to custom; the litigation caused bitter enmity between them, and the property therefore remained untenanted, to the great loss of the legatees; few persons being inclined to rent a house, from which they might be ejected by the purchaser, whenever it was sold by auction under a decree of the Court.—At length, an offer was made to the parties to take the premises, at a rent which afforded ample Interest upon their cost; which offer was accepted by *all* the parties, and the requisite permission for the arrangement obtained from the Court, by their joint application: leaving, apparently, nothing more to be done, than giving up possession to the tenant.—However, after the lapse of a few days, one of the legatees intimated to the others, his intention to retain the premises for his own use, paying the rent offered per annum—*for one year only:* at the expiration of which, they were likely to be sold.—Now Mr Editor, it being evident that the premises in question, if let upon a lease, to a respectable tenant, at a rent exceeding the interest of their cost, would most certainly sell by auction (or otherwise) at a much higher price, than they would do, either untetanted or occupied by one of the proprietors: you will naturally suppose that *impartial* justice would decree them to be let, for the benefit of all concerned; yet a contrary decision was obtained by the dissenting party, through improper influence; notwithstanding the injury it necessarily inflicted upon the proprietors of two-thirds of the property.

The only resource of the injured parties now lies in appealing to the superior Court at Goa; and if they do so, the probability is, that the cause will be referred from Goa to Macao, and back again; untill the property in dispute has become a heap of ruins (like others here, under similar circumstances) and the disputants are gathered to their Fathers—such are the fruits of Favoritism.

Yours' * * *

Macao, 8th November, 1833.

THE "GRAND DUQUESNE."

We have been requested to insert the following extract of a letter received from the Supercargo of the GRAND DUQUESNE, by the Agents of that vessel in Canton.

Manado, Isle Celebes, le 20 Juin, 1833.

Messieurs,

"Le 1r. Mai je partis de Manille après y avoir terminé d' assez bonnes affaires; nous nous dirigames pour passer par le Détroit de Macassar: le 1er Juin, nous étions à l' entreé de ce passage par les 0°, 44½ Lat. N. et 119° 38 Long. E. de Greenwich, lorsque le feu se manifesta abord du "Grand Duquesne", vers les onze heures et demi du matin, en transvasant une piece d' eau de vie qui se trouvait placée dans le lieu ou l'on tient les vivres, c'est-à-dire, en avant de la grande chambre: nous employames inutilement tous les moyens en notre pouvoir pour l' éteindre, mais la flamme fut si violente que dans un instant, elle envalut la chambre que étoit à moitié pleine de marchandize, et nous fit perdre toute communication avec l' arrière du navire, ce qui nous privat de sauver meme les choses utiles. A une heure et demi apres midi, nous nous embarquames dans les chaloupes, sans cartes ni compás, et n'ayant d' autres effets que ceux que nous avions sur nous; nous avions cependant sauvé un Sextant qui se trouvait dans une des chambres située sur le pont: dans cet triste état nous nous sommes dirigé sur la plus au Nord des Sept Isles d' ou nous etions a peu près à la distance de 16 a 18 milles; nous y arrivames a 6 heures du soir, et nous y restames jusqu'au sur lendemain, 3 eme, a sept heures du matin que nous en partimes pour nous diriger sur celle, la plus au sud; nous arrivames le 4 eme, a 9 heures du matin; nous y passames la journée pour y prendre quelque repos, et nous en repartimes le meme jour à 7 heures du soir, et fimes route an sud pour nous diriger sur Macassar. Le 5 eme, a 3 heures du soir, nous apperçumes un Navire, que nous abordames à 6 heures, c' etait la Goelette de Guerre Hollandaise "Circe" Capt. Posel qui nous accueillit, et nous a mené dans cette Isle. Nous arrivames le 16 du courant.

Voila, Messieurs, le resumé du Journal de cet affreux événement; je ne vous parlerai pas des peines et des privations que nous avons epreuvés, accablés par le chagrin et par les fatigues; sans eau et presque sans vivres: je ne sais pas ce que nous serions devenus, pendant le long trajet que nous avions á parcourir pour nous rendre á Macassar, si la providence n' était venu á notre secour."

FORMOSA

Formosa has so often occupied the pages of the "Register", that any additional information upon this island cannot be amiss.

It is generally said, that the Dutch possessed Formosa in the 17th century. This ought to be understood in a qualified sense. They had taken possession of some places on the coast, which proved to be a drawback upon the government of Batavia, but all the other part of the islands was more or less under the petty governments of native chiefs. The natives, or aborigines, themselves are represented by all who came in contact with them, as an inoffensive race, of *Tagala* origin. Yet their maintaining their independence on the East coast of this island leads us to infer, that they must be nevertheless very tenacious of their rights, and brave enough to defend them. The Chinese are said to have often abused the confidence reposed in them and given rise to broils and feuds.—At the same time we ought to admit that the islanders are not free from that selfishness and deceit, which is characteristic of their kindred tribes; and so far, we ought not to throw the whole blame on the Chinese.

When we hear or read, that the Dutch were driven from Formosa, we naturally ask, how it happened, that such a maritime nation could not cope with even thousands of junks sent against them. We wish therefore to give a short detail of the conquest by the Chinese to satisfy our readers upon this subject.

The Dutch, eager to support their trade with China and Japan, considered the western and northern ports of Formosa as the most convenient stations to refresh at. A mere superficial observer might also have very soon seen, that an island under such a latitude and with such a fertile soil could bring forth a great many productions, which might sell very well in the European market. But, at the time of the arrival of the Dutch, their hands were too much occupied with other affairs for them to engage their attention with so distant an island. They were besides a mere handful of men, who had both to contest the possession of India with the Spaniards and Portugese, as well as with the natives.

From the time of the *Mongol* dynasty Chinese had flocked over as settlers to Formosa; but this number was small when compared with those many thousands, who left the opposite shore of *Fuh-këen*, out of hatred toward the *Manchoo* Tartars, whom they detested as barbarian intruders. The Dutch gladly received them in their settlements, and thereby strengthened their hands. When the Chinese party was driven by force from the Chinese main, they had to seek an asylum against the Tartars; and no island seemed to be so promising and so conveniently situated as Formosa.

No sooner had the Dutch governor at Batavia learat, that a thick storm was gathering by the approach of these new intruders, who came not to colonize but to possess, than the garrison was increased to 1200 men (1650). As soon as the Chinese settlers perceived, that their countrymen *Kok sing* or *Koxinga*—as we call him, was heading an army, than they broke out into open revolt. This, however, was very soon quelled, and the Dutch erected for the security of their principal settlement, the present *Tae-wan-foo*, another fort. When, in 1633, a Dutch embassy was sent to Peking, the Fokien rebel leader took umbrage and treated the envoy sent to him by *Cayet*, the governor at *Tae-wan-foo*, coolly but adroitly. Though failing in his attack upon *Nanking*, he gained a complete victory over the Tartar fleet in his way home; and began to exercise piracy upon some small Dutch craft at the *Pang-hoo* or *Piscadores*, under the plea of reprisals. Some quarrel arose on account of the duties levied by *Kok-sing's* mandarins, in the ports which he possessed. All this served to embitter their minds and to present a plausible cause for war, whenever it suited the convenience of any party. To strengthen his party, *Kok-sing* kept constant emissaries at Formosa, who gained over the principal merchants; and, in fact, the whole Chinese population.

Matters were now very soon to come to a crisis. The Council at Batavia sent a formidable armament to Formosa, though reluctantly enjoining the Admiral, that if matters could be again brought in a good train, without fighting, he was to employ his force in the conquest of Macao. An embassy was sent to *Kok-sing*, to sound his intentions. He returned an evasive answer to the question proposed, and was very abundant in professions of friendship towards the Hollanders. The studied delay so common in Chinese diplomatics, prevented the Admiral from undertaking any thing against Macao, or even effecting any of those purposes, for which he was sent. On his return to Batavia, *Kok-sing*, who had been merely overawed by the presence of a superior force from executing his design upon Formosa, appeared with a great number of junks before *Tae-wan-foo*; effected a landing; overpowered a small detachment sent against his numerous army; and, though he lost several junks, his loss was richly compensated by the accidental blowing up of a Dutch man of war. A Dutch yacht, which had been cut off, sailed immediately to bring to Batavia the doleful intelligence, whilst the Governor of the fort made proposals of peace to *Kok-sing*, with an offer of ceding the greater part of the island to him, if he withdrew. *Kok-sing*, emboldened by success, gave a haughty answer and stipulated the entire surrender of all the fortresses, as the only condition to save themselves and their property. But this arrogant demand cost him very dear, the Dutch made a *sortie*, spiked the batteries and greatly annoyed the Chinese.

The Dutch fleet arrived at last in the next year, 1661, with *Clenck*, the new governor, on board, who immediately withdrew, when he saw his new station in such a plight. The Chinese, who had never invested the whole fort, had now in their turn to expect a siege, and were greatly harassed, but not entirely driven away. At the same time, the Viceroy of *Fuh-këen* proposed an alliance to the Dutch Governor for extirpating the common enemy. The Dutch entered into this proposal, but instead of keeping their disposable maritime force, they suffered the ships to disperse. *Kok-sing* immediately profited by this unaccountable neglect, invested the fort more closely, and attacked it with all the power at his command. The Dutch became apprehensive that no further assistance would be afforded to them; they therefore resolved to capitulate, after some breaches had been made in the fortifications, and abandoned thus, for ever, this island, (February 1662.) They were allowed to withdraw with all their private property, and in a full state of honor. Strange to say, the Dutch government never made any attempt to regain this valuable possession, nor has any European power endeavoured to wrest this island from the Chinese. On account of its situation and fertility, it yields to none in the India archipelago. For the Chinese, it is an invaluable colony, and the government is fully aware of it. Perhaps no part of the Empire has so frequently revolted as Formosa. The rebellion which raged during the latter part of the reign of *Këen-lung* was the fiercest, and the cruelties committed fix an indelible stain upon the commanding general, a Tartar. We will hope for better times. The Mandarins are constantly complaining of the stubbornness of the inhabitants, whilst the colonists decry the injustice and oppression of their rulers:—both perhaps are in the right, but neither party shews apparently any inclination to reform the abuses laid to their charge.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	80	85	29:70	First part fine, mid, and latter unsettled with rain, most part light breeze	SE.
2	79	83	29:70	Unsettled with frequent rain,	,,
3	77	83	29:80	,, ,, latter, mod breeze	,,
4	76	82	29:80	Constant rain light breeze	,,
5	77	81	29:80	First part heavy squalls and rain mid and latter cloudy with frequent rain, mod. breeze	,,
6	77	81	29:80	Cloudy and unsettled, with frequent heavy rain moderate breeze,	,,
7	75	81	29:70	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
8	77	82	29:60	Fine weather throughout	,,
9	80	86	29:70	,, ,, light breeze	,,
10	81	84	29:90	Unsettled with rain, ,, ,,	,,
11	79	82	29:90	,, ,, light and variable	SE a NW.
12	79	84	29:90	Fine weather most part moderate breeze	SE.
13	79	86	29:90	,, throughout light breeze	,,
14	80	88	29:95	,, ,, ,, ,,	NW.
15	81	88	29:95	,, ,, light breeze variable	NW a SE.
16	81	86	29:90	First part fine, mid. and latter unsettled with rain at times hard squalls and fresh breeze	SW a SE.
17	77	82	29:90	Unsettled, with frequent squalls and rain,	SE.
18	77	84	29:90	Fine weather light breeze	,,
19	77	86	29:95	,, ,, sultry, ,,	,,
20	80	87	29:90	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
21	82	88	29:85	,, moderate breeze variable	SW a SE.
22	80	87	29:90	Fine weather sultry light breeze	SE.
23	80	87	29:95	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
24	80	87	29:95	,, ,, moderate breeze	N a NW.
25	80	82	29:80	First part cloudy light airs mid a fresh breeze with rain, latter cloudy, blowing hard with violent gusts and heavy rain	N. N a NE.
26	74	78	29:85	Unsettled, with rain, most part, at times fresh breeze	E a SE.
27	75	82	29:90	Unsettled with rain, latter lightning light and variable	SE a NW.
28	76	82	29:80	First part fine, mid. and latter frequent squalls, and rain	NNW a E.
				latter cloudy first	E.
29	74	78	29:70	A strong gale with heavy rain throughout	E a NE.
30	73	76	29:80	Constant heavy rain most part blowing fresh	SE.
31	72	78	29:85	Cloudy with rain in latter part	,,
				at times blowing fresh	,,

DEATHS.—November 7th, at Whampoa, Mr. Louis Stanislaus Agassiz, 4th Officer of the H. C. S. "Bombay."

On board the H. C. S. "Vansittart", off Malacca, Mr. A. L. Mundell, 4th Officer of that ship.

CANTON PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS. NOVEMBER 29th, 1833. IMPORTS.

Amber	Sp. Drs.	8 a	14 ℔	Catty
Assafetida		4½		
Biche de mar		6 a	12	Pecul
„ very superior		36 a	50	Pecul
Bees' wax		24 a	25	Pecul
Betel nut		2.50 a	2.60	Pecul
Birds' nests		12 a	32	Catty
Camphor Barus		10 a	25	Catty
Cloves Molucca		32 a	33	
„ Mauritius		20 a	22	
Cochineal, Europe garbled		280 a	300	
„ ungarbled		180 a	200	
Copper, South American		15 a	16	
„ at Lintin for exportation		20 a	21	
„ Japan		18 a	20	Pecul
Coral fragments		40 a	65	
Cotton Bombay *old*, 9.2; *new*,		10. 5 a	10. 6	
„ Bengal		11.3 a	11.5	
„ Madras				
Cotton goods British				
Chintzes 28 yds.	Sp. Drs.	2½ a	4½	Piece
Longcloths 40 yds.		4½ a	6	Piece
Muslins 20 yds.		2 a	2½	Piece
Cambrics 12 yds.		1½ a	1¾	Piece
Monteith's Bandannoes, scarlet		2½ a	2¾	Piece
„ „ blue &c.		1¾ a	1¾	Piece
Cotton yarn N°. 16 a 20		40		
„ „ 20 a 30		46 a	48	Pecul
„ „ 30 a 36				
„ „				
Cow Bezoar		20 a	25 ℔	Catty
Cudbear *(no demand)*				
Cutch Pegue		4 a	4½	
Ebony Mauritius		4¼ a	4½	
„ Ceylon		2 a	2½	
Elephants' teeth, 1st 5 a 8 to a picul		90		
„ „ 2nd 12 a 15 „		80		
„ „ 3rd 18 a 25 „		70		
„ „ cuttings		70		
Fishmaws		50 a	70	
Flints	Cts.	50		
Gambier	Sp. Drs.	1 a	1½	Pecul
Ginseng, crude,		33 a	38	
„ clarified		50 a	60	
Iron, bar, 1 a 3 inch		1.75		
„ rod, ½ inch & under		2.75		
„ scrap		1.50		
Lead pig		4 a	4¼	
Mace		none		
Myrrh		4 a	18	
Nutmegs		none		
Olibanum, garbled, 8: ungarbled,		4½ a	5	
Opium, Patna *old* 715 a 710; *new*		620 a	625	Chest
„ Benares „ 690 *nominal* „		620 a	625	Chest
„ Bombay } 690				
„ Damaun }				
„ Turkey *nominal*..		640 a	645 ℔	Pecul
Pepper Malay		8½		
Putchuck		12 a	13	
Quicksilver		55 a	56	
Rattans		2¾ a	4	
Rice		2.50 a	2.80	
Rose Maloes		30 a	32	
Saltpetre at Whampoa		none		Pecul
„ Lintin		9½ a	10	Pecul
Sandalwood Indian		10 a	13	
„ Sandwich island		1½ a	7	
Sapanwood		1. 80 a	2	
Sharks' fins		23 a	24	
„ „ very fine		28 a	45	
Skins Rabbit		48 a	50 ℔	100
„ Seal		2. a	2.50	each
„ Sea Otter		40 a	45	each
„ Land „		4 a	7	each
„ Beaver		5 a	6	each
„ Fox	cents	70 a	90	each
Smalts (for a small supply)	Sp. Drs.	50 a	100 ℔	Pecul

Steel English	Sp. Drs.	4	℔	Pecul
„ Swedish, in kits		4½	℔	Cwt.
Stock fish		5 a 6		Pecul
Spelter		4½		Pecul
Thread, Gold & Silver		45 a 50	℔	Catty
Tin-plates		8 a 9	℔	Box
Tin, Banca		16½		Pecul
„ Straits', 1st quality		15½		Pecul
Woollens, Broadcloth,		1.50 a 1.60	℔	Yard.
Camlets English 55 yd. by 30 in		17		
„ Dutch, 40 „ 28 „		25 a 27		Piece
„ „ broad, 40 by 33 „				
Long-ells,		6 a 7		
Scarlet cuttings		90 a 100	℔	Pecul

EXPORTS.

Alum, at Macao, 1¾ a 2: here, Sp. Drs.		2¼ a 2½		Pecul
Anniseed star		11 a 12		Pecul
„ oil of		1.80	℔	Catty
Bamboo canes		10 a 14	℔	1000
Brass leaf		45 a 46	℔	Box
Camphor, at Macao, 24— at Canton, 28				
Cassia (shipped outside) 8½ „		14		
„ buds		13 a 14		
China root		3½ a 3¾		
Cubebs		20 a 22		
Dragons' blood		80 a 100		Pecul
Galangal		3½ a 3¾		
Gamboge		70 a 75		
Glass beads		16 a 22		
Hartall		11		
Lead white		10		
„ red		11		
Mother of Pearl shells		18 a 20		
Musk		70 a 110	℔	Catty
Nankeens, Company's 1st		72 a 74		100
„ „ 2d. 1st sort		53		100
„ „ „ 2nd „		50 a 51		100
„ „ 3d. .... scarce		48 a 50		100
„ small	none			
„ blue Nankin, small (9¾ yds. 12ins)		none		
„ large (10½ „ 13 „)		85 a 90		
„ Canton		62 a 63		
Oil of Cassia		1.60	℔	Catty
Rhubarb		45 a 48		
Silk raw, Nankin Taysaam		310 a 305		
„ „ Tsatlee		330 a 350		
„ Canton N°. 1 .... Taels		270 a 280		
„ „ 2		250 a 260		
„ „ 3		240 a 245		
„ „ 4		170		
„ „ 5 { 1				
„ „ 5 { 2				
„ „ 5 { 3				
Sugar raw .. 1st 6 a 6.2 2nd 5 a8.5				
„ Pingfa		7.4		
Sugar Candy Chinchew....	Sp. Drs.	12		
„ „ Canton, 1st sort,	Taels	none		
„ „ „ 2d. „		none		
Tea Bohea		12 a 15		Pecul
„ Congo,		22 a 28		Pecul
„ Campoy		22 a 28		Pecul
„ Souchong,		22 a 40		Pecul
„ Peko		45 a 75		Pecul
„ Ankoi Souchong		21 a 23		Pecul
„ Hyson		46 a 55		Pecul
„ „ skin		27 a 30		Pecul
„ „ young		44 a 48		Pecul
„ Gunpowder		59 a 62		Pecul
„ Twankay		28 a 32		Pecul
„ Orange Peko		23 a 25		Pecul
„ Caper		22 a 25		Pecul
Tortoise shell		1000 a 1100		
Turmerick	Sp. Drs.	5 a 5½		
Tutenague		13		
Vermilion		33	℔	Box
Whanghees		18 a 20	℔	1000

BULLION.

Gold	98 touch	$ 22.90	₩ Tael
Sycee Silver at Lintin		1 a 1½	₩ cent. prem.
Spanish dollars entire		1 a 3	,, ,,
Republican		at par	

EXCHANGES.

London ₩ Sp. Dr. 6 months		4 | 8. a 4 | 9	
Bengal Co's. 207 Sa. Rs. ₩ 100 Sp. Drs.		30 days sight	
Private bills 208 a 209	,,	,,	,, ,,
Bombay ,, 218			,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market has been firm since the date of our last: deliveries have been brisk, and prices have been gradually advancing, particularly for new Cotton of good quality, of which the Bombay has been sold at 11.5 and Bengal at 11.5 a 11.6 per pecul our price, being within five mace per pecul of the highest rate that prevailed during the season.

The old Bombay Cotton is dull of sale, as it has been during the whole of the season—for a few Bales of Madras Cotton, ex "Runnymede," 11.6 has been offered.

OPIUM.—Both the Bengal and Bombay drug have declined in price, though the latter has within a few days been improving—but the demand is very limited.

Deliveries to the 22nd Inst.

PATNA,	old 11	new 323	}	931
BENARES,	,, 2	,, 33		
MALWA,		562		

BANCA TIN has improved a little since our last.

Good TSATLEE SILK maintains former prices--while middling and inferior qualities have declined five to ten dollars per pecul.

TAYSAAM may be purchased at 305 a 310 ppl, but the quality is very indifferent.

There is no CANTON SUGAR CANDY now in the market: RAW SUGAR has fallen in price lately, but the supply in the market is very trifling.

In STRAITS PRODUCE no alteration.

TEAS maintain their former prices.

For WOOLLENS and LONG CLOTHS there is not a very active demand at present. The purchaser of the Company's LONG CLOTHS has been a considerable loser on the resale of them. WOOLLENS have improved in price a little within the last week.

Avices from MANILA of the 18th Inst. mention that some purchases of Rice had been made at 17½ or 18 reals ppl. but that it was uncertain whether the governor would allow it to be exported, as foreign ships were, for the time, prohibited from loading Rice; it being apprehended that, if the then existing drought continued, the crop would fail. Bills on China at 2 a 3 pr. cent discount. Of Sugar but little unsold in the market. The prospect of various kinds of British piece goods more favorable; although prices still continued low.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg barque REFORM, Capt. Mc. Beath, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS's,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 American Hong, November 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The fast Sailing Portuguese Brig "TEMERARIO"; burthen 200 Tons, Brazilian built, coppered, and well found in stores; now lying in the inner harbour at Macao. Apply to

H. A. LEIRIA.

Macao, October 5th 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The GLENELG, Capt. Lungley, to sail about the 20th November. For freight, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

October 31st, 1833.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER	ARRIVED	FROM		
24 Brit. ship	Haidee,	Taylor,	Manila,	Nov. —
26 Dan. barque	Maria,	Davis,	,,	,, —
,, H. C. S.	Buckinghamshire,	Shea,	Calcutta,	Sept. 4.
27 Brit. brig	Fairy,	Templeton,	Liverpool & Sing.,	June 20.
28 Amer ship	Horatio,	——,	New York	July 22.
29 ,, brig	John Gilpin,	Walsh,	Manila,	in 5 days.
,, Brit. barque	Avoca,	Thompson,	Singapore,	Oct. —

PASSENGERS

Per FAIRY, A. Johnstone Esq. & Capt. D. Wilson.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Major Benson, Capts. Trollope Prescott, & Locke, F. J. Morris, A. Robertson, G. Brain & E. F. Quintin, Esqrs.

MARIA, J. Slade Esq.

NOVEMBER	SAILED	FOR	
19 H. C. S.	Waterloo,	Blakely,	London,
,, ,, ,,	Farquharson,	Cruickshank,	,,
24 ,, ,,	Bombay,	Kellaway,	,,
,, ,, ,,	Thames,	Pidding,	,,
25 Amer ship	A. J. Donaldson,	Conyngham,	Batavia,
,, Brit. ,,	Fort William,	Neish,	Manila,
,, ,, ,,	Edmonstone,	Mc. Dougall,	Calcutta,
,, ,, ,,	Ann,	Allen,	Bombay,
,, Dutch ,,	Grace,	Grim,	Manila & Batavia,

PASSENGERS

Per WATERLOO, Mrs. & Miss Low; W. H. Low, & M. J. S. Van Basel Esqrs.

FORT WILLIAM, Mrs. Neish; J. Shillaber Esq.

VESSELS EXPECTED. The H. C. C. S. "William Money," "Moira" and "Elizabeth" from London: an English ship was, it is said, spoken in the Straits of Sunda, from London July 8th, by the "Horatio" lately arrived. She also passed on the coast of Palawan the American ships "New London," "New Jersey" "Franklin," and the brig "Lascar," all bound to China. The Dutch ships "Atlas" and "Thetis," are daily expected from Java. The "Carnatic," from Madras for China, left at Singapore by the "Fairy". An American ship from the West Coast of South America is, we hear, considered due.

VESSELS TO SAIL. The H. C. S. "Lady Melville" for London, and "Marquis of Huntly" for the Cape and London, with be despatched on the 1st December. The H. C. S. "Inglis", "Herefordshire", and "Kellie Castle" about the 10th.

The "Lady Hayes" for Sydney in a few days. The "Glenelg" for Bombay forthwith. The "Hormasjee Bomanjee" for do, and the "Isabella Robertson" for Calcutta about the 15th.

The "Universe," which we incorrectly placed in our last among the departures, is to sail for Manila, Singapore, and London in a few days. The "Hochthay" for Java about the 15th prox. H. M. S. "Magicienne" will, it is supposed, leave for Calcutta or Madras in a short time.

The "Orwell", from N. S. Wales October 1st, arrived at Manila, has, we hear, gone to Java for a cargo of Rice.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the Alliance Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

FOR NANTES.

The French ship TRIDENT, Capt. Thibaud, now at Lintin, will have room for a few tons of Goods.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

The DUTCH ship HOK-THAY, Capt. Ralph, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque BALGUERIE, Capt. H. Ireland, now at Whampoa; and the French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER,

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 5th DECEMBER. 1833. NO. 18.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Lyall, lately of the firm of Malcolm, Buchanan and Co. is admitted a Partner in our Establishment, which now consists of William Lyall, (of the firm of Lyall, Wyllie and Co. of London) Robert Lyall, Charles Lyall and Hugh Matheson.

LYALL, MATHESON & Co.

Calcutta, July 22nd, 1833.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg Barque REFORM, Capt. Mc. BEATH, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

The Dutch Ship HOK-THAY, Capt. RALPH, to sail at an early date. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1st November, 1833.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

The French barque DORDOGNE, Capt. V. Le Roy, now at Lintin; to sail with all despatch for Bordeaux.

Apply to C. F. WEBER.

Canton, November 9th, 1833. Markwick's Hotel.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

At R. MARKWICK & Co's., belonging to an Estate, about 60 dozen of fine SCOTCH WHISKEY.

November 14th, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

The Barque AVOCA, A. 1., James Boadle Commander, Burthen 300 Tons, will leave Macao Roads the 5th January next. For freight, apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th *November*, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

The RUNNYMEDE, Capt. Wildridge, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

Since our last publication, the long expected "FAIRY" has arrived from England, to allay, though but in a slight degree, the feelings of impatience generally prevalent for a continuation of European news. She left Liverpool on the 20th June, and brings London papers of the 19th, at which period the President of the Board of control had laid before the House of Commons his resolutions relating to the East India Charter; and a Committee was appointed to manage a conference with the Lords, with the view, we presume, of expediting the simultaneous progress of the Bill through both Houses. No copy of the proposed Bill has arrived in China, as far as we are aware; but the resolutions, on which it is to be formed, are given underneath, and our readers will notice with satisfaction that the opening of the trade to the *ports* of China stands first among them. Our limited means preclude our now giving Mr. Grant's speech; but we propose publishing, in our next, such parts of it as relate to China. It is proposed that "His Majesty should be empowered by "the Bill to issue a Commission to such persons as he "should think fit, and arm them with all the powers, which "their situation should demand, for the purpose of watching "protecting, and maintaining, British interests in China." We quote the speech on another interesting point: "The "proposition had been made, that sufficient time should be "allowed to the East India Company, to dispose of their "Tea after 1834, before the private trader came into com-"petition with them in the market; but, on the whole, he "thought it would be better not to interfere by law with "their private concerns"—again: "having been asked for "his opinion on the subject by the Directors, he had recom-"mended them not to send out any more ships than those that "were at present under orders for China." On the important point, whether British ships will be allowed to load Teas from China to any part of the world immediately after the 10th of April next, no information is afforded.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—The following are Mr. Grant's resolutions, as agreed to by the House of Commons. It will be seen that they are to be communicated to the House of Lords—a course which Lord Grey some time since announced that it was the intention of Government to pursue:—

"1. That it is expedient that all His Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the PORTS of the empire of China, and to trade in tea, and in all other productions of the said empire, subject to such regulations as Parliament shall enact for the protection of the commercial and political interests of this country.

"2. That it is expedient, that in case the East India Company shall transfer to the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, all assets and claims of every description belonging to the said Company, the Crown, on behalf of the Indian territory, shall take on itself all the obligations of the said Company, of whatever description, and that the said Company shall receive from the revenues of the said territory such a sum, and paid in such a manner, and under such regulations, as Parliament shall enact.

"3. That it is expedient that the government of the British possessions in India be intrusted to the said Company, under such conditions and regulations as Parliament shall enact, for the purpose of extending the commerce of this country, and of securing the good government and promoting the moral and religious improvement of the people of India,

"Ordered, that the said resolutions be communicated to the Lords at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto.

"Ordered, that a conference be desired with the Lords upon a subject of the highest importance to the prosperity of the British possessions in India, and to the commerce and revenue of His Majesty's dominions.

"Bill or bills ordered to be brought in upon the said resolutions by Mr. C. Grant, Lord Althorp, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. S. Mackenzie, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Attorney-General."

Unavoidable circumstances, which we greatly regret, connected with the irregular issue of our paper, have hitherto prevented our offering any remarks on the momentous question which perhaps holds paramount interest in the minds of British subjects in China: — we mean the future regulation of British intercourse with this Empire. Before our pages see the light, it is probable that the details of the ministerial plan submitted to parliament will be already in the hands of our readers; for we cannot suppose that the sort of non intercourse which has subsisted for some time, in the non arrival of several vessels expected from Europe, is to continue much longer.—Till then, we shall defer taxing the patience of our readers with any lengthened remarks, on a subject which has been already before them, in the English prints, in all the variety of aspects of which it is susceptible.

We cannot however avoid expressing our admiration of the perfect knowledge of the situation of his fellow countrymen in China evinced by the President of the Board of control, in his paper of "Hints"; and his able deductions from the information before him, which may be termed almost prophetic.

We trust we shall not be accused of unpardonable vanity in giving place to a short quotation containing an allusion to the humble labours of the Canton press; but far more valuable for it's singular truth, and the just knowledge of human nature which it displays.

> The free trade and the trade of the Company now move in different spheres; and, except as respects some of the articles of import from India to China, there does not appear to be any room for competition between them. The traders are, in fact, on good terms with the Company's servants, and they acted in concert with the Factory on occasion of the last differences with the Government of Canton. But the growth of a body of free adventurers under the wing of an exclusive commerce is not unlikely to lead to consequences of moment; and the division of the British residents at Canton into two commercial classes, so differently constituted and characterised, cannot but add to the embarrassments incident to the relations between the British and the natives. The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and, should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce, and the feeling of submission which they now manifest towards the authorities of the factory may gradually be expected to give place to one of rivalry, if not of hostility.

May they never be unmindful of the honorable calling here assigned to them, as the depositaries of the true principles of British Commerce.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON'S RESOLUTIONS. Those of our readers who recollect Sir George Staunton's violent opposition to the petition from the British merchants in China, presented to the House of Commons in 1831, will read with surprise the following resolutions which he lately attempted to move; though in a House of Commons very differently constituted. Some of them would appear to be almost literally copied from the petition which he then deemed so obnoxious—and we will confess the feeling of jealousy and distrust with which we viewed them, as an emanation "from the enemy's camp," till we had the good fortune to fall in with the Honourable Baronet's address to the electors of South Hampshire, wherein he freely acknowledges having "received a glimpse of a new light:"—"Gentlemen, I "do not deny it," he says, "and I shall always be happy in an "enlightened age, to take advantage of every new light which "rises above the intellectual horizon. I am not ashamed, "I am not too proud, to profit by experience." We hail with delight this noble declaration of frankness, and sincerely congratulate the advocates of British interests in China on the acquisition of so distinguished an ally. In proportion to the regret with which we formerly found it necessary to animadvert, is the satisfaction with which we now bestow our tribute of applause.—As soon as Sir George brought on his resolutions, so many members quitted the House as not to leave a sufficient number to go on with business; and they consequently fell to the ground.

In this we think the House acted wisely; for "legislators "should not be tied down to general propositions which they "may be afterwards obliged to alter or modify," as is well observed by DUMONT.

China Trade. Resolutions to be proposed by Sir George Staunton on Tuesday, the 16th April, 1833.

1. That the British intercourse with China is the source from whence this country is exclusively supplied with Tea, an article in such universal use as to be nearly equivalent to a necessary of life, and through the consumption of which a Revenue of between Three and Four Millions sterling is annually raised with greater facility and certainty, and with less pressure on the people than in the case of any other Tax of equal amount; and that this Trade more, over employs a very considerable extent of British Shipping, is the medium of the Export of the Manufactures and Productions of Great Britain and the British Possessions in India, to the amount in annual value of some Millions sterling, besides affording a certain and convenient channel for the remittance to Europe of that portion of the Indian Revenues required to meet the Home charges in the country.

2. That this branch of British Commerce being of such great importance to the interests of this country, even while it continues, as at present, confined to a single Port, and that Port one of the least advantageous in the Chinese Dominions, either for the export of the staple commodities of China, or the despersion amongst the Chinese Population of the chief Manufactures and Productions of Europe, it is not easy to estimate the vast field which would be opened to the enterprize and the industry of the Manufacturing and Producing classes in this country, if such an improved understanding could be effected between the Governments of Great Britain and China, as might lead to a free and unrestricted intercourse of British subjects with the ingenious and industrious Population of an Empire exceeding in respect to numbers, extent and natural resources, the aggregate amount of all the Nations of civilized Europe.

3. That the peculiar jealousy of Foreign Intercourse which distinguishes the Governments of all the Nations beyond the Ganges having been fully exemplified by the exclusion of all Foreigners, the Dutch only excepted, from the Ports of Japan, and, without any exception, from several of the Ports of China to which formerly they were freely admitted, and by the obstructions which have been found insurmountable to any extensive beneficial intercourse with Cochin China and the other minor states, and being partially mitigated in the single instance only of the Port of Canton, it is of the utmost importance that all legislative measures in any manner affecting a branch of British commerce at once so valuable and so capable of improvement, and yet so precarious should be founded on the fullest and most impartial consideration of all the circumstances which have contributed to place it in its present position.

4. That, in the first place, instead of being regulated by international Treaties, and placed under the recognized protection of a Public Minister at the capital, and an acknowledged Consul at the Port of Trade, as is customary in other civilized states, it is wholly abandoned to the arbitrary control of the Chinese local Authorities, and is by those Authorities subjected to many very severe and vexatious burthens, and to various personal restrictions and privations of the most galling and oppressive nature.

5. That these evils, in the second place, are wholly attributable to the nature and character of the Chinese Government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the Agents of the East India Company, who have, upon various occasions, opposed the arbitrary and oppressive acts of the local Government with considerable success, and in a manner which individuals, pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union, never could have attempted; and have thus repeatedly secured, for the general interests of the Foreign Trade, privileges of the most essential importance, and averted from it evils of the most serious description, solely through the influence derived from the magnitude of their commercial dealings.

6. That this influence, being the sole existing check now in operation for the control and counteraction of the corrupt local administrators of the peculiarly arbitrary and despotic Government of China, it is indispensably necessary to the security of our valuable commerce with that country, that whenever any change shall be made in the British commercial system, having the effect of putting an end to this influence, an equal or greater instrument of protection be at the same at time created and substituted for it under the sanction of a National Treaty between the two countries, without which previous sanction any attempt to appoint national functionaries at Canton for the protection of Trade would, in the present state of our relations with China not only prove of little advantage to the Subject, but be liable in a serious degree, to compromise the honour and dignity of the crown.

7. That notwithstanding the failure, in this respect, of all complimentary Embassies to the court of Peking, however otherwise beneficial they may have been in raising, and procuring the due recognition of, the national character, the evidence of the Treaties which have been repeatedly negotiated by the Chinese Government with that of Russia, through the medium of commissioners duly appointed on both sides, not only for the adjustment of Boundaries, but for the regulation of Trade, prove that there is no insurmountable obstacle to such an arrangement.

8. That in the event of such expectations not being realized, and it proving impracticable to replace the influence of the East India Company's authorities, by any system of national proctetion directly emanating from the crown, it will then be expedient (though only in the last resort) to withdraw the British Commerce altogether from the control of the Chinese Authorities, and to establish it in some insular position on the Chinese coast, where it may be satisfactorily carried on, beyond the reach of acts of oppression and molestation to which an umesisng submission would be equally prejudicial to the national honour and the national interests of this country.

9. That, lastly, the state of the Trade under the operation of the Chinese Laws in respect to homicides, committed by Foreigners in the country calls for the early interposition of the Legislature, those Laws being practically so, unjust and intolerable, that they have in no instance for the last 49 years been submitted to by British subjects; great loss and injury to their commercial Interests accruing from the suspension of the Trade in consequence of such resistance, and the guilty as well as the innocent escaping with impunity; and that it is therefore expedient to put an end to this anomalous state of the Law, by the creation of a British Naval Tribunal upon the spot, with competent authority for the trial and punishment of such offences.

NEW EMPRESS. His Majesty has raised to the rank of Empress *Cheun-fe*, his favorite second wife, or concubine, the sister of *He-ngan*, who is now in disgrace. This occasions a rise among the various classes of the ladies of the Imperial palace.

Report says that *Choo*, our late Fooyuen, has shaved his head and become a Budhist priest.

THE NEW FOO-YUEN has been directed to proceed hither as soon as he is relieved by the arrival of his successor. "He need not come to court to request instructions.—Respect this."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My dear Sir,

The following extract from a letter received to day from Madras may possibly be of service as a hint to any Commander whose ship may hereafter be visited by cholera. To all it must be both curious and interesting.—"The "*Undaunted*" Frigate, which "sailed from this five weeks ago, to bring Lord Wm. Bentinck "here, returned yesterday, owing to the Cholera having bro-"ken out on board and nine cases proving fatal: 103 of the "crew had been attacked; and, as long as the ship was before the "wind, the disease encreased upon them; until the Surgeon "recommended the Captain to change his course and haul the "wind.—This he did, when, strange to say, an improvement was "perceptible almost immediately, and the Frigate is now quite "free from the complaint." He adds very properly:—This is a hint to you sailors in the event of a similar attack.

November 26th

Dear Sir, Yours truly
JOHN HINE.

My correspondent is Capt. Morgan Chase, commanding the Body Guard—who gives a lamentable account of the raging of famine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,

For those who may be interested in the Whampoa Regatta, I beg your insertion of the following description of it.

These Races began on Wednesday, the 30th October, under the management of Captains *Scott*, *Shepherd*, *Foord*, and *Blakely*. —The spirit and good feeling which existed during the two days Regatta called forth the liberality of many gentlemen.—The two handsome Silver Cups presented by some of the Merchants of Canton were spiritedly contested for, on the 30th and 31st October; added to which, the high compliments paid the fleet by *Mrs. Hine* presenting three Silver Cups for the fastest Boats, Captain *Grant* also presenting a Silver Cup for the best untimited oared Cutters, and *Wm. Jardine Esq.* one for the Country ships, rendered a third day necessary, which being made known to the Stewards and Umpire, they willingly tendered their assistance towards carrying it into effect: of them too much cannot be said for their exertions in keeping up the lively interest and good feeling throughout, combined with their good management in conducting the races: — the sobriety and good conduct amongst the seamen gave great satisfaction.—The last Register has conveyed to the public the splendour and gay scene at Whampoa on this occasion by the attendance of the H. Co's. Chop, in which were several members of the British Factory whose munificence in providing a splendid tiffin on the first day for the fleet—the stewards, umpire and the Commodore of the season (Captain *Hine*,) also giving dinners, combined with good feeling, tended to animate and give such spirit, that every thing went off with much eclat.

WEDNESDAY, 30th OCTOBER.

1st Race.—2 oared Punts for $ 6, in two prizes: two boats started; *Nota Bene* had too much speed for the Dwarf, which destroyed the interest of the race.

1st Herefordshire's Nota Bene,
2d Lady Melville's Black dwarf,

2nd Race.—4 oared Gigs for $ 24 in three prizes: the Emma took the lead, and won easily; followed by Annette, and the Lancashire Witch.

1st Inglis's Emma,
2d Kellie Castle's ——
3rd Duke of Sussex's Lancashire witch,
4th Prince Regent's Fawn,
5th Lowther Castle's Madame Malibran,
6th Marquis of Huntly's Dart,
7th Fortwilliam's Kate.

3rd Race.—2nd Launches for a Silver Cup; and also for $ 135 in four prizes.—This race excited much interest, and proved an excellent race between Rob Roy and Radical. Nothing but Rob's Highland blood, actively employed, could have gained him the victory over Radical, who evidently shewed he was in earnest for the Cup. The Vansittart's Boat was *bona fide* third; the others, as per list. These heavy Boats were remarkably well manned and pulled; and their crews formed a grand sight.

1st Herefordshire's Rob Roy,
2d Bombay's Radical,
3rd Vansittart's Bona Fide,
4th Kellie Castle's Dandie Dinmont,
5th Duke of Sussex's Enterprize,
6th Marquis of Huntly's Kedge,
7th Waterloo's Honoria,

4th Race.—6 oared Cutters, for $ 36, in three prizes. This was a spirited race, particularly between the Bonny Lass and the Fox. The Fox we thought the most cunning of the two, but were disappointed.

1st Lady Melville's Bonny Lass,
2d Prince Regent's Fox,
3rd Duke of Sussex's Mary,
4th Farquharson's Ann,
5th Vansittart's Diana Vernon,

5th Race.—Country ship boats, of all classes, for $ 73, in three prizes.—A manfully contested race—Blackey did his best and astonished every one present at his fine style of pulling.—The Jane had much difficulty in beating the Pela.

1st Glenelg's Jane,
2d Pascoa's Pela,
3rd Earl Clare's Earl Clare,
4th Fort William's Bonnie Dundee,
5th Hormanjee Bomanjee's Hannah More,

6th Race.—6 oared Gigs, for $ 18, in one prize—let *Hope* "tell her flattering tale."

1st Herefordshire's Hope,
2d Castle Huntly's Annandale,

SECOND DAY—31st OCTOBER.

1st Race.—4 oared Jolly Boats or punts, for $ 22, in 3 prizes. The Leveret proved the winner, though hard run by the Magpie.

1st Prince Regent's Leveret,
2d Thomas Grenville's Magpie,
3rd Castle Huntly's Ettrick,
4th Duke of Sussex's Bee,
5th Vansittart's Jeanie Deans,
6th Waterloo's Little Johnnie,

2nd Race.—14 oared Cutters for a Silver Cup: also $ 119 in 5 prizes.—The number of Boats entered and vying for the Cup excited the highest interest, the beauty and magnitude of these Boats, the noble appearance of the men, the style of the ship's crews, and the high spirits with which all seemed animated, rendered it one of the finest sights perhaps ever witnessed at any Regatta. The Commodore's Fairy was the favourite against the field, and her friends never lost confidence:—at last the signal for starting was given, and the Boats went off in grand style; the Fairy gaining a little on the Red Rover, which boat she ultimately beat by nearly her own length. The Bombay's Whipper in was close up.

1st Marquis of Huntly's Fairy, 6th Waterloo's Eliza,
2d Herefordshire's Red Rover 7th Lady Melville's Highland Lass
3rd Bombay's Whipper in, 8th Prince Regent's Stag,
4th Inglis's Lord William, 9th Marquis of Huntly's Clipper,
5th Lowther's Don Giovanni, 10th Vansittart's Heather Bell,
11th Kellie Castle's St. Andrew.

3rd Race.—12 oared Cutters, for $ 72, in three prizes: much sport was afforded; and the race not so easily won, as we fear Don Giovanni expected.

1st Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,
2d Herefordshire's Helen Mc. Gregor,
3rd Bombay's Whipper in,
4th Lady Melville's Lowland lass,

4th Race.—Country ship's boats, for $ 60, in 3 prizes.—The native seamen evinced a noble spirit of contention; and, as they came in, cheered in true British style:—won by the Lady Ann.

1st Ann's Lady Ann,
2d Fort William's Souter Johnnie,
3rd Hormanjee Bomanjee's John Gilpin,
4th Lady Hayes's Water Witch,
5th Glenelg's Lizzie Lindsay,

5th Race.—14 Oars, for $ 80, in 3 prizes:—a well pulled and good race, won by the Highland lass; the Eliza doing her best, and coming in second.

1st Lady Melville's Highland lass,
2d Waterloo's Eliza,
3rd Marquis of Huntly's Clipper,

4th Prince Regent's Stag,
5th Vansittart's Heather Bell,

6th Race.—All winning Boats, for $ 50 in 2 prizes: no race at all, the Fairy and Jane pulling slowly over the course, as none of the other winning Boats came to time.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

1st Race.—For three Cups, presented by *Mrs. Hine*, to the officers of the H. C. S. for the three first boats.—$ 10 awarded further to each boat.—A well contested race.

1st Marquis of Huntly's Fairy,
2d Bombay's Whipper in,
3rd Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,
4th Herefordshire's Helen Mc. Gregor,
5th Inglis's Lord William,
6th Castle Huntly's Sleepy Maggie,
7th Minerva's Highflyer,

2nd Race.—A match between the Thos Grenville's Zebra, 4 oars, and the Prince Regent's fawn, of 4 oars: won easily by the latter.

3rd Race.—A match between the Fort William's Kate, manned by Europeans, against the Inglis's gig Emma. Poor Kate had no chance.

4th Race.—For Captain *Grant's* Silver Cup, presented to the Huble Co's service, for all classes of Boats, without limit of oars—a purse of $ 12 to each Boat awarded by the stewards.

1st Herefordshire's Red Rover,
2d Marquis of Huntly's Fairy,
3rd Bombay's Bee,
4th Lowther Castle's Don Giovanni,
5th Prince Regent's Stag,
6th Inglis's Lord William,

5th Race.—For *Mr. Jardines* Cup, presented to the Country service, for all classes of Boats, without limit of oars. A well pulled Race, and won well by the Glenelg's Jane.

1st Glenelg's Jane,
2d Pascoa's Pela,
3rd Fort William's Bonnie Dundee,
4th Hormanjee Bomanjee's Highland Mary.

6th Race.—For all Compradore's *sam-pans*, belonging to the Indiamen—rowed by a man and boy, with one scull and oar, for a purse of $ 30, divided amongst the 7 first Boats: 17 Boats started, and gave excellent sport, each carrying the distinguishing Flag of his ship.

The day concluded with a *Tanka* Race, which afforded a fund of amusement.

ETIQUETTE OF THE CHINESE COURT. The devotion of the Chinese to a multiplicity of trifling formalities is a frequent topic of remark. On a late occasion, that of the birth-day of the Dowager-empress, *Peih-chang*, a Tartar officer of high rank, superintendant of the whole Mohammedan territory, and second in command on the north-west frontier, sent to court a card of congratulation, according to custom. But unfortunately he forwarded it by an express travelling 400 le (say 120 miles) daily, instead of delivering it to the ordinary post-carrier; in consequence of which, he was adjudged to be degraded one degree, and to receive office accordingly. The rule for officers in situations like *Peih-chang's* is, that the degradation is not to take effect until their recall from their official situations. However, a few days after the judgment had been passed, His Majesty was pleased to recall him, and his degradation has taken place accordingly. For such trifles are high officers removed from their situations!

FORMOSA. In a Gazette, of September 6th, the Emperor enters briefly into a review of the transactions of the late insurrection, in consequence of a final memorial from the commissioner *Hoo-sung-ih*. "The perusal of this memorial," says his majesty, "has caused in my Imperial mind the utmost consolation. This insurrection of the Formosan banditti commenced in the intercalary 9th month of last year. It was then a period of extreme winter and bitter cold. Many stoppages and delays also were occasioned by sea,—vessels either having to remain at anchor waiting for winds, or being scattered by storms, and driven off, so as to be unable to land in season. From the moment that *Hoo-sung-ih* (the commissioner,) and *Ching-tsoo-lo* (the Governor,) had successively passed over, men's minds became settled. Then, accompanied by *Ma-tse-shing*, (the General in command,) they proceeded to search out the remaining banditti:—peace resumed its place in the hearts of the peop'e, and all things were fitly adjusted.—Soldiers and officers all fought with their lives in their hands. An amnesty was also proclaimed publicly. The abettors and followers of the rebellious associations were separated. The head of a grand division was seized, as well as many leaders of the thieves. Thus all Formosa was pacified, and in the 5th month of the present year the whole work was announced as complete. All the settlers—the cultivators—returned to their former occupations. The government troops returned victorious to their lines. The speed with which the good work was accomplished is well worthy of esteem and reward.—*Hoo-snng-ih* is graciously rewarded with the title of *Tae-tsze Shaou-paou* (guardian of the heir-elect*.) *Ching-tsoo-lo* is rewarded by the gracious permission for him to wear a peacock's feather (in his cap.) In addition, let the Tribunal (of administration or civil office) deliberate on their merits with great attention and regard; thus to shew encouragement. "*Respect this.*" Other inferior officers have also received various tokens of imperial regard, in the shape of large and small tobacco pouches, rings, &c. &c.,—as appears from other imperial edicts.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	76	80	29:85	First part heavy rain, thunder and light ning, mod breeze	SE.
2	75	78	29:90	" " " "	"
3	75	81	30:00	Cloudy " with rain at times; mostly light breeze	"
4	73	82	30:00	Fine weather " " "	"
5	77	83	29:95	" " " "	"
6	77	84	29:90	" " " "	"
7	77	84	29:90	" " " "	"
8	78	84	29:85	" " " "	"
9	79	86	29:80	" light breeze variable	N a SE.
10	78	88	29:85	" mostly first and mid. light rain, latterly light breeze	N a NW.
11	79	86	29:90	" first and mid. light	NNW.
12	76	82	29:90	latter cloudy with mod. breeze Cloudy with drizzling rain at times; mod. breeze	N a NNE. N.
13	75	81	29:85	Unsettled with rain at times, vble. mostly mod. breeze	NE a SW.
14	75	81	29:90	Fine weather, mod. breeze	SE.
15	75	84	29:95	" " " "	"
16	77	84	29:95	First and mid fine, latter unsettled, with rain, mod.	SE.
17	78	85	29:85	Fine weather, mostly light breeze	"
18	76	84	29:90	" moderate breeze	N a NNW.
19	74	84	29:90	" " " "	"
20	74	83	30:00	" first and mid part; latter cloudy	"
21	73	77	30:05	Cloudy throughout, light breeze	N a NNE.
22	68	76	30:00	" mod. breeze	N a NNW.
23	72	78	30:05	Fine weather mod. breeze	" "
24	69	78	30:00	" light breeze	N a NNE.
25	72	76	29:95	" at times a fresh breeze vble NNW a NE.	
26	72	79	29:90	" first and mid mod. breeze latter rain, light airs	N. E.
27	75	80	29:85	Cloudy with light showers; light breeze	"
28	75	80	29:85	Fine weather, mod. breeze	SE a E.
29	74	83	29:85	" " " "	SE.
30	75	84	29:80	" first and mid. light vble latterly moderate	SE a NE. N a SE.

MACAO.

Aos 12 de Novembro, falleceo o Reverendo Padre Luis Pedro Gonzaga, natural de Goa, e Capellao do Batalhao Principe Regente, Eccleziastico sabio, virtuozo e exemplar, que servia de edificaçao aos da sua professao.—Com o seu bom modo e maneiras civis, tinha grangeado a estima geral, sem que as crizes da agitaçao em que fluctuou esta Cidade, pudesse diminuir em minimo grao o conceito publico que sempre mereceu; e ainda que morreu de 77 Annos de Idade, cauzou bastante magoa e saudade aos seos Amigos, a perda de hum tao apreciavel e raro Homem.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received a long letter in Portuguese signed "*Os verdadeiros amigos de Macao*" in which we are rated in good set terms for our comments on the abuses at that place. It is under consideration—though its great length (20 pages) must, we fear, be a fatal objection to its publication in our columns. The writer or writers seem to mix a good deal of *feeling* with the remarks, and to be annoyed at the interference of the Press with Macao. We hope it may have its effect.

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* It was customary in former dynasties publicly to select a son as successor to the throne. The present dynasty considers this a bad policy, and the selected successor is unknown till the monarch's decease. Consequently this and some similar titles are now merely honorary.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 6. THURSDAY, 26th DECEMBER. 1833. NOS. 19. & 20.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents in Canton, for the *Alliance Insurance Company* of Calcutta, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as, by the regulations of the office, they are permitted to take.

Canton, October 24th, 1833.

RUSSELL & Co.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

The SARAH, Captain Whiteside, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, October 8th, 1833.

FOR MADRAS.

The ship CARRON, Capt. Wilson; to sail in all December.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

The Hamburg Barque REFORM, Capt. MC. BEATH, to sail with all despatch; the greater part of her Cargo being already on board.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The following prints at R. EDWARDS'S,

Ces diables parisiennes sont elles gentilles? Angelica. Belinda. Foreign Costumes. Le Sommeil de l'innocence. Alfred. L'averse. Voila donc le peuple le plus gracieux de la terre! Fancy Ball dress. Officers of the British army &c. &c.

3 *American Hong, November 8th*, 1833.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

R. MARKWICK & Co's.

Canton, November 11th, 1833.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON having been admitted a partner in my business, the same will, in future, be carried on under the firm of JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Canton, November 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have lately been appointed AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S at this place.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 30th *November*, 1833.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

The Barque AVOCA, A. 1., James Boadle Commander, Burthen 300 Tons, will leave Macao Roads the 5th January next. For freight, apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1833.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

The EARL OF CLARE, Capt. DALY, to sail in all December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR PORTS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA, AND MAZATLAN.

A few tons of light Goods can be received on freight for the above Port on application to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON.

According to promise, we now publish a copious extract from the Speech of Mr CHARLES GRANT, in laying before the House of Commons his Resolutions respecting the China trade; a measure of most momentous importance no less to the Chinese than to the British Empire; and of which the full consequences can as yet be but dimly perceived even by those best acquainted with the subject. We have ourselves sufficient confidence in the wisdom of an overruling providence in the general government of the world to anticipate much good from the proposed change, by which so large a portion of the globe will be laid open to the free scope of British commercial enterprise; and the exclusive system of the Chinese Government, no longer fostered by the influence of another system of exclusion on the part of the British, may be expected gradually to vanish before the force of the new interests which a more enlarged intercourse will mutually excite.

We have often reiterated in our pages with regret, how much foreigners have lost in point of consideration, in their intercourse with the Chinese during the last 100 years; but it is singular to reflect that, while the effect of the existing system has been to encrease Chinese encroachments, on the one hand; it appears to have been no less conducive on the other to the growth of feelings of submissiveness in the British authorities. In the Charter of 1793 it was declared that "in case of any cession of territory from the Chinese Government, and the establishment of a new settlement thereon, His Majesty's subjects may under certain restrictions export British or Irish manufactures in the Company's ships at a moderate rate of freight". But the failure of Lord Macartney's Embassy appears to have extinguished any hope which may have been entertained of obtaining such a cession; for we cannot find that any similar clause was inserted in the present charter enacted in 1813. From this supineness, it is satisfactory to cast our view to the resolutions of Mr. Grant, which again revive the idea of a trade to the *ports* of China, and we may safely predict that the hint thus given will not be lost on the free trader.

We regret that the backward nature of our arrangements has prevented our giving Mr. Grant's speech till it can scarcely be said to be now entitled to the appellation of news; but we are unwilling to deprive our paper of the value which it will derive from being the record of so luminous an *exposé*.

Our local readers will see with pleasure that our former Chief MR. MARJORIBANKS does not suffer himself to be a silent member of the Senate, but hastens to redeem his pledge to advocate the cause of his countrymen in China. As far as we can judge, from comparing several versions of his speech in different newspapers, it would appear to be very imperfectly reported; and it is therefore entitled to every indulgence on the score of criticism.

Public attention has been a good deal excited by an order of the Portuguese Governor of Macao, expelling from that settlement the agents of the Foreign Roman Catholic missions which have for ages been established there, as a medium of communication with the missionaries in the interior. The agent for the celebrated Propaganda Society, a native of Italy, and three French missionaries, representing, we understand, valuable property in China, have taken refuge in Canton.

We shall be glad to be enabled to lay before our readers the causes of this very singular measure of severity practised by a Christian Governor towards ministers of the Gospel, who have hitherto been esteemed of irreproachable character; in whose fate the whole Christian world of all denominations cannot but feel a lively interest.

EXTRACT FROM MR. C. GRANT'S SPEECH JUNE 13TH,

The Company had long possessed an exclusive trade to China; that to India had been given up for several years. The question now was what was to be done with this trade, so as to promote the welfare and convenience of this country under her altered maritime relations? On this subject the voice

of the people had been heard: and, though loud, it was not the clamour of the moment. It had been formed upon examination and observation. It was now settled, by the course of events during the last 10 or 15 years that the interdiction to the public of the trade to China could no longer be upheld. Our commercial policy formerly had been a restrictive policy. But that principle being no longer recognised by this country as a general motive of action in our commercial code, even the few restrictions which remained would, it was anticipated, finally be removed. For a long period of time our merchants, whether they looked to the East or to the West, to India or to America, nay, to the shores of Europe, saw themselves closed out by interdictions and restrictive regulations, until at last the spirit of the nation became aroused, and broke through the artificial barriers which were too feeble to resist its course. When we found all other nations making efforts to raise themselves into commercial rivals—South America at last in reality free, and likely to continue so—the whole of Europe rushing into competition, and making every effort to secure maritime advantages, it would be unworthy of us, as a great nation, if we did not avail ourselves of the whole of those extraordinary advantages, both moral and physical, which we possessed, to assert her ascendancy, and proceed upon the same liberal principles so befitting the first maritime nation. If we were to number ourselves in future with the great commercial communities, we must pursue a liberal policy, and however we might in former times have contented ourselves with participating in the fragments from the trade with foreign nations, we never could, without the adoption of this liberal policy, attain that station of imperial wealth and prosperity which was intended for us—(hear). The trade to China must now upon these, and, indeed, upon every other principle, be considered to have arrived at its natural termination. If it were not obvious, from these causes, that it should cease, there were other causes which rendered it not less necessary that the exclusive trade to China should no longer remain with the East India Company. Amongst these the strongest was the rapid diminution of the profit of that trade to the Company. The Company had, in consequence of the rapid diminution of its profits on the exclusive trade to India, felt disposed to give up their exclusive right to that trade several years ago. The trade to China, some held, should continue, whilst the profit upon it was known to be yearly diminishing; that profit which, in the year 1830, was £5,830,000, was last year £5,633,000. The state, too, of our political relations with China, the peculiarities of the Chinese character, their national superstitions, their jealousy of the political interference of the Company, had all contributed to bring about a state of things which rendered it necessary the exclusive trade of the Company to China should cease. The circumstance of its being a chartered Company, its ambiguous position; at one time appearing to possess no authority even upon subjects of minor importance —at another exercising the whole weight and force of Government in reference to the concerns of rival princes and nations excited suspicion, and warranted the inference that the monopoly would not could not last. In the year 1715, there was no Company of Hong merchants in China, though there were privileged merchants certainly; but soon that shrewd and observant people, perceiving the great advantages England derived through her chartered Company in the East, set about the formation of a Company similarly exclusively privileged as the East India Company. It failed, but in 1760, the attempt was successfully renewed. It might be fairly inferred that when the East India Company's monopoly was at an end that of the Hong merchants, which originated in rivalry of our trading company in the East, would cease also. The suspicions of this shrewd people were awakened from the late extraordinary strides to power made by this trading Company, and the succession of splendid victories achieved by their troops in every quarter of Asia. And more particularly by meeting with our Embassies in the nations in their immediate neighbourhood. In 1817 and 1818, in the Nepaul war, an embassy was discovered to exist which gave serious cause of offence, and the Resident was consequently afterwards removed. On the occasion of the Birman war, how astonished must the Chinese yearly caravan have been on the occasion of their visit, to find that the victorious army of the East India Company were in possession of the Burmese capital! That circumstance made on that people and their Emperor a deep impression; but there was a new feature in the aspect of our affairs then. The trade to China had most rapidly been extended since the opening of the trade to India. The great concourse of free traders to the port of Canton was not without its inconvenience and embarrassment to the merchants regularly trading thither; that trade which in 1814, was not in amount more than 14,000 tons, was in 1826, 60,000 tons. The total value of the import and export trade. by the Company, to China, in 1813 and 1814, was 13,500,000 l, whilst in 1829 and 1830, it had fallen to 11,500,000 l, and the private trade, which, in the year 1813, did not exceed 9,000,000 l, was in 1830, above 30,000,000 l. Such was the concourse of people of all nations there at present that, though not in possession of any territory in the port of Canton, there was now a floating colony. Notwithstanding, there were certainly, by this state of things, chances afforded of embarrassment through conflicting interests there. He candidly confessed he could not, as it was anticipated, foresee that there ought to be any alarm felt at the prospect of opening this trade with China; neither did he see the danger of any sudden revulsion of feeling which would compel us, after abandoning it, to resume the monopoly. The Hon. Member for Hampshire, in his resolutions, had advocated strongly the propriety of opening the trade gradually. He would remind the House that the attempt had commenced some years since, and its progress had been as gradual as it had been safe. The Hon. Member would have, perhaps, advised years back to admit foreigners into this trade next the British merchant, and let them, by the equity of their dealings, excite a corresponding security in the minds of the Chinese; and that, finally, they should discontinue or diminish their contracts, so as to accustom the Chinese to general dealings with the foreigner and the British merchants, instead of relying on contracts only, making the contract one year 50,000 chests, the next 150,000. He would remind the House that this had exactly been the way the plan had been pursued, and he believed with every chance of the change being almost insensibly accomplished. The Chinese were themselves a great commercial people, whose ships swarmed in all those circumjacent seas, occasionally sucessful, or meeting with losses on their trading speculations. They had, it appeared, evinced a disposition to alter their system of commercicial intercourse, as appeared by a memorial to the Viceroy of Canton by the traders of that city, assuming the necessity of a resident chief of trade at Canton, to regulate the terms of commercial intercourse between the foreign merchant and the subjects of the celestial empire. The Viceroy's answer ran thus:—

"At present, the last division of the said nation's Company's ships is about to leave the port and return home. We, prostrate, beg that you will condescend to confer an edict, enjoining the said nation's Chief, Marjoribanks, early to sent a letter home, to communicate it to the said nation's King; that if, hereafter, the said nation's Company be dissolved, will there, as heretofore, be appointed a chief to come to Canton, to have the general management of the affairs of the said nation's foreign merchants and ships, which come to Canton? If no such Chief come to Canton, there will be no concentrated responsibility; and since, if the said nation's country ships and merchants come to Canton to trade, the ships being many, and the men not few, in the event of any silly, foolish, ignorant opposition to, and violation of the commands of Government, after all, who will be responsible.

"The celestial Empire's laws and regulations are awfully strict, and will not admit of the least infraction. The said nation must be ordered to make previous and safe arrangements; then hereafter, public affairs will have a head to revert to, and responsibility will not fall upon bystanders. Thus, it may be hoped, the commerce of the foreign merchants may go on tranquilly, and when the time comes to act, excuses be prevented.

"Whether our simple obscure views be right or not, we, prostrate, submit and wait until they be examined, the request granted, and orders given to be obeyed. This is really both just and expedient. Should we have to give thanks for the favour of compliance, we, the merchants, will wait till we receive the important commands, and forthwith respectfully transcribe them, and communicate the orders."

This would show that the merchants were not unprepared for the change now about to take place.

The Viceroy in his answer said—

"This coming before me, the Governor, according to the proof it affords I have examined, and thus decide.

"The English nation has heretofore appointed a Chief to Canton, for the general management of commercial dealings. If, indeed, after the 13th year, the time of the Company be fulfilled, and it be dispersed, the said nation no doubt ought, as before, to appoint a Chief to come to Canton to manage. But what is said in the present statement, about separation or dissolution of the Company, is merely report heard by the said merchants. Whether it be really true or not, still remains uncertain. However, that which is stated arises from public motives concerning the future, and it is incumbent to make previous arrangements.

"As the above-named statement has been presented, I unite the circumstances, and hereby issue an order to the said Hong merchants, that they may forthwith enjoin my commands on the said nation's Chief, early to send a letter home, that if, indeed, after the 13th year of Taoukwang, the Company be dissolved, it will, as heretofore, be incumbent to deliberate and appoint a Chief who understands the business to come to Canton, for the general management of the commercial dealings, by which means affairs may be prevented from going to confusion, and benefits remain to commerce."

From an experiment made by a trading vessel along the shores of China, to carry on an illicit trade with the Chinese, it was found that wherever she touched, despite of the repugnance of the Authorities, the natives attempted to maintain an interchange of commodities, and more particularly to secure a supply of the extract of that weed, not less interdicted by the Emperor than the Virginian weed was by our James the First. This trade too in opium had become so obnoxious to the Emperor, that he had very gravely and with much sound argument, insisted on the necessity of stopping it altogether; to which his Ministers replied that there appeared to be no other way of effecting this object but by expelling foreigners altogether, a measure totally at variance with the mild policy of the celestial empire. It would be necessary that chief should be appointed, or an authority, whether by means of a superintendent or by a commission of two or three persons to be constantly resident there. It would be also necessary to arm that resident authority with very considerable powers. The powers of supercargoes were very great, in order to meet the importance of their duties; but in the authority he proposed establishing there should be vested powers of an extraordinary description, for it would be little short of madness to establish such an authority without confiding to it such powers as might be necessary to render it efficient. He should, therefore, propose that his Majesty should be empowered to issue a Commission, and to arm that Commission with all such powers as might be necessary for the management and protection of British interests at Canton. He thought it possible that if men of discretion were appointed on such a Commission—and it was absolutely necessary that men of discretion only should be appointed—they might be enabled to conciliate the authorities of Canton, and open the way to a more friendly intercourse between the two countries. He was indisposed to think that there was any impassable barrier between them. On the contrary, he thought it quite possible, by prudent means, and by a separation of the commercial views of the country from the political government of India, and, above all, by the observance of the strictest impartiality, to conciliate the Chinese authorities. He formed that opinion from the fact that the supercargoes of the East India Company had already succeeded in softening down many of the prejudices of the Chinese by the prudent course of conduct they had pursued. He would now advert to the resolutions of the Hon. Member for Hampshire. That Hon. Member was of opinion that, before they proceeded to change the system, they ought, in the first instance, to open a negotiation with the Celestial Empire; and he contended that such a change would be extremely hazardous without such a negotiation. He was sorry to differ with his Hon. Friend in this instance, for he admitted that his Hon. Friend's authority was entitled to the greatest weight. His Hon. Friend was one of those persons who were the first to make themselves acquainted with the Chinese language—(hear, hear), and with their laws and manners. The Honourable Gentleman was therefore deserving not only of the praise he (Mr C. Grant) so sincerely accorded him, but he was every way worthy of the high character he had earned—(hear, hear). It was with great diffidence, therefore, that the offered an opinion contrary to that of his Noble Friend; but with respect to opening a negotiation with the Chinese Government he would say that the result of former embassies to that empire was not very encouraging. His Honourable Friend had succeeded in obtaining a recognition of the national character, but if so it was somewhat unaccountable that some of them should have been so disgracefully dismissed. With respect to Russia the case was altogether different. The Chinese were compelled to have intercourse with Russia, whose territories were so close to those of the Celestial Empire; but even though the Russians were allowed to trade with the Chinese, the conditions imposed upon them were sufficiently humiliating. Indeed, two vessels had gone from Russia by sea to China, but that not being a recognised course of procceding, they were not allowed to communicate with the shore. Even if he agreed with his Honorable Friend, however, yet the present time was ill chosen for such a negotiation, for it was calculated to lead to the greatest embarrassments. If they were not themselves to sound the alarm about these changes, there would be no consternation created in China, and the authority appointed by this country would be allowed to exercise his duties without difficulty; but, instead of this prudent course, if they were to begin by sounding the note of preparation, they would excite all the jealous feelings of the Chinese Court, and, in short,

that they would preface an important change by commencing a dangerous negotiation. Two years ago a proposition of this kind was made, but after much anxious consideration it was considered advisable to abstain from adopting it. He did not know that it was necessary for him to enlarge much on the subject of the China trade, but as it was a subject of very great interest to the country, he would just advert to one or two points. The Company's exclusive trade with China would cease in April 1834, and it became a question, therefore, whether the Company should send out any more vessels to that part of the world. He was not prepared to state what might be the decision of the Court of Directors upon this subject, but he would state to the House the substance of his recommendation to them. His recommendation was, the Company should abstain from sending any other vessels out to China, and that, after the return of those now abroad, the market should be open to all classes—(hear, hear). The probability was that there would be a considerable supply, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Company from the market. There was at present a large stock in the warehouses of the Company—a supply sufficient for the consumption of the country for two years from April 1834. In every view of the question there were difficulties. It was suggested that the Company should diminish their sales so as to allow the trader to come into the market; and, on the other hand, they were advised to increase their sales, and get rid of their stock as rapidly as possible. In the midst of these various opinions, he thought the proper course for the Government to pursue was that of not interfering with the private concerns of the East India Company. A question also arose respecting the nature of the duty to be laid on tea. The House was aware that there was at present an ad valorem duty of 96 per cent. upon teas imported. In order to continue the ad valorem system of duties, the trade must be subjected to the severest restrictions; the importation must be limited to a few places, and there must be only periodical sales; in fact, to continue those duties, the necessary regulations and restrictions could not fail to fetter our commerce, to be injurious to trade, and to narrow the consumption of the article. In all respects it would be better to have a fixed duty, except that it would press more heavily than at present upon the lower classes. This was the only objection, but unless some mode of obviating it could be pointed out, it was an objection that was decisive. It appeared to him, however, to be possible to avoid having a rated duty of the same amount upon all classes of tea. He believed it to be very possible, and in this opinion he was confirmed by the opinions of people of authority in the Customs, and in the tea trade also, to classify teas, and to affix to them a separate rate of duty, and by that means make tea cheaper to the lower classes than it was under the present system. There were difficulties on both sides, but he believed that this system of classifying teas, and affixing a higher scale of duties to the more valuable teas, was the most eligible course that could be adopted. This was the American mode in former times, and he believed it could be carried into effect, according to the concurrent evidence of all those who might be supposed to be acquainted with such matters, without any injury whatever to the revenue. He was not aware that there could be any necessity for regulating warehouses, for he believed there would be found a sufficient number of warehouses in the ports. Another topic of interest was that of the size of the vessels to be allowed to trade to India hereafter. Many difficulties arose here also. With respect to the revenue, it was the opinion of many experienced officers that it would be necessary to fix upon a certain size of vessel, or the revenue would be defrauded. He confessed, however, that he was unable to conceive the necessity of fixing a certain size.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS had arrived a few months ago from China, and had the experience of a residence of twenty years in that country. He well knew the Chinese character, and he was desirous of doing his endeavour to render the peculiar situation of that country and people understood in England, with respect at least to their intercourse and commercial dealings with Europeans. He did not wish to enter into any general question, further than to state to the Right Hon. Gentleman, that in his new scheme for a Court of Directors, he entirely agreed with him. He had visited every Presidency of India, and was well acquainted with every class of servant in that country, and he must in justice say, that there was not a better set of functionaries in the world than those appointed to India by the Court of Directors under the present system. It was his intention, however, to confine himself to the question solely as it related to China. During his last residence at Canton, a petition had been put into his hands, setting forth the hardships sustained by the British residents in that country, and the petitioners set forth that their condition in China had never received that attention from the British Government to which it was entitled. Provided 30,000,000 lbs. of tea were exported to England, and the duty secured, the condition of the residents was never considered. He now saw that a period had arrived when a wide empire was about to be opened to British commerce. He was no friend to monopoly, and his honest opinion was, that a wider field remained for British merchants in China than could be found in any part of the world. The accusations, however, brought forward against the servants of the Company in India were totally unfounded. The period had arrived when the system in India must be entirely changed, although he would maintain that Englishmen ought not to trade to that country, as the Americans did; and he saw no reason why English merchants should go across the Atlantic for instructions. He could assure the Committee that Hong merchants were men of inferior character and low station, and were held in such disrepute that men of reputation would not belong to them. A very large number of Europeans, however, lived in China, and they lived in perfect harmony with the natives. The increase of communication and of trade with China arose principally from the traffic in opium, the supply of which had risen from 4,000 to 20,000 chests in one year. Smoking was now carried to a dreadful excess in that country, and the Emperor's eldest son had lately died of it, though otherwise he had been a respectable young man.—(A laugh.) The conduct of Europeans had given the Emperor of China a bad impression of the European character, and all endeavours to improve the intercourse with the Government had failed. It was the nature of the Chinese despotism to trample on all in a state of submission. Their maxim was to treat all barbarians without law, for if they gave them the benefits of law they would become rebellious. The people of China endeavoured to be favourable to British intercourse, but they were prevented by their Government. He had been able to send an active and intelligent officer, a Mr. Lindsay, who well knew the language, into the different ports of China. He had entered them all, and had proceeded to Corea, Formosa, and the Loo Choo Islands, and every where he had been treated with the greatest kindness, and had found in the people a disposition to commercial intercourse. The Government of England ought to be aware that the island of Formosa had rebelled from the Chinese Emperor, and had established its independence. A good understanding might be opened with the people of the island, and much to the advantage of commerce, as it lay opposite to the rich tea provinces.

THE ADDRESS TO WILLIAM JARDINE ESQ.

In consequence of unintentional delay in the transmissal to us of the subjoined answer of Mr. Jardine to the address from the Hon. Co's maritime service, we were unable to publish it in our last No. This we now do, in accordance with the request of the gentlemen to whom it is addressed.

Canton, November 12th, 1833.

To

Captains { JOHN HINE, ROBERT SCOTT, W. R. BLAKELY.

Gentlemen,

I receive, with feelings of the liveliest emotion, your address of the 9th Instant; in which you appreciate much too highly my endeavours to be useful to the members of your Honourable Service.

The public approbation of such a Body of Gentlemen must have been esteemed, by any one, as a compliment of no ordinary value; but to me it is peculiarly gratifying, as calling forth recollections of early associations, and friendly intercourse, while I had the pleasure of belonging to a service, in which I passed many of the happiest years of my existence.

I cannot, however, view my own conduct as in any way deserving the high praises you have been pleased to bestow—but must consider them as emanating from your generous feelings, which have so greatly overrated what I have never viewed in any other light then as a simple duty to fellow-countrymen resorting at intervals to a market where the local experience of a constant resident was likely to prove useful.

The approaching dissolution of the service to which you belong, must be viewed with regret by every one acquainted with the equipment, discipline, and general management of the ships; in all of which, as well as in the nautical acquirements of the Commanders and Officers, they are unrivalled in the commercial annals of the world—and I trust you will believe me when I say that I grieve most sincerely that there exists so little prospect of my ever having any farther opportunities of manifesting to you, as a body, the gratitude I feel for this disinterested act of friendship.

I shall receive with pleasure the testimony of regard, which you offer for my acceptance in England—assuring you that my warmest wishes will ever exist for your welfare; and whether we ever meet again in this country, or in our native land, I shall be most happy to have many opportunities of evincing the esteem and sincere friendship with which I remain.

My dear Sirs,
Your most faithful, and obliged Servant,
WILLIAM JARDINE.

CHINESE SYSTEM OF DUTIES.

The following paper, long and partly uninteresting as it is, will, we hope, not be considered entirely valueless by those who know how difficult it is to acquire any information on the subject of the Duties payable in the port of Canton. Here, as is well known, each payment of Duty resolves itself into a specific bargain with the Hong merchant or linguist, who, in his turn, makes a bargain with the "examining domestic" from the Hoppo's office, the balance only finding its way to the provincial Treasury, to be doubtless again deducted from, ere it is placed to the account of the Imperial Duties. It is among the most surprising things, in a system which stands alone in the annals of commerce, that, for so many years, foreigners should have been content to submit quietly to extortion on extortion, made in any way, or under any plea, without resistance to a state of things so manifestly absurd and unjust. Now, however, that the days of monopoly are over, and it's lavish and expensive system to be replaced by the more economical one of private and general commerce, we may hope to see these causeless and mean submissions to the will of the interested few, succeeded by a more sensible and manly policy. Were a representation but made to the Emperor, in the name of the King of England, of the necessity of establishing a fixed and easily understood tariff of Duties, in lieu of the present uncertain and vexatious plan, by which he, as well as the foreign merchant, is defrauded, there can be no doubt but that it would meet with attention and success.

An inquiry into the state and application of the funds of that monstrous excrescence the "Consu fund"—which should be rich enough to pay ten times over the amount of Duties owing to the government by insolvent Hongs (which sums, yearly paid in instalments by the remaining Hongs, form one of the principal causes of their embarrassments and virtual bankruptcy) and insure the foreign merchants from all losses—would also be advisable. At present the channel, into which it's vast and continually accumulating funds are poured, is unknown to even the Hong merchants, of whom but one (the senior)—has the uncontrolled charge. This there can now be no excuse for continuing as, in consequence of the renunciation made last year by the Select Committee of the right of claim in future, in case of the bankruptcy of any of the Hongs, British subjects * at least can now look to no benefit from it. The many changes noticed in the following paper may tend to prove that the laws of this empire are not so immutable as they are generally represented to be, but it is seldom that foreigners are allowed to benefit by the changes; and, considering the implicit obedience, not to say servility, displayed by foreigners, it is wonderful that they have not ere now been altogether driven from the port by the magnitude of the exactions; as appeal to the local authorities is in fact but from the thief to the receiver. The only check on this, and it proves a powerful one, is the admirable system established of late years at Lintin, which is daily advancing in amount and importance. By some, this is called a smuggling trade; though, if looked into, it will be found to be so but in name. It is the twin system to the Whampoa one; except that foreigners are not so completely at the mercy of the authorised plunderer as at the latter place. At Lintin a regular tariff is established with the local mandarins, who receive a regulated portion of the amount paid; in return paying to their superiors who appoint and protect them, higher sums for their situations, part of which accumulated profits at length find their way to the Emperor, from the Hoppo or other officers of government. With the coming of the free trade to this country the Lintin system will rapidly advance; and, unless the energy and wisdom of the British government, by a timely and proper appeal, direct to the highest authorities of the empire, render this unnecessary, we doubt not but that a few years will see a new "Lintin" at every commercial emporium along the whole coast of China, affording wholesome proofs of the impolicy of all attempts to fetter commerce; offering effectual resistance to legalized extortion; and enjoying as much impunity as the fleet, which now, throughout the year, remains, admirably managed, unharmed, and flourishing, within 70 miles of the capital city of this, one of the most powerful provinces of the Celestial empire.

"THE CANTON CUSTOM-HOUSE BOOK,"

OR TARIFF OF DUTIES AND CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

This work consists of four parts, occupying each a separate volume, to which are sometimes added one or two supplementary volumes. It was not till the early part of the 18th century, that the increasing trade of the country taught the then Emperor, *Yung-ching*, the necessity of such a publication, in order to form a check on the rapacity and extortions of the custom-house officers. He directed the publication of the first part, regulating the amount of duties on the various articles of merchandize, and of measurement charges on vessels, to be published in the year 1725. The other parts, containing additional charges and more particular regulations, appeared at several different periods during the reigns of the Emperor *Këen-lung* and *Këa-king*. Were these corrected up to the present time, which few if any printed copies are, (and the printed copies issued from the custom-house can alone be considered as *authorized*,) they would comprehend all *legal* duties. But at Canton,—particularly in the trade of foreigners, who labour under the disadvantage of not paying the duties themselves,—many private fees of the Hoppo and his dependents, and other *illegal* charges, are laid on to swell the amount of duties; and this amount enters into the price of all goods bought from or sold to foreigners.—Notwithstanding, however, these disadvantages, which must be allowed to render the work of little practical value, it may be interesting if not actually useful to know what the regulations are. It is therefore proposed to give an analysis of the work, in the printed form, comparing it with the manuscript copies in use among the native merchants, and with that portion of the Imperial revenue laws of 1823 which relates to the Canton customs. The work extends, as does the office of Hoppo, not only to the city of Canton, but to all the maritime parts of the province.

The *first* part, published by the Emperor *Yung-ching* in 1725, is called *Yue-hae-kwan Tsih-le*, Tariff regulations of the Canton custom-houses. It is prefaced by the following Imperial edict, dated the 4th day of the 11th month in the 2nd year of *Yung-ching*, 1724-25.

"It is commanded that all the provincial foo-yuens (or lieut-governors), superintending likewise the department of customs and duties, do show a greater degree of kindness and tenderness towards the merchants and tradespeople, travelling continually through the various passes established for the examination of goods and levying of duties. Therefore, all the inferior officers of such passes shall be attached to and dependent on the lieut-governors, who, as they hold territorial offices of high responsibility, must be able to look up and second my benevolent desire to exercise kindness towards the trading people.

"But every custom-house station has its distant outstations, attached to it, the domestic officers deputed to superintend which, must unavoidably be of various characters and dispositions, some good and others bad. This renders it impossible to prevent altogether cases of vexatious demands beyond the law, and extortions of food or money; to which demands should the least resistance be made, the persons so resisting are often bound and delivered over to the judicial officer, who prevents their appearing before the lieut-governor, and, in compliance with the wishes of the custom-house officer, gives unjust sentences against them. Thus the trading people have no way in which they can bring their complaints before the government.

"Hereafter, then, let all goods chargeable with duty be separately and distinctly enumerated, in exact accordance with the Tariff regulations; let printing blocks be cut for them, and a large number of copies struck off; and let one copy be given to each commercial establishment, that all the people may be made fully acquainted therewith. In all the custom-houses, the blocks on which such Tariff regulations are cut, must, without fail, be set up in the streets and public places, for all men to see. They must not be kept concealed and out of the way within houses, nor covered over with documents or other subjects, which things some officers would do, to enable themselves still to intermeddle with a high hand, and to continue their extortions, according to their criminal wishes. By means of a law such as this, these criminalities and illegalities will of themselves be cut off and eradicated.

"But you, who have received my Imperial commission to hold important offices of trust, should give more diligence to look up and imbibe my Imperial spirit; you should carefully select faithful, honest, and trust-worthy men to hold the responsible stations of custom-house examiners; and should cherish the hope of benefitting the mercantile people. When you do so, you may then be said to fulfil the duties of your station. A special edict. Respect this."

The board of Revenue, in forwarding to the provinces copies of this edict, add:—In respectful obedience hereto, it is incumbent on us, that we communicate this edict to the several lieut-governors and commissioners of duties and customs aforesaid, requiring all to pay obedience to it; and to lay reports before this board, concerning the regulations of their respective departments of customs, as well as of the orders they have severally issued to the under-officers of the customs and to the merchants:—also, to make striet enquiry and remove entirely all the custom-house attendants and hangers-on, having no fixed employ, who are over and above the regulated number of superintendants, writers, and examining officers."

The Chinese language not admitting of any approach to an alphabetic arrangement, their most usual mode of arrangement is by classification according to the nature, properties &c. of the things to be so arranged. In the Tariff, accordingly, all the goods are classed under various heads; which, in the early printed copies amount to sixteen;

* We have been given to understand that other foreigners do not consider this to affect their right of claim; and thus it is unavailable to British subjects only.

but have since been increased, according to later MS. copies, to twenty. These are:—

1. Silk goods and woollens.
2. Cotton and linen goods, &c.
3. Carpetting, matting, &c.
4. Hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c.
5. Medicinal drugs.
6. Miscellaneous articles.
7. Folding screens, pictures, figures, lamps, &c.
8. Coral, amber, pearls and precious stones.
9. Measures, cutlery, silver-ware, &c. &c.
10. Clocks, watches, musical boxes, &c.
11. All kinds of carved work, instruments, &c.
12. Cups and vessels, boxes, &c. (chiefly different kinds of snuff boxes, not including those that belong to the 11th class).
13. Paints, varnish, lacquer, stationery, &c.
14. Sugar, fruits, and various other eatables (including wines).
15. Preserved game, marine delicacies, &c.
16. Odoriferous articles, pepper, and tea.
17. Oils, wax, &c., alum, and sulphur.
18. Metals,—copper, iron, lead, and tin.
19. Bamboo, timber, canes, cocoanuts, &c.
20. Tassel-string, ivory, horn, skins, feathers, &c.

It will be observed that several of these classes include articles of native trade solely. The new classes, not comprehended in the printed copies, are the 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th. But, though not contained in this part, they are included in other parts of the printed editions. They may, therefore, have been separated either by the government, or by the merchants for their own convenience. Under the 6th class, that of miscellaneous articles, all goods of a novel description are placed, unless the duty of 2 mace per 100 catties to be levied on such goods appear too small in comparison with the value; in which case, they are to be estimated at a comparative value, (see under Part 2,) and charged accordingly. In the Imperial Revenue laws, wherein brevity is studied as much as possible, the arrangement is somewhat different; all the custom-house duties are there classed under five heads, viz: articles of dress,—of food, and for use,—miscellaneous goods, and materials of vessels: the last head includes measurement and other charges on vessels. These are also placed at the end of the twenty classes, in the custom-house book.

The remainder of the first part comprises: 1. some particular rules for ascertaining certain duties; 2. some further particulars respecting the measurement charges on native vessels; and 3. a list of goods on which the duties may be either entirely remitted, or considerably reduced, when carried in small native vessels along the coast.

The following are the measurement charges on ships, as they are stated in this book;

Vessels of the Western ocean:—(those of Japan, &c. called vessels of the eastern ocean.)

First class:—large *Kapan** vessels.

Length	covids	74 or 75 (or upwards)
Breadth	„	23 - 24 „
Product of the length and breadth, multiplied together [& divided by ten.]		180 † „
For which the original charge was Taels		3,500
Now reduced the same as vessels of the east, viz:—[about, in round numbers]		„ 1,400

Second class:—middling-sized *Kapan* vessels.

Length	Covids	71 or 72 (& under)
Breadth	„	— 22 „
Product of length and breadth, multiplied,		158.4 § „
Original charge about	Taels	3,000.
Reduced charge, „	„	1,100.

Third class:—small *Kapan* vessels.

Length	Covids	65 or 66 (& under)
Breadth	„	20 „
Product of length & breadth, multiplied, &c.		132 * „
Original charge, about . . .	Taels	2,500
Reduced charge, „ . . .	„	600

The *second* part of the Custom-house book was originally published in the 11th year of *Yung-ching* (1733-34); when the miscellaneous goods, which not being included in the original Tariff, had been charged according to a *comparative value* had become so numerous, that it was thought necessary they should be included in a separate publication, and their comparative value stated by authority. It was at the same time enacted that a report should be made at the end of each Hoppo's term of office, of all new articles of importation, or exportation, and of their probable value, that duties might be fixed on them accordingly. The greater portion, therefore, of this volume consists of such additions, made at different periods from 1734 to 1803. In the MS. copies these additions extend, of course, to a later date. The inconvenient arrangement according to time of being first introduced is also avoided, being classified in the same manner as the goods in the first part.

This part is called *Pe-le*, 'Comparative Tariff.' A specimen of its contents will show its plan, better than any description can do.

Goods.	Comparative value.	Tarif duty of the last-named.
Large clocks.	each equal to 10 common clocks	1 Tael per clock.
Mid-sized do.	— — — 5 do. do.	1 Tael „
Muskets.	— — — 1 Telescope	4 mace per Telescope
Pistols.	four — 1 do.	4 mace „
Drill.	equal to Inferior Longcloths	2 m. 2 can. per piece.
Crude camphor.	4 catties equal to 1 of refined camphor	1 Tael per catty.

From this, it appears that the duty on large clocks is ten taels each, or the same as on ten common clocks; on middling-sized clocks it is 5 taels; on muskets, 4 mace each; pistols, 1 mace each; drill, 2 m. 2 can. per piece; and crude camphor, 2 m. 5 can. per catty.

The *third* part consists entirely of a list of the estimated value of goods exported to foreign countries, for the levying of *ad valorem* charges on exports. There was formerly a charge of ten per cent, but it was withdrawn by *Keën-lung*, in the 1st year of his reign. Another charge of 4.9 per cent is still retained. This volume is called a "Register of the estimated values of goods exported by foreign vessels." It does not appear to apply at all to native vessels.

The *fourth* part is entitled, "Register of fees and charges, corrected and now included in the Revenue receipts." These fees and charges originally consisted of accumulated extortions of Custom-house officers and linguists on their own account; but in the reign of *Yung-ching*, in 1726 and following years, they were one after another changed into charges on the revenue account. The retention of the various minute names of fees for this and that purpose, and of presents, being however considered inconsistent with the dignity of government, such names were changed, in the year 1761, to their present designations. The regulations respecting these charges are arranged under the names of the various large and small custom-

* The meaning of this term is unknown. It is applied to all European vessels.

† This is neither the maximum nor minimum.

§ This is about the maximum.

* This is rather above the present maximum size of 3rd-class vessels.

houses and stations, in Canton and the neighbourhood, and along the coast of the province. These custom-houses are about 50 in number.

A few extracts from this part will perhaps be interesting. The two following extracts are from the official statements and imperial sanctions with which this volume is prefaced.

Decision of the Tribunal of revenue, in 1748.—"On examination, we have ascertained the following facts: At the port of Canton, besides the regular duties levied on the foreign trade, there have been other charges called "ship's presents", "per-centage," "peculage," "allowance for loss in melting," &c.,—charges which were formerly levied by the officers for their private emolument; but which, between the 4th and 7th years of *Yung-ching* (1726 and 1729), the then *Fooyuen* and superintendent of customs, *Yang-wankeën*, transferred, with our sanction, to the revenue account. The amount of these charges was annually paid from that time up to the 1st year of *Keën-lung* (1736), when the then Hoppo, *Ching-woo-sae*, drew up a statement of the charges, and sent it for the imperial sanction and imprimatur. Afterwards, the books of our subordinate office for superintendance of the Canton customs having been burnt, in the 10th year of *Keen-lung*,—orders were issued for them to be supplied by the custom-house at Canton. On that occasion, the *Fooyuen* and superintendant of customs, *Chun*, communicated certain changes required in the regulations respecting fees and charges. These, however, we, the Tribunal of revenue, thought it inexpedient to make at that time, the regulations having been passed only in the 1st year of *Keën-lung*.

"Now,—the Governor of Canton, *Tsih*, has forwarded a copy of the original tariff of fees and charges, with animadversions on the items severally, and also a clear copy corrected in accordance with certain alterations which he requests to be made therein. On a close comparison of the two, we find the alterations to be of the following description, viz—(1) When the charges aforesaid were first transferred to the revenue account, some items were passed over which are now supplied; (2) some items were mixed up and confounded, which are now separated and rendered distinct;—(3) in some instances, amounts of charges were misprinted; these are now corrected;—(4) some charges were repeated, which error is now amended;—and (5) there have since been some charges remitted by imperial sanction, of which mention is now plainly made. As the said Governor states that these errors arose solely from the too hasty adoption of reports made by petty officers, without due consideration, and not from any other cause, it is right that these changes should be made,—to be eternally obeyed. The eight fees, also, which have been erased from the corrected copy of the regulations aforesaid, since they have been stated by successive Hoppos to be vexatious to the mercantile people, should all be remitted, as requested by the said Governor *Tsih*.

"It is incumbent, however, that he should print copies of the Tariff of fees thus corrected, and have them openly announced and published, that all the charges may be correctly levied, and that lawless officers may not extort money beyond what is appointed, thereby annoying the mercantile people. Whenever there may be, hereafter, items requiring change, all that concerns such changes should be explicitly stated to this Tribunal; then the Tribunal will have facts to examine into and decide upon. So affairs at court and in the provinces can be transacted harmoniously."

The imperial sanction of this decision was received on the 15th of the 5th moon in the 13th year of *Keën lung* (1748.)

Decision of the same Tribunal, in 1760. "On examination we ascertain the following facts: In reference to the fees charged by the Canton custom-house on foreign and native vessels trading from foreign parts, as well as on vessels of other provinces trading to Canton, the late General commandant of the city of *Fuh-chow-foo*, with others, forming a court of enquiry on the Hoppo *Le-yung-peaou*, in the 24th year of *Keën-lung* (1759),—stated their opinion, that certain items appearing in the Tariff under the names of 'fees and presents,' to the number of thirty, and certain other items for 'examination of the holds of vessels,' amounting to thirty-eight in number, were altogether so multifarious and complex, as to render it impossible to prevent extortions under shadow thereof:—they therefore requested details of the same to be given to the new Hoppo *Yew-pa-she*, for him to revise them, in concert with the governor and fooyuen, and transfer them under one or more items to the revenue account:—they also further requested the Tariff of regular duties to be revised, on account of certain irregularities appearing therein. In answer to which statement and requests, this imperial reply written with the vermillion pencil was received:—'Let *Le-she-yaou* and *Yew-pa-she*, examine and report hereon. 'Respect this.'

"Now, the Governor of Canton and Kwangse, *Le-she yaou*, together with the Hoppo of Canton, *Yew-pa-she*, has made the following report:—

'At the Canton custom-house, besides the regular Tariff 'duties' on goods, and the measurement charges on vessels, 'there are certain charges under the names of fees and pre-'sents to officers, official domestics, linguists, and custom-'house searchers, and of per-centage, peculage, &c., which 'certainly are not accordant with the dignity of government. 'We have therefore drawn out a list of such charges, that 'they all may be transferred to the revenue account. We 'have erased and entirely removed all improper names, and 'have placed other designations in their stead. The per-'centage and peculage, which have hitherto been divided 'into several items, we have now included under one. As to 'the regular fees at each port, some have been left of an 'uncertain amount,—in which case it is impossible to pre-'vent the officers from levying much and reporting but a lit-'tle;—this is now amended. Moreover, there have hitherto 'been included in the Tariff, items for the food and boat-char-'ges of officers. This does not appear becoming. On exa-'mination, however, we find it necessary that there should be 'payments on this account to the custom house boats in 'surveillance of vessels. We have now therefore trasferred 'these charges to the revenue account; and have, at the same 'time, drawn out a list of the sums which should be annually 'expended therefrom on the account aforesaid.'

"We the Tribunal of revenue find,—that the intention in the original institution of custom-houses was to have every thing clear and explicit, free from complexity and ambiguity,—to enforce obedience and at the same time maintain the dignity of government. The said governor and hoppo having forwarded a copy of the custom-house regulations of fees, with corrections according to the alterations considered requisite, we have closely compared the same with the original regulations, and find, that, while neither reduction nor addition is made in the general amount, all low and petty fees have been done away with. Since what was complicated has been changed, and names have been corrected, so that the items are becoming, and sources of illegalities are removed, we are of opinion that the suggestions of the said governor and hoppo should be adopted; and the altered items announced by public proclamation, that all duties may be correctly levied alike. Should any lawless officers extort money beyond what is appointed, let them immediately be punished severely, in accordance with the laws."

The imperial sanction hereof, received on the 17th of the 4th moon in the 25th year of *Keën-lung* (1760), is:—"Let it be as decided. Respect this. And let the term 'Devils' ships' be now changed to 'western ocean (or European) ships.' Let obedience be paid to this henceforward by the said governors, &c. This will do."

After the prefatory documents from which the above are extracted, the work opens with the charges on foreign vessels at Canton. Of these the following is a translation.

"The General Custom-house. The vessels of all foreign nations, on reaching Canton, are to have their measurement ascertained; being the product of their length multiplied by their breadth, [and divided by ten,] and are to be classed accordingly as explained in the Tariff (Part 1.) The vessels of the west like the vessels of the east, to pay the measurement, with a reduction of two tenths. No allowance for loss in melting.

"And for every tael of measurement a fee of 1 mace 2 candareens. Ten per cent to be discounted, and the silver to be weighed by the Treasury scales.

"Also an enter-port fee of 1125 taels 9m. 6can. (now changed to 810 Taels 6m. 9can. 1c.) French vessels to pay

100 Taels more, and Surat vessels 100 Taels less. A port-clearance fee of 583 Taels 8 mace (now 480 Taels, 4m. 2can.) To be Sycee, discounting 10 per cent, and to be weighed by the Treasury scales.

"All ships from abroad, for the first month after entering the port, are to pay a fee of 2 Taels 6 mace, and for each succeeding month, a fee of 1 Tael 3 mace, when a month is not completed, the fee to be paid proportionably, according to the number of days. Ten per cent to be discounted, and the silver to be weighed by the 98 per cent scales (i. e. by scales two per cent lighter than those of the Treasury.)

"All goods imported or exported to be charged duty according to the Tariff (Part I.) Ten per cent to be added for loss by fire. And, on each hundred catties of such goods, a peculage charge of 3 can. 8 cash to be levied. Also, on each tael of duty an additional sum of 1 can. 6 cash to be charged. And on export goods 4 can. 9 cash to be paid per tael of estimated value (as stated in Part III.) The silver to be of Sycee standard, discounting 8 per cent, and to be weighed by the Treasury scales.

"On every application of a foreign vessel for a permit to take up or down miscellaneous (*vulgo 'chow chow'*) articles, one mace to be paid. The silver to be Sycee, discounting 10 per cent, and to be weighed by the 98 per cent scales.

"On every report of a foreign vessel landing cloth bales, or wooden barrels or chests, two taels to be paid.

"On every application of a foreign vessel for carpenters or painters, for the vessel at Whampoa, 1 mace to be paid per head.

"For every Chop-boat employed in shipping goods, or landing them, 2 mace 4 can. to be paid. And for the small boats accompanying the Chop-boats, 1 mace 2 can. each.

"All goods imported from abroad, when, after having been weighed and the duty levied, they are taken up the country for sale, to be charged one candarin per hundred catties.

"All foreign vessels, from the day they enter till the day they leave the port, to pay a fee of six mace per day.

"All foreign vessels while discharging cargo to pay 3 Taels 4 mace 8 can. per day.

"The silver of all the above charges to be of Sycee standard, discounting ten per cent, and to be weighed by the 98 per cent scales.

"According to the regulations hitherto all goods exported by foreign vessels have been charged ten per cent on the estimated values. * Silver to be of 93 touch, and to be weight by 98 per cent scales.

"On all piece goods, a charge of one candarin per piece to be levied. Silver to be of Sycee standard, discounting 8 per cent, and to be weighed by the Treasury scales."

To these regulations in reference to foreign trade, follow the regulations of native trade. first at Canton, and then at the various other maritime ports and custom-houses throughout the province. At Macao, the few regulations that exist respecting Portuguese vessels are mixed up with those respecting Chinese ones. The whole number of ports and stations comprehended in this volume is about fifty.

The supplemental part, sometimes in one and sometimes in two volumes, consists of regulations for the custom-house officers, searchers, &c., fixing their number and pay, as well as the amount of duties which they must not fail of paying annually, at each station. The number of stations for levying duties and fees, according to the table with which this part concludes, is 53,—and the number of merely examining stations is 20:—among these latter are the station in front of the factories, the *Praya Grande* station at Macao, &c.

Duties of the Canton maritime custom-houses,	Taels	40,000
Do. do. from some minor items,	"	3,564
Do. do. above the original fixed amount	"	113,000
Total of fixed imperial duties, to be made good annually,	"	156,564

MACAO.

In a "Notice to Correspondents" in our last, we alluded to a long letter in Portuguese which we had received, but which, from its length, we did not consider it likely it would be in our power to publish. Circumstances have however since transpired which induce us to alter our intention, and we now give it to the world, at the same time that we feel it necessary to offer an apology to our readers for inflicting on them such a formidable specimen of the rigmarole. We publish the letter as, in justice, we think that all who feel aggrieved by an attack published in a paper should be entitled to demand the publication of a counter statement, between which and its precursor the public will then judge, if the point be of sufficient importance to arrest its attention. In this case it is so. We publish this letter with less reluctance as, in one of the points discussed, we find we have been the means of publishing an attack, on authorities at Macao, which we now have reason to believe founded in error. We allude to the letter published in our last No. in reference to the disposal of a house, which letter we frankly confess our regret at having published; and having thus made the *amende* as far as in our power, we will revert to the more important point on which the "real friends" mainly hinge their attack on our paper.

The warmth with which this question is taken up in the letter leaves no doubt as to its being the labor of some persons personally interested in the continuance of the present system; the *verdadeiros amigos de Macao*, which title the writers modestly assume, properly belonging to those who are laboring to benefit the place by rendering it more open to foreign trade, and by doing away the evils which have crept into the system;—among the number of these friends may justly be reckoned the present Governor. We are not bound to give the exact circumstances of the acts of which the commercial public complains, unless asked for such information by the proper authorities, with a view to the correction of the abuses which (not individuals, be it recollected) we attacked; and we are the less called on for this, as the language of insolence, in which it is couched, comes badly from *anonymous* writers. We published no falsehoods—what we said, we assert again, in defiance of the interested parties who may raise a clamour as to our motives or our mode of procedure. We said that abuses had crept into the system—we say so still. We asserted that foreign merchants were afraid to land their goods at Macao, preferring even the certainty of the higher rates at Whampoa to the risk run in landing goods at the former place—this we re-assert. We gave it as our opinion that, if the system was altered, and a plan of strict integrity and responsibility in all cases substituted for the present patchwork one, the place would again flourish; and that it would advance towards respectability and wealth. We are still of this opinion: and we would ask our angry correspondents at Macao, or any others interested in the continuance of the old system, what there is in our remarks unfriendly to Macao? *We* are the "true friends" of the place, and we are inclined to suspect that our correspondents are only angry at our having drawn the attention of the public authorities to the subject. Be that as it may, we have much confidence in the spirit and sound sense of the present governor, and have little doubt but that he will effect a beneficial change before the new trade, which now seems about to dawn on China, shall have begun. Much of this trade will go through Macao; but, as we before hinted, means may be found to supersede that place, should the risk run be found to counterbalance the saving of part of the expense in getting goods up to Canton. When, in the early part of the year, in consequence of tricks with the trade of the place, and the adoption of foolish and illiberal changes, we were compelled to comment on the subject, a plan was actually in progress for the purpose of doing away with Macao altogether as a *route* for Canton; and this may soon be again adopted, at any future time that it may be rendered necessary by restrictions or other acts of impolicy. We find, however, that it is in contemplation to establish the *entrepôt* system at Macao; and, in the hope of doing something towards the amelioration of the condition of the place, we publish a letter on the subject of the abuses at Macao, which we consider deserving of great attention. The loss to and from vessels loading or discharging in the roads is so notorious, that it would be but weakening our own cause to particularise any one of them. Against this, it is necessary that some measures should be taken by the government, it having now fairly grown into a system bidding defiance to the exertions of individuals to remedy. These

* "In the 10th moon of Keën-lung's 11th year this was remitted."

complaints are not made by ourselves alone; nor are they confined to foreigners; the Chinese being as well aware of them as are the Macao Agents, the Captains, and others resorting to the port. The "real friends of Macao" may be convinced that they would be far better employed in concocting plans adapted to inspire foreign merchants with confidence, than in bandying accusations with ourselves, or any others, whose sole aim is the advantage of commerce in general, by the establishment of a safe and liberal system at Macao, as a set off against the folly and rapacity of the local authorities at Canton. Our remarks were meant in kindness; and, although not so taken, we are glad to see that they have excited attention, as we hope that it may be followed by scrutiny and enquiry on the subject; and, we sincerely trust, consequent amelioration. To those who assist in this good work, we shall gladly accord the honorable title of *os verdadeiros amigos de Macao.*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,

The spirited exertions of our present Governor, for the restoration of this city to its former prosperity, cannot be too highly praised, and he would certainly succeed in establishing the port as an entrepôt, if the amount of duties and landing charges were reduced, within that of the freight from Lintin to Macao: more especially upon Strait's produce, the greater part of which would then be landed here; but there are obstacles existing, which I shall point out, in the hope that they may be removed.

The Tariff published in 1831, *when the duties were reduced generally, makes no mention of the Fees, which are levied at the Custom-house, either per package, or upon gross weight; and which fall so heavily upon gruff Goods, as sometimes even to exceed the duty (for instance, upon Flints;) upon Pepper they amount to* 27½ *per cent of the duty, and upon Betel nut to about the same. These Fees, if not abolished, (and the Custom-house salaries raised) as they ought to be, should at least be levied upon net weight, where duty is levied in the same manner; and a Table of Fees and cooly-hire should be published as an appendix to the Tariff; which would enable foreign merchants to estimate correctly their expences upon landing Goods at Macao, and thereby induce them more frequently to do so. The cooly-hire is also a very heavy charge at the Custom-house, being levied in the same way with the Fees, and consequently amounts to the same per-centage upon the duties on gruff Goods, while Chinese coolies can be hired at* 160 *cash each per day; a sum that will pay for the labour of a Custom-house negro during an hour and a half only; as I estimated from the time in which two of them carried a gross weight of* 7½ *piculs from the boat to the Godown; their wages being* 20½ *Cash per picul. Yet, if Chinese coolies are hired by the merchant, he must pay half the hire of the same number of negroes; or wait until there are a sufficient number disengaged to discharge his boat, and thereby expose the cargo to depredation, sometimes during two days; should the Custom-house be very busy.*

With the boat-hire, the Custom-house has nothing to do, but the shameful system of depredation which has so long existed among the boatmen, might be checked considerably, or perhaps entirely defeated, if the Custom-house officers, who are placed on board vessels while discharging, were ordered by the Government to attend to the weighing of the Cargo (the proprietors of course paying them for it) and to send a boat-note to the Custom-house, agreeing with that sent by the commanding officer to the consignee: for the boat-men must then either deliver the full weight which they received per boat-note, or account satisfactorily for any deficiency that may occur; instead of delivering from 1 *to* 2 *per cent short, as they have hitherto generally done in Rice, Pepper and Betel nut, (although landed in good bags) with impunity.*

If the foregoing abuses are remedied, and foreign Goods (there being no drawback) are admitted to entry in depot, at a transit duty not exceeding 1 *per cent, ad valorem; I think that the future prosperity of Macao may be safely predicted: for the foreign trade with China will most probably be carried on in future, by vessels of comparatively small burthen, at freights which will not admit of their paying the Whampoa charges, and it being extremely improbable that the Chinese will reduce them (unless compelled so to do by force) the greater part of such vessels must come to Macao, as the trade will be too extensive to be carried on as heretofore by transhipment at Lintin: nor is it likely that the Chinese will interfere, as by their connivance, the Government would at all events secure the import and export duties upon nearly their entire cargoes.*

* * *

Macao, December, 1833.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	73	83	29:80	Fine weather, moderate breeze	NNW.
2	67	81	29:85	" " at times a fresh breeze	"
3	68	80	29:85	" " mostly a fresh breeze	"
4	68	80	29:85	" " latter cloudy " "	"
5	69	72	29:90	Cloudy with rain most part, mod. breeze	"
6	66	72	30:00	First and mid. fine, latter cloudy at times, fresh breeze	N a NNW.
7	67	68	30:10	Cloudy with rain, most part mod. breeze	"
8	65	74	30:05	Fine weather, light breeze	"
9	70	78	30:05	" " light breeze first part, mid. and latter	N. SE.
10	72	80	30:05	" " light breeze	"
11	74	82	30:00	" " sultry, light breeze	N a NE.
12	74	84	30:00	" " fresh breeze	"
13	70	78	30:00	" " fresh breeze	N.
14	65	78	30:05	" " mostly " "	"
15	65	79	30:10	" " light breeze, vble	NE a SE.
16	69	78	30:05	" " light airs	"
17	71	80	30:10	" " "	E a SE.
18	70	80	30:10	" " " " " "	"
19	70	76	30:10	Cloudy, with light rain at times, vble	SE a W.
20	69	76	30:10	Cloudy " " " "	"
21	70	77	30:20	Fine weather, light	E a SE.
22	70	78	30:20	" " " " " "	"
23	70	78	30:20	" " " " " "	"
24	70	79	30:30	" " " " "	E. a N.
25	68	76	30:30	Most part cloudy, mod. breeze	N a NNW.
26	68	75	30:20	Fine weather, light vble	N a W.
27	69	78	30:20	" " " " "	"
28	69	79	30:20	Fine weather, light	E a SE.
29	69	78	30:20	" " " " " "	"
30	68	76	30:15	" " " " " "	"
31	67	77	30:10	" " " " " "	"

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

	THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.		WIND.
1	68	80	30:05	Fine weather, light and vble	E a SE.
2	72	80	30:05	" " " "	"
3	72	80	30:10	" " " "	"
4	72	80	30:20	" " " "	"
5	71	80	30:20	" " " "	N a E.
6	72	81	30:20	" " " "	SE.
7	71	81	30:15	" " " "	E.
8	70	80	30:20	" " first and mid. light, latter moderate	" N.
9	61	70	30:40	" " mod. breeze	"
10	50	70	30:40	" " " "	"
11	56	70	30:20	" " " "	"
12	62	74	30:20	" " light vble	N a SE.
13	64	76	30:20	" " light breeze	N.
14	65	78	30:15	" " moderate	N a NNW.
15	65	78	30:15	" " " "	N a NE.
16	66	78	30:10	" " light airs	NE.
17	67	76	30:15	" " most part a fresh breeze	N.
18	56	65	30:25	" " " "	"
19	58	68	30:20	" " at times a fresh breeze	N.
20	58	70	30:20	" " first part a mod. breeze latter light and vble	N a NE.
21	64	75	30:20	" " light, vble	NE a SE.
22	69	72	30:29	Cloudy, with light rain at times, vble light	SE a N.
23	64	74	30:20	Fine weather, at times a mod. breeze vble	NE a SE.
24	68	76	30:10	Cloudy, with light rain, first part vble	" "
25	69	76	30:20	Fine weather, mod. breeze	NE.
26	72	78	30:15	" " sultry, light breeze	SE.
27	67	76	30:30	" " mod. breeze	N.
28	64	76	30:20	" " first part mod., mid. and latter light	" SW.
29	67	76	30:20	" " light breeze	N a NW.
30	67	76	30:15	" " vble, mod.	N a E.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

DECEMBER 26th 1833.

THE NEW INDIAN COINAGE.

The following has been handed us by a correspondent and as it is most interesting to all commercial men in this part of the world, we willingly republish it from the Bengal Papers.

The following copy of a proposed Regulation, read in Council for the first time on the 13th of May, is published for general information.

A Regulation for altering the weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee, and for assimilating it to the Furruckabad Rupee coined at the Saugor Mint and to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee; and for fixing a Standard Unit of weight for India.

By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 10th of September, 1824, the Furruckabad Rupee was ordered to be coined of 180 grains, 165 fine and 15 alloy, and was declared the legal currency of the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories; and all coinages of that Rupee have been struck at the Saugor Mint since the above Resolution was passed, of the weight and standard therein specified. At the same time the Furruckabad Rupees issued from the other Mints of the Honorable Company, have been coined to correspond with the Standard described in the 5th Section of Regulation XI. 1819: so that at the present moment the Furruckabad Rupee fabricated at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta respectively differ, though in a very slight degree, from each other in weight and intrinsic value, while in the Provinces where they are current they circulate at par. It is expedient to correct this discrepance and to assimilate the Furruckabad Rupee struck at the Calcutta Mint to the Furruckabad Rupee of 180 grains, 11 parts fine and 1 of alloy, struck at Saugor, which coincides precisely with the new currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It is likewise convenient to make a trifling alteration in the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee as prescribed by Clause 1, Section 1, Regulation XIV. 1818. It is further convenient to iutroduce the weight of the Furruckabad Rupee as the Unit of a general system of Weights for Government transactions throughout India, under the well known denomination of "the Tola."

The following rules have accordingly been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

II. So much of Clause 2, Section 1, Regulation XIV. 1818, as fixes the weight and standard of Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, and of Regulation XI. 1819, as fixes the weight and standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, is hereby rescinded.

III. The Weight and Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and its subdivisions, and of the Furruckabad Rupee, shall be as follows:

Calcutta Sicca Rupee.	Weight. Grains.	Fine. Grains.	Alloy. Grains.
	192	176	16
Ditto half	96	88	8
Ditto quarter	48	44	4
Furruckabad Rupee.	180	165	15

and its fractions in proportion being 11-12th pure and 1-12th alloy.

IV. The use of the Sicca Weight of 179,666 grains hitherto employed for the receipt of Bullion at the Mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad Rupee of the old standard which was assumed as the Sicca Currency of the Honorable Company's Provinces of Bengal, and Behar, and Orissa, shall be discontinued, and in its place the following Unit, to be called the Tola, shall be introduced, which, from its immediate connection with the Rupee of the Upper Provinces, and of Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal through the British Territories.

The Tola or Sicca weight to be equal to 180 grains Troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this Unit, according to the following scale; viz.

8 Ruttees—1 Musha—15 Troy grains.
12 Mushas—1 Tola—180 ditto.
80 Tolas (or Sicca weight)—1 seer—2¼ lbs. Troy.
40 Seers—1 Mun or Bazar Maund—100lbs. Troy.

V. The calculation of the produce of Bullion at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta will be made in accordance with the system herein before set forth, subject to the duty or seignorage of 2 per cent. already provided by the Mint Regulations; and in the case of Bullion below Dollar Standard, or more than 6 dwts. worse, subject to a further Mint charge to cover the expense of refining it up to the Mint, or to pay the refinage charge according to established rates.

VI. The system of weights described in Section IV. of this Regulation, is to be adopted at the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Saugor respectively, in the adjustment and verification of all weights for Government or public purposes, sent thither for examination.

SENHOR EDICTOR.

Quando vimos nas suas differentes folhas de *The Canton Register* as invectivas, com que ali hé atacada a Administraçao Publica de Macáo, nós lastimamos a credulidade superficial, com que a Imprensa, sem hum exame, que deve ser serio, até pela responsabilidade publica, e ainda particular, alem dos sintimentos de honra, que acompanhao huma tal instituiçao, que faz de orgao da Opiniao publica bem regulada, e nao de protervas fantezias de poucos mal intencionados, acolhe dictos sem fundamento, e os publica em tom picante, e pungente estillo, bem que incapazes de ferir a innocencia; pois que nao se carece de criterio muito apurado para conhecer, que taes flechas hervadas só refletem nos proprios atiradores. O artigo *Abuse of the Press*, que comprehende a opiniao do Sr. Edictor a tal respeito, hé a prova mais convincente do que acabamos de dizer. Foi pois nossa primeira intençao rebater essa calumnia; mas demorados por assumptos de maior monta, afinal vimos, que á sombra de hum silencio, que tinha tambem muito de desprezador, se deu ázo a recriminaçoens audazes, e orgulhozas; e como tiverao entrada no seu Periodico, hé de justiça, que Vmce. insira nelle a resposta. Isto lhe pedimos tambem por favor, e hé a seguinte.

Apropria convicçao inferna do Sr. Edictor bem conhece, quam amargo hé ao humano coraçao sincero atacar acçoens indifferentes; censurar oproceder de outrem sem conhecer a origem, e cauza delle, o que só faz hum maldizente; e muito mais pagar mal por bem recebido, o que hé ingratidao; e quando estes actos se dirigem contra as Autoridades publicas, se tornao mais criminozos. As Regulaçoens da Liberdade da Imprensa nao sao tao relaxadas, que consintao impunidades, nem estas podem subsistir á sombra de circumstancias, que, parece, as favorecem: por isso o Edictor deve estar munido de provas, e salvaguardas de tudo, que lhe fazem publicar.

Entramos com os Nos. 15 e 16, incorporados em huma unica folha de *The Canton Register. Vol.* 6. datada de Quinta feira 24 de Outubro proximo passado mas recebida em 6 do corrente, contendo o citado artigo de *Abuse of the Press*. Ali mesmo lemos o artigo "MACAO," e sem difficuldade contrariariamos cathegoricamente o seu conteudo, se as suas expressoçoes vágas nao indicassem logo a ignorancia crassa das bazes, em que ellas se cimentao. Fazer fallar hum Edictor naquelle estillo hé compromette-lo. A necessidade porem de defeza natural insta, a que requeiramos com instancias ao Sr. Edictor, a que publique esta correspondencia nossa, e em satisfaçao a ella apprezente ao Respeitavel Publico—*Quaes sao os males introduzidos no Sistema da Administraçao Publica de Macao? qual a existencia do peculato, e em que sentido elle he applicado? qual a diminuicao das cargas havida por cauza do accuzado peculato?*— Nao basta dizer, que podem chamar a toda a communidade commercial extrangeira para prova; hé precizo, e o exigimos, que se declare "AQUALIDADE DA CARGA," "AQUANTIDADE CERTA," "O NOME DO DONO," "O DO NAVIO," "O TEMPO," "O LUGAR," "O CAUZADOR," "A RECLAMA, que se tenha feito, supposto ter havido facto," "AS PROVIDENCIAS DADAS," "DECIZAO," "CONVENCIMENTO do reclamante, ou do rubador," e todas as mais circumstancias, que fazem accreditavel huma queixa. De outra forma, Sr. Edictor, os verdadeiros amigos de Macáo nao o accreditarão.

Nós bem percebemos a mira dessas lamentaçoens pelo que chamao nossos males, e dos conselhos, que nos dao, para alterarmos nossas Leys, ou Regulaçoens: hé huma franqueza do nosso porto illimitada, e sem ordem nem regulamento a favor dos extrangeiros. Mas taes falladores (felizmente nao sao todos os extrangeiros) sabem por ventura, "quaes sao as Leys, que adstringem no cazo?" Conhecem elles as peculiares circumstancias do paiz? Devem declarar estes principios para se ver, se as illacoens, que tirao, sao ligitimas.

Hé a mesma mira, que lhes assópra a contradiccao, em que sua cegueira os faz cahir. Como podem dizer nos citados Nos. 15 e 16., que nao obstante a illegibilidade do porto de Macáo comparada com as grandes despezas de Vampu, poucos carregadores, ou consignatarios querião correr o risco de passar suas fazendas pela Alfandega de Macáo, e preferiao mesmo as maiores despezas, e grande demora inevitavel de Vampu, e isto pela extensao do chamado peculato? Esquecer-se-hiao, de que nos No. 5 e No. 6 do mesmo Vol. 6 em 13 de Abril. e 3 de Maio do corrente anno tenhao gritado, por lhes constar, que Macáo fechava seo porto para a importaçao, e exportaçao de fazenda de, e para navios extrangeiros surtos na Rada? Nao se lembrao de terem rompido na dezesperada expressao, de que lhes seria precizo recorrer á formaçao de hum novo canal para o commercio extrangeiro livre do que chamao alteraçoens por mal pensada, e vexadora interferencia? Está conhecido, que ofim hé suggerir *(to suggest)* a illimitada liberdade do commercio extrangeiro em Macáo, nao saciando a ambiçao de alguns delles a hospitalidade, e franqueza, que gozao.

Convem pois manifestar, que, assim como todos os portos tem seus regulamentos, a que se sugeitao os que lá vao commerciar (por que o hospede nao dá leys ao dono da Caza) assim tambem por aquelles, por que se governa esta Cidade de Macáo, desde tempos antigos, e póstos por Authoridades Superiores, nao hé amplamente facultada a entrada de fazendas de navios extrangeiros, que nao entrao dentro da Barra. Em diversas épocas tem havido occurrencias, em que com prudencia se tem dispensado naquelles Regulamentos, segundo as necessidades,

e circumstancias. Isto sempre se reconhecem como favor, e era procurado com instancias pelos interessados, que recebiao delle vantagens. No entretanto outros, abuzando do bom acolhimento, que se lhes fazia, tentarao, e conseguirao entroduzir, no escuro da noite, e até em claro dia, fazendas, desviando-as do caminho da Alfandega, que lhes era facilitado, e roubando assim os direitos estabellecidos, em quanto outros indistintamente apprezentavao no Caés da Alfandega fazendas para alli serem recebidas, sem precedencia da competente licença para aquella conducçao, licença, que aliás hé pedida mesmo para as cargas vindas em navios da Praça: oque, longe de provar favoritismo, claramente demostra a amplitude da tolerancia havida para todos. Isto fez, com que se-manifestassem oppinioens, tal vez fundadas, contrarias a tanta franqueza, e a noticia dellas fez, com que se tomasse Assento no Leal Senado, para que as pertençoens para semelhantes importaçoens fossem dirigidas directamente áquelle tribunal, e ali se deliberasse cada vez em pleno Conselho com madureza, se convinha, ou nao, deferir áquellas pertençoens. Esta hé a marcha, que continua a ter-se neste negocio. Onde está pois o favoritismo da parte do Tribunal, em que se continua a tratar-se o assumpto até hoje, como se tem tratado até agora? Nós desafiamos corajozamente os accuzadores, aque digao com individuaçao os nomes dos favorecidos, e dos preteridos. Hum orgulho intolleravel dictou a linguàgem da mentira, que publica, que os extrangeiros se apartao voluntarios da Alfandega de Macáo, quando averdade hé, que nao se lhes permitte entrada tao livre, como querem, de que tem verdadeira pena. e por isso aconselhao reformas, de que pensao, poderáo tirar partido. Aqui, Sr. Edictor, vem mais *ad rem* a fabula da Raposa e Uvas, do que a da Pata, e Ovos de oiro, de que o sobredito N° 6 se recorda, e cuja moralidade ali tao impropriamente se nos pertende recommendar.

Se quizessemos empregar mais algum do nosso preciozo tempo, nós discorreriamos hum pouco sobre o recurso a Linting, de que falla o mesmo N° 6; mas agora chama nossa attençao hum novo dilirio publicado no N° 17 datado de 15 do corrente, no a tigo "MACAO".

Na verdade, Sr. Edictor, se semelhante publicaçao fosse tarefa nossa, nós nos envergonhariamos de apprezentar huma prova, composta de falsidades, á asserçao, aque os Nos. anteriores se tinhao aventurado, no intento, de que se captaria para ella a attençao dos que olhao superficialmente para as cauzas, Consistindo essa prova na carta sem nome publicada no sobredito N° 17, hé facil conhecer-se, que hé falsa, mostrando-se, que a sua baze, a referida carta, hé despida de verdade. Eis o facto, desfigurado na ditta carta, que agora patenteamos, e de que podemos apprezentar documentos authenticos.

Fallecendo em 16 de Julho de 1830 o Sr. V. J. Pereira, deixando em legado humas cazas ao Sr. J. V. Jorge, e ás Senhoras J. M. Vieira e M. C. Jezus, e aos herdeiros delles, nas partilhas sanccionadas pelo Juiz dos Orfaons em 21 de Março de 1831. forao aquellas Cazas adjudicadas aos citados Legatarios Jorge, Vieira, e Jezus. Esta nao contente com a terça parte do predio, que lhe foi dada, pòz huma demanda aos collegatarios Jorge, e Vieira. Entretanto em 26 de Setembro proximo passado o Sr. M. A. de Souza escreveu ao Sr. Jorge, que à instancia do Sr. Fearon propuzera aos Sres. F. A de Azevedo, e J. M. Jezus, maridos das legatarias Vieira e Jezus, allugar aquellas cazas por trez annos a 850 por anno, e que elles acceitarao a proposta, e a mesma tinha de fazer ao Sr. Jorge, como parte, e esperava, que tambem a acceitasse. Logo o Sr. Jorge expoz por hum requerimento ao Juizo a ditta proposta, e, sem dar lhe seu assenso, pedio, que os collegatarios dèssem suas opinioens. Em 30 do mesmo mez, e 1. de Outubro responderao estes que. ainda que devesse ser posto em leilao semelhante arrendamento, por estar o predio sugeito a huma demanda, com tudo nao tinhao duvida, em que se effectuasse o contracto de arrendamento proposto por C. Fearon, huma vez que o ditto Jorge se responsabilizasse pela effectividade do contracto. Replicou o Sr. Jorge, que á vista dos termos da proposta, sendo elle o ultimo, que a recebera, nao podia tomar a responsabilidade, que lhe queriao impor os Sres. Azevedo, e Jezus; e o providente despacho do Juiz contem as seguintes palavras "Se o Supplicante, e os Supplicados nao concordao " sobre os termos do arrendamento proposto, como deviao, " segundo o que entenderem ser do seu interesse reciproco, " podem promover o meio judicial da hasta publica para hum " anno, que lhes será deferido na forma costumada. Macao 8 de " Outubro 1833." Como a o Sr. Jorge nao convinha sugeitar o predio a hum arrendamento, quando estava esperando a decizao da demanda, para vender a sua parte; porque nao a queria em sociedade; nao deu mais passos ávante sobre a proposta feita em nome do Sr. Fearon: mas, recebendo em 10. de Outubro huma carta do Sr. Azevedo, em que este o fazia responsavel pelo mesmo alluguel de 850 patacas, se nao annuisse áproposta referida, contestou o Sr. Jorge por carta da mesma data,—que em nada tinha objecçao, que redundasse em prejuizo dos legitimos interessados naquelle predio; mas que, como este fosse hum objecto litigiozo se deliberaria a seu respeito por meyo Judicial. Esta carta foi apprezentada pelo Sr Azevedo em Juizo no dia 11, pedindo-se, que se effectuasse o arrendamento ao Sr. Fearon por 850 patacas, e teve por despacho—" que, com reposta de todos os interessados sobre o preço, e condiçoens, se lavrasse o contrato." No dia 12 respondeu o Sr. Jorge, que elle tomava aquelle arrendamento por sua conta, depozitande em Juizo as 850. patacas de alluguel de hum anno a beneficio dos interessados, visto que esperava breve decizao de citada demanda, e no entretanto nao achava proprio compromettter o predio com arrendamento (principalmente a pessoa extranha) que em tempo competente embaraçasse a venda. Entao os Sres. Jezus, e Azevedo requerérao ao Juizo—que como elles nao podiao faltar á sua palavra dada ao Sr. Fearon queriao, que o arrendamento fosse decidido em leilao, porque havia, quem offerecia maior alluguel. No mesmo dia 19 de Outubro, em que requererao, obtiverao despacho, como requeriao. Impugnou o Sr. Jorge, e allegou, que elle nunca tinha dado seu consentimento ao arrendamento proposto pelo Sr. Fearon, e por isso o Sr. Azevedo lhe protestara pela responsabilidade do alluguel de 850 patacas, que sendo approvado pelo Sr. Jezus, e acceito o protésto por elle Jorge, se offerecia a depozitar o dinheiro em Juizo; que a verdadeira cauza da teima em arrendar as cazas ao Sr. Fearon nao era a palavra dada a este, mas sim o interesse occulto dos Sres. Azevedo, e Jezus em se utilizarem de dous gudoens das mesmas cazas, que lhe cedia gratuitamente o Sr. Fearon, oque era em fraude do Sr. Jorge, que só lucraria parte do alluguel; e que finalmente o Sr. Fearon damnificaria humas cazas já fabricadas. quebrando paredes para introduzir fugoens; oque tudo se offerecia a provar. Nao foi porem attendido, mas antes hum terminante despacho de 14 do correute obrigou, que o arrendamento fosse posto a lanço publico de quem mais désse: o que se verificou em o dia 18, a cujo acto concorrendo o Sr. M. A. de Souza, afinal o arrendamento foi arrematado pelo Sr. Jorge por mil trinta e sette [1,037] patacas por anno. Nos estamos persuadidos, que a decizao havida contem justiça, ainda que o Sr. Jorge, como interessado no cazo, poderia acha-la dura para elle: mas em qualquer sentido quem póde suppor, que elle foi o favorecido?

E nao concordará comnosco o Sr. Edictor, que hé BAZOFIA do escriptor da carta citada, que ali proclama, que o alluguel de 850 patacas offerecida por ESSA PESSOA cobria amplamente os juros do custo do predio, quando este está no valor de 12,000 patacas? E quando nao devem rir-se os leitores da sua Folha á custa do tal Edictor vendo que o alluguel chegou a 1,037 patacas, e que ESSA PESSOA nao foi capaz de offerecer outro tanto, ou como se diz em fraze Portugueza mui significativa—Sahio a scena, mas fugio para traz dos bastidores? Isto combinado com o que lemos na mesma carta, que" opredio em questao se estivesse arrendado a hum respeitavel inquilino ('O AUTOR DA CARTA) por hum alluguel (OUTO CENTAS, E CINCOENTA PATACAS) que excede os juros do seu custo (DOZE MIL PATACAS) certissimamente se venderia em leilao; ou da outra forma por muito maior preço", nos cauza hum fluxo do rizo, que quazi perdemos o fio da narraçao: mas quando vemos a impudencia de affirmar, que o predio ditto ficava sem se allugar, ou occupado por hum dos proprietarios, contra a verdade sabida, e contra o que se confessa na mesma carta, que a parte discordante offerecera igual alluguel, hé clara a sensaçao, que isto deve cauzar no homem de bem. Se o Sr. Edictor consultar ao Sr. Fearon, este desmentirá igualmente o conteudo da sobredita carta.

Nós esperamos da imparcialidade do Sr. Edictor, que insirirá esta carta na sua Folha do N° immediato, que sahir, como lhe pedimos assim como rogamos aos leitores, que leiao as folhas antecedentes aqui citadas juntamente com aque levar esta nossa resposta, para acharem bom chiste; e continuaremos a fornecer materia, fundada em verdade, se futuras occorrencias dérem lugar a isso.

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Somos do Sr. Edictor
attentos veneradores,

OS VERDADEIROS AMIGOS DE MACAO.

Macáo 21 de Novembro de 1833.

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